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Pim Kinase Inhibitors

Pim kinases are serine/threonine kinases that play a significant role in cell cycle progression and apoptosis. There are two isoforms of Pim kinase: Pim-1 and Pim-2. Both kinases are expressed in lymphoid cells and are necessary for cytokine-dependent proliferation.

Most research has examined the structure and function of Pim-1, although both are potentially involved in tumorigenesis. Pim-1 activates cell cycle regulator Cdc25, stimulating cell cycle progression. As a result, it may induce unchecked cell growth. Because of this role, inhibition of Pim-1 shows benefit in the treatment of various cancers.

AZD-1208 (A9708) is a Pim-1 inhibitor that induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in acute myelogenous leukemia cells and inhibits phosphorylation of downstream targets such as Bcl-2, 4EBP1, p70S6K, and S62.

SMI-4a (S4932) is another Pim-1 inhibitor. This compound prevents phosphorylation of eIF4B, suppresses tumor growth, and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in myeloid and lymphoid cells.

Proteasome inhibitor MLN-2238 (M4455) modulates expression of tumor suppressor miR33b and down-regulates Pim-1 activity in multiple myeloma cells.


ALK Inhibitors

Tyrosine kinases such as anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) are becoming major targets in the development of new chemotherapeutics. ALK plays an important role in the development of the brain; it also drives the progression of several cancers, including anaplastic large-cell lymphoma, neuroblastoma, and non-small cell lung cancer.

When the ALK gene is mutated or fused with other genes, it often produces extra or aberrant proteins. Overactive ALK stimulates JAK/STAT, PI3K/Akt, and ERK, promoting unregulated cell cycle progression, survival, and proliferation. Inhibition of ALK prevents these downstream effects, minimizing cancer cell signaling and tumor growth.

Crizotinib (C6935) is an inhibitor of ALK that also suppresses activity of ROS1 and c-MET. In cancer cells, this compound upregulates expression of pro-apoptotic BIM and downregulates expression of anti-apoptotic survivin to induce apoptosis.

CH5424802 (C2900) targets both wild-type and mutant L1196M ALK, inducing regression of non-small cell lung cancer metastasis in the brain.

Several new ALK inhibitors also inhibit IGF-1R, an additional target in preventing growth of non-small cell lung cancer and large-cell lymphoma cells.

4. www.clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT01685060

Crizotinib binds ALK with high potency
**Fluorouracil**

5-Fluorouracil (F4480) is a pyrimidine nucleoside analog used to treat a wide variety of cancers. This compound inhibits thymidylate synthase, preventing the formation of dTMP from dUMP and suppressing thymidine synthesis. Without thymidine, DNA cannot replicate and cells undergo a thymineless death\(^1\)-\(^2\).

*Capecitabine* (C0162) and *Ftorafur* (F7657) are prodrugs of 5-fluorouracil that feature improved pharmacokinetic parameters. Other 5-fluorouracil analogs include *Carmofur* (C0174) and *Flouxuridine* (F4557).


**Cytarabine**

*Cytarabine* (C9778) is a nucleoside analog of cytosine. Cytarabine is incorporated into DNA and RNA, inhibiting DNA polymerase and RNA polymerase; this also causes chain termination, preventing DNA repair and synthesis\(^1\).

Cytarabine is clinically used to treat chronic lymphocytic leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma\(^2\). This compound is too toxic to use as an antiviral agent, but in some models it inhibits growth and replication of herpesviruses such as cytomegalovirus and varicella-zoster\(^3\).


**Carmustine**

*Carmustine* (C0173) is used to treat brain cancers, lymphomas, and multiple myelomas\(^1\)-\(^2\). This compound is a nitrosourea DNA alkylator that forms interstrand crosslinks in DNA, preventing DNA replication and transcription and inducing cell death. This compound is often administered with MGMT inhibitors such as *Lomeguatrib* (L5750) or *O*-Benzylguanine (B1858); these compounds prevent the repair of DNA, enhancing the efficacy of DNA alkylators such as carmustine.


**Cyclophosphamide**

*Cyclophosphamide* (C9609) is a commonly used nitrogen mustard DNA alkylating agent with broad application in cancer chemotherapy. Like other nitrogen mustards, this compound alkylates the N7 nitrogen of guanine bases on DNA; this causes DNA crosslinks and inhibits DNA replication and transcription\(^1\)-\(^2\).

Cyclophosphamide is also used in clinical settings to treat autoimmune diseases such as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and systemic lupus erythematosus\(^3\).

Gemcitabine Hydrochloride (G1745) is a chemotherapeutic antimetabolite that demonstrates benefit in the treatment of various solid tumors such as non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), pancreatic cancer, ovarian cancer, bladder cancer, breast cancer, and others. Gemcitabine also treats lymphomas and esophageal cancer. This compound is often used in combination with other chemotherapeutics such as Carboplatin (C0171) and Cisplatin (C3374).

Gemcitabine is a 2'-deoxycytidine analog that terminates DNA chain elongation and prevents replication and transcription when incorporated into DNA. Gemcitabine also inhibits the activity of ribonucleoside reductase, preventing the production of deoxyribonucleotides and eventually inducing cellular apoptosis and death.

The overall actions that gemcitabine metabolites exert on cellular regulatory processes serve to enhance the overall inhibitory activities on cell growth, a relatively rare interaction observed from other anticancer compounds known as "self-potentiation". Gemcitabine also induces telomere shortening by stabilizing TRF2 and displays antiviral activity against strains of HIV and feline leukemia virus.

---

Bleomycins are glycopeptides initially produced by Streptomyces verticillus that exhibit potent anticancer and antibiotic activities. Bleomycin Sulfate (B4518), a mixture of bleomycins, contains the predominant components of commercially available bleomycin. Bleomycin is used to treat several cancers, including squamous cell carcinoma, testicular cancer, and Hodgkin lymphoma; it is also a component of the ABVD chemotherapy regimen. Bleomycin causes strand breaks in DNA and prevents incorporation of thymidine into DNA.

Bleomycin has two primary structural domains: the bithiazole DNA interaction site and a metal binding site. Bleomycin can chelate iron at the second site, generating reactive oxygen species that cause DNA degradation.

Bleomycin A5 HCl (A4517) can induce two separate modes of cell death: necrosis and apoptosis. Bleomycin A5 may also potentially treat hemangioma, as it has shown benefit in cellular and animal models.

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Curcuminoids

**Curcumin (C8069)** is a key component of turmeric, a member of the ginger family. Curcuminoids are responsible for the yellow color of turmeric. Like many other plant-based phenols, curcuminoids display a range of biological activities in research models. These compounds display antioxidative, antimicrobial, and anticancer properties. In cellular models of glioma, curcumin downregulates expression of Shh, Smo, GLI1, cyclin D1, and Bcl-2, inhibiting proliferation and migration and inducing apoptosis. Curcumin also decreases tumor volume and prolongs survival in animal models.

Curcumin decreases levels of NADPH-oxidase mRNA and hydrogen peroxide, decreasing oxidative stress in animal models of exercise.

Other curcuminoids such as **Dimethoxycurcumin (D3449)** display similar biological activities with a stronger pharmacokinetic profile. This compound induces DNA damage and apoptosis in breast cancer cells. Also, **Bisdemethoxycurcumin (B3573)** inhibits activity of DNMT1 and α-amylase and may induce phase II enzyme activation.

Also available: **Curcumin, high purity (C8070)**, **3,4-Difluorobenzocurcumin (D3420)**, and **Demethoxycurcumin (D1850)**.


Carotenoids

Carotenoids are pigments that can be found in the chloroplasts and chromoplasts of plants, fungi, and bacteria. Structurally, carotenoids are terpenes consisting of eight isoprene units. Carotenoids typically absorb wavelengths ranging from 400-550 nanometers (violet to green light), causing them to appear red, orange, or yellow.

Most carotenoids are antioxidants, protecting against oxidative damage. These compounds are highly effective free radical scavengers.

**Capsanthin (C0260)** is a carotenoid first isolated from *Capsicum* that exhibits anticancer activity. Capsanthin inhibits TPA-induced tumor development in vitro and in vivo.

**Canthaxanthin (C0168)** scavenges radicals and inhibits lipid peroxidation in vitro. In other models, this compound inhibits MCA-induced carcinogenesis.

**β-Carotene (C0269)** is a red-orange pigment that can be found in many plants and fruits; this compound is a prodrug for vitamin A. β-Carotene is used in research studies to quantify antioxidative activity. In various models, this compound also protects against DNA damage and inflammation.

Antioxidants

Isothiocyanates

Isothiocyanates are organosulfur compounds that contain an N=C=S chemical group. Some isothiocyanates are isolated from natural sources and may be metabolites of glucosinolates. In humans, intake of cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli, watercress Brussels sprouts, radishes, and mustard is the primary dietary source of isothiocyanates.

Isothiocyanates are well known for their inhibition of phase I enzymes such as cytochrome P450s, which oxidize compounds and potentially produce mutagenic intermediates. Isothiocyanates also induce expression of phase II enzymes such as quinone reductase, glutathione-S-transferase, and heme oxygenase; these enzymes detoxify mutagenic intermediates, minimizing oxidative damage and inflammation.

Benzyl Isothiocyanate (BITC, B1653) and Phenethyl Isothiocyanate (PEITC, P2508) inhibit chemically-induced carcinogenesis in several models. BITC inhibits squamous cell carcinoma cell invasion and migration and induces apoptosis and autophagy in prostate cancer cells. In animal models, BITC also suppresses the development of mammary gland tumors.

3-Phenylpropyl Isothiocyanate (PPITC, P2515) and 4-Phenylbutyl Isothiocyanate (PBTC, P2510) are also isothiocyanates that display anticancer benefit. In animal models, PPITC decreases lung tumor formation induced by benzopyrene and NNK. In similar models, PBTC exhibits chemopreventive activity, limiting the development of pancreatic dysplasia and adenocarcinoma.

Studies investigating the effect of alkyl chain length of phenylalkyl isothiocyanates on tobacco-specific nitrosamine-induced lung tumorigenesis revealed that PPITC and PBTC may be some of the most effective isothiocyanates.

Some isothiocyanates, such as Phenethyl Isothiocyanate (PHITC, P2922) have been shown to inhibit the activity of histone deacetylases (HDACs), likely strengthening their anticancer activity.

Other isothiocyanates include Alyssin (A4496), Erucin (E6880), Iberin (I0416), and Iberverin (I0418). Like other isothiocyanates, these also induce phase II enzyme activity. Erucin inhibits telomerase, preventing growth of hepatocellular carcinoma cells; it also decreases tumor weight in models of bladder cancer. In cancer cells, iberin decreases expression of cyclin-dependent kinases and induces expression of p21, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. Iberverin, a homolog of erucin, decreases expression of androgen receptors in prostate cancer cells, showing potential efficacy in the treatment of prostate cancer.

Also available: R-Sulforaphane (S8045), S-Sulforaphane (S8045), R,S-Sulforaphane (S8044), Phenylisothiocyanate (PITC, P2513), and many other cysteine-isothiocyanate and glutathione-isothiocyanate conjugates.

Some isothiocyanates are found in cruciferous vegetables.

Sulforaphane

R-Sulforaphane (S8046) is an organosulfur compound derived from metabolism of glucoraphanin, a glucosinolate. This compound is a natural product that contains an isothiocyanate (N=C=S) moiety. Isothiocyanates can be found in cruciferous vegetables such as kale, broccoli, cauliflower, radish, and cabbage1-3.

Sulforaphane, also known as 4-methylsulfinylbutyl isothiocyanate or (−)-1-isothiocyanato-4-(R)-(methylsulfinyl) butane, displays a variety of biological properties including anticancer, antimicrobial, antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, and neuroprotective activities. In cellular models, sulforaphane inhibits growth and survival of bacteria such as Escherichia coli and Helicobacter pylori4-5.

Synthetic R,S-Sulforaphane (S8044) is a racemic mixture that exhibits chemopreventive benefit, inhibiting cell proliferation and preventing tumor growth in animal models of melanoma6. Like other isothiocyanates, sulforaphane also induces expression and activity of phase II detoxifying enzymes such as glutathione peroxidase, quinone reductase, and glutathione-S-transferase. Phase II enzymes convert electrophiles into less toxic and more easily excretable products7-12. The induction of phase II enzymes is mediated by MAPK signaling pathways12. In human prostate cell lines, sulforaphane induces phase II enzyme activity and to increase the synthesis of glutathione13.

Sulforaphane is also a strong phase I enzyme inhibitor; it inhibits cytochromes P450 2E1 and P450 1A2, two metabolizing enzymes associated with activation of carcinogens14-15. Additionally, this compound also induces expression of Nrf2, a transcription factor involved in the regulation of endogenous antioxidants. Increased expression of Nrf2 protects against oxidative damage triggered by inflammation or other injury6.

Sulforaphane may also indirectly inhibit histone deacetylases (HDACs) and STAT5 in vitro by downregulating their expression16-17. Additionally, sulforaphane also inhibits the aryl hydrocarbon receptor, a transcription factor that regulates cytochrome P450 enzymes18.

R-Sulforaphane is the naturally isolated isomer of synthetic S-Sulforaphane (S8045), which exhibits similar but less potent chemopreventive and antioxidative properties19-20.


R-Sulforaphane is isolated from broccoli.
Ginsenosides

Ginseng displays many biological activities, including antioxidative, neuroprotective, and anticancer properties. The most commonly studied species of ginseng are *Panax ginseng* (Korean or Chinese ginseng), *Panax quinquefolius* (American ginseng,) and *Panax japonicus* (Japanese ginseng).

The active ingredients in ginseng are ginsenosides, which belong to the chemical class of compounds known as triterpene saponins. Many of these ginsenosides have been isolated and identified. Most ginsenosides can be separated into two groups: Panaxadiols and Panaxatriols. In addition to the triterpene saponins, many other active ingredients have also been identified.

Many ginsenosides display anticancer activity in cellular and animal models of cancer. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits cell growth in osteosarcoma cells by inducing strand breaks in double-stranded DNA. Ginsenoside Rh2 induces proliferation of β-cells by indirectly activating PDX-1 and Akt; it also improves glucose tolerance in animal models. Ginsenoside Rh2 decreases levels of amyloid-β protein in animal models of Alzheimer’s disease, improving deficits in learning and memory.

In adipocytes, Ginsenoside Rb2 increases expression of SREBP and decreases levels of cholesterol and triglycerides. In animal models of melanoma, this compound also suppresses neovascularization and tumor growth.

Ginsenosides Rb1 and Rg1 are two triterpene saponins that are responsible for the centrally-mediated effects of ginseng. In animal models, ginsenoside Rb1 improves energy metabolism by increasing food intake, skeletal muscle ATP content, and motor activity. In animal models of aging, ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorates decreases in cognitive capacity and neurogenesis and suppresses astro-cyte activation and inflammatory cytokine production. This compound also increases activity of glutathione peroxidase, superoxide dismutase, and telomerase, decreasing oxidative damage.

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<td>P6958 Protopanaxatriol</td>
<td>P7318 Pseudoginsenoside F11</td>
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**Chemopreventives**

**Auraptene**

Auraptene (A8070) is a monoterpene coumarin that can be found in many species of citrus fruits. Auraptene displays a broad variety of biological activities, including chemopreventive, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, anti-parasitic, antihypertensive, and antidiabetic properties.

In animal models of carcinogenesis, auraptene prevents the development of oral cancer. Dietary administration of auraptene reduces the frequency of tongue carcinoma induced by 4-nitroquinoline 1-oxide. This effect is likely related to the ability of auraptene to increase activity of glutathione-S-transferase and quinone reductase. In a model of N-methylnitrosourea-induced mammary carcinogenesis, auraptene delays tumor formation; it also arrests IGF-1-stimulated cell cycle progression at the S phase in breast cancer cells.

Auraptene limits LPS-induced neuroinflammation in vivo as well. In these models, auraptene decreases activation of microglia and expression of COX-2.

In high fat diet-fed animals, auraptene suppresses hyperlipidemia and decreases triglyceride accumulation, potentially through activation of PPARα receptors. Administration of auraptene also improves diet-induced hyperglycemia and abnormal glucose tolerance.


**Erucin**

Erucin (E6880) is an isothiocyanate that can be found in arugula and other cruciferous vegetables. Erucin is a reduced analog of sulforaphane. Like other isothiocyanates, erucin exhibits a wide variety of biological activities in research models, including anticancer, antioxidative, chemopreventive, anti-inflammatory, and neuroprotective properties.

In cellular models, erucin suppresses benzo(a)pyrene-induced genotoxicity by inducing activity of detoxifying enzymes such as quinone reductase and glutathione-S-transferase. Erucin also induces apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells and decreases telomerase activity in animal models of liver cancer.

In breast cancer cells, erucin induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by impairing microtubule dynamics.

The ability of erucin to increase levels of antioxidative enzymes is also neuroprotective. Erucin suppresses 6-OHDA-induced neurotoxicity and neuronal apoptosis in cellular models of Parkinson’s disease.

Erucin also inhibits LPS-induced production of nitric oxide and PGE2 and expression of COX-2, IL-6, IL-1β, and TNF-α in macrophages. In animal models, erucin suppresses formation of phorbol ester-induced ear edema.

Indoles

Several indole-based compounds can be found in cruciferous vegetables such as cabbage, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts\(^1,2\). They are derived from a common parent compound, glucobrassicin. Consumption of cruciferous vegetables is linked to lower rates of cancer. Several indole compounds display anticancer properties\(^3,4\).

In models of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Indole-3-carbinol (IC3) inhibits cell proliferation and decreases tumor growth\(^5\). Indole-3-carbinol also displays anti-metastatic activity, suppressing cell migration and invasion and decreasing ERK signaling in breast cancer cells\(^6\).

3,3’-Diindolylmethane (D3) is a dimer of indole-3-carbinol. In cellular and animal models of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, 3,3’-diindolylmethane inhibits cellular invasion as well as metastasis and tumor growth\(^7,8\). Additionally, this compound exhibits anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory activities. 3,3’-Diindolylmethane limits the development of experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE) by suppressing T cell signaling in animal models\(^9\).

Brassinin (B6801) inhibits DMBA-induced skin tumor formation and induces regression of mammary gland tumors\(^10,11\).

Organosulfur Compounds

Many anticancer compounds that can be found in onion and garlic are organosulfurs; these are released when the bulbs are cut and exposed to oxygen. The relationship of organosulfur compounds to cancer prevention has been the subject of several reviews\(^1,2\). These compounds display efficacy in the prevention of lung, esophagus, stomach, colon, and mammary tumors\(^3\).

Diallyl Sulfide (D3201) decreases diethylstilbestrol-induced DNA damage and carcinogenesis in vitro and in vivo; it also inhibits the development of colon polyps in other carcinogenesis models\(^4,5\).

Allyl Disulfide (A4544) induces G2/M phase cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in leukemia cells\(^6\). Allyl disulfide also induces phase II enzyme activity\(^7\).

Diallyl Trisulfide (D3202) induces phase II enzyme activity as well, increasing levels of catalase, superoxide dismutase, and glutathione peroxidase\(^8\). Diallyl trisulfide also suppresses histone deacetylase activity and prevents tumor growth in models of glioblastoma\(^9\).

Like other organosulfurs, Dipropyl Sulfide (D3262) induces activity of phase II enzymes\(^10\). Additionally, this compound decreases N-nitrosamine-induced DNA damage in vitro and prevents the development of benzopyrene-induced carcinogenesis in vivo\(^11\).

Organosulfur compounds can be found in onions and garlic.
Antiretrovirals

Antiretrovirals are antiviral compounds that are active against HIV. Antiretrovirals can be grouped into several classes, including protease inhibitors, reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and integrase inhibitors.

Many reverse transcriptase inhibitors are nucleoside analogs that can be incorporated into viral DNA to prevent DNA replication. **Zalcitabine (D3212)** is a pyrimidine nucleoside analog used to treat HIV. **Azidothymidine (A3212)** is a thymidine nucleoside analog; in addition to inhibiting reverse transcriptase, it also inhibits DNA polymerase.

**Lopinavir (L5682)** is an inhibitor of HIV protease with anticancer activity. In meningioma cells, this compound induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits cell growth. **Indinavir Sulfate (I5313)** also shows anticancer activity, inhibiting adenocarcinoma tumor growth in vivo.

**Elvitegravir (E4785)** is an inhibitor of HIV integrase. **HCKFWW (H3275)** is a peptide inhibitor of integrase-mediated 3’ processing and integration that displays activity against HIV as well as other retroviruses.


Azole Antifungals

Azole compounds are most often used as fungicides in agriculture and as human or veterinary anti-fungal agents. These compounds display a broad range of antifungal activity, suppressing infection of plants and animals by Aspergillus, Botrytis, Malassezia, Candida, and Alternaria. Azole antifungals act by inhibiting the enzyme sterol 14α-demethylase, preventing conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol. Suppressing levels of ergosterol prevents cell wall synthesis in fungi, as ergosterol is an essential component of the fungal cell wall.

Azoles include triazoles, thiazoles, and imidazoles.

Fluoroquinolones

Fluoroquinolones are a group of broad-spectrum antibacterials. These compounds limit DNA synthesis by inhibiting activity of bacterial DNA gyrase as well as topoisomerase IV\(^1\). Fluoroquinolones are effective against both gram positive and gram negative bacteria.

Fluoroquinolones can be classified into four generations according to antimicrobial activity\(^3\). First generation fluoroquinolones such as Pipemidic Acid (P3461) are mostly selective for DNA gyrase. Second generation fluoroquinolones such as Norfloxacin (N5768), Ofloxacin (O2144), and Ciprofloxacin (C3262) display improved efficacy against gram negative bacteria. Pazufloxacin Mesylate (P0398), Sparfloxacin (S6000), and Balofloxacin Dihydrate (B0246) belong to third generation and show more significant activity against *Streptococcus*. Clinafloxacin HCl (C4535), Moxifloxacin HCl (M5794) are fourth generation fluoroquinolones that are less susceptible to the development of resistance. Also available: Levofloxacin HCl (L1786), Orbifloxacin (O6805), Enrofloxacin (E5369), Besifloxacin HCl (B1973) and others.


Dihydroartemisinin

Dihydroartemisinin (A6979) is a sesquiterpene lactone that can be found in *Artemesia*. Dihydroartemisinin is the active metabolite of all artemisinin compounds; this group of products is best known for their antimalarial activity. Commercial dihydroartemisinin is used in the treatment of malaria alone or in combination with piperaquine\(^1\). Dihydroartemisinin appears to have fewer systemic side effects than other malaria treatments, such as *Artesunate* (A6982).

Dihydroartemisinin displays a variety of antimicrobial benefits, including anti-parasitic and antiviral activities. In addition to inhibiting growth and survival of *Plasmodium*, this compound also inhibits proliferation of *Schistosoma*\(^2\).

Dihydroartemisinin also displays anticancer activity. In colorectal cancer cells, dihydroartemisinin induces mitochondria-dependent apoptosis and increases levels of reactive oxygen species and Bax\(^3\). This compound also inhibits mTORC1 in rhabdomyosarcoma cells\(^4\).

Additionally, dihydroartemisinin decreases release of Th2 cytokines and infiltration of inflammatory cells in animal models of asthma, suppressing airway hyper-responsiveness\(^5\).

Flavonoids

Soy Isoflavones

Many isoflavones can be found in soy, including Genistein (G1652) and Daidzein (D0032); these compounds are also phenolic phytoestrogens. Isoflavones such as these can also be found in beans and other legumes.

Genistein induces activity of phase II enzymes such as superoxide dismutase, Nrf2, and heme oxygenase 1 in vitro.1 In animals fed a high fat diet, genistein decreases body weight, liver weight, lipid levels, and insulin dysregulation by inhibiting S6K1 signaling2. In colon cancer cells, genistein induces G2/M phase cell cycle arrest and apoptosis3.

Daidzein also displays antioxidative and anticancer benefits. In vivo, daidzein increases levels of superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione peroxidase, and glutathione-S-transferase, inhibiting DMBA-induced development of breast cancer4.

Biochanin A (B3358) is another soy isoflavone. In pancreatic cancer cells, this compound inhibits cellular proliferation, migration, and invasion5. Biochanin A also improves cognitive deficits in animal models of Alzheimer’s disease6.

Formononetin (F5770) also exhibits antioxidative properties, increasing activity of superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase in animal models of traumatic brain injury7.


Green Tea Catechins

Green tea catechins are polyphenols that can be found in green tea (Camellia sinensis). Green tea catechins display a variety of known biological properties, including antioxidative, antimicrobial, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities.

Epigallocatechin Gallate (EGCG, G6234) is a flavonoid isolated from green tea. Epigallocatechin gallate directly inhibits the aryl hydrocarbon receptor and STAT3, two activities potentially linked to its chemopreventive properties1. In animal models of bladder cancer, this compound decreases tumor growth; in other cellular models of cancer, it indirectly inhibits EGFR and induces apoptosis2-3.

Catechin (C0278, 99%) is a flavonoid isolated from green tea that displays similar activities. Catechin decreases tumor number and formation in animal models of colorectal cancer4. This compound also increases life span in Caenorhabditis elegans and inhibits MAO-B in vitro5.

In animal models of myocardial ischemia and reperfusion, Epicatechin (E6231) decreases myocardial infarct size and improves mitochondrial respiration6. Epicatechin Gallate (ECG, E6232) and Epigallocatechin (EGC, E6233) exhibit agonist activity at cannabinoid 1 receptors7. Gallocatechin (G0243) exhibits antiviral activity, inhibiting HIV-1 reverse transcriptase and integrase8. Gallocatechin also inhibits α-amylase, decreasing absorption of carbohydrates and limiting increases in blood glucose levels9.


Green tea contains a wide variety of catechins and green tea catechins are polyphenols that can be found in green tea (Camellia sinensis).
7,8-Dihydroxyflavone Hydrate

7,8-Dihydroxyflavone Hydrate (D3329) is a flavone that can be found in *Godmania aesculifolia*, *Tridax procumbens*, and primula tree leaves. This compound exhibits a wide variety of biological activities in research models, including neuromodulatory, anti-obesity, antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, and anti-hypertensive properties.

7,8-Dihydroxyflavone hydrate (DHF) is a brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) mimetic that activates TrkB receptors; it promotes synaptic plasticity and improves cognitive function in models of schizophrenia and neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)\(^1\)-\(^4\).

DHF not only prevents the induction of diet-induced obesity in animal models but also decreases adiposity, increases energy expenditure, and improves insulin sensitivity in already-obese animals\(^5\). In other research models, DHF induces apoptosis and inhibits cell growth in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells\(^6\). This compound also protects keratinocytes against hydrogen peroxide- and UV light-induced oxidative damage\(^7\).


Luteolin

Luteolin (L8377) is a flavone that can be found in many sources, including celery, broccoli, dandelion, thyme, rosemary, oranges, and carrots. Many flavonoids, including luteolin, have a yellow crystalline appearance.

Luteolin exhibits a broad range of biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, antihypertensive, anticancer, anti-diabetic, antioxidative, and neuromodulatory properties. This compound inhibits HSP90, IGF-1R, and phosphodiesterases 1-5; it also potentiates activity at dopamine and norepinephrine transporters\(^1\)-\(^4\).

Likely related to these targets, luteolin decreases tumor volume and weight in animal models with gastric carcinoma xenografts\(^5\). Luteolin also inhibits LPS-induced production of IL-6 in the brain by suppressing phosphorylation of JNK and activation of AP-1\(^6\).

In animal models of diet-induced obesity, luteolin suppresses high fat diet-induced body weight gain, fat deposition, and adipocyte hypertrophy; it also improves glucose intolerance and insulin sensitivity and reduces infiltration of mast cells and macrophages as well as levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines\(^7\).

**Immunosuppressive Agents**

Immunosuppressive compounds inhibit the immune response and are used to treat diseases related to autoimmunity, inflammation, and transplant rejection.

Agents such as **Rapamycin (R0161)** bind cytosolic protein FK-binding protein 12 (FKBP12), preventing it from associating with mTORC1. This inhibits the activity of IL-2, preventing activation of B and T cells and limiting the ability of the immune system to mount an effective response against non-host entities. As a result, rapamycin is primarily used to prevent the rejection of transplanted tissues and organs.

**Tacrolimus (T0008)** is used to lower transplant rejection rates by utilizing a similar mechanism of action. Tacrolimus also binds FKBP12, but interacts with and inhibits calcineurin, preventing T cell signal transduction and IL-2 production.

**Mitomycin C (M3377)** is a cytostatic DNA cross-linking agent that inhibits cell division; it suppresses proliferation of B and T cells and is used to limit cancer cell growth and prevent host reactions during eye surgeries.

**Dexamethasone (D1963)** is a glucocorticoid (GC) receptor agonist that is used to treat inflammatory and autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and asthma. Activation of the GC receptor stimulates a negative feedback loop that suppresses immune signaling. Also available: **Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate (D1965)** and **Dexamethasone Acetate (D1694)**.

**All-trans Retinol (R1876)** is a retinoic acid receptor (RAR) and retinoid X receptor (RXR) agonist and one of many forms of vitamin A. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient necessary for effective vision, skin health, and bone growth.

All-trans retinol induces cell differentiation, playing a significant role in embryonic growth and development. This compound is also used in research models to induce differentiation of stem cells to study development and function of various cell lineages.

The ability of all-trans retinol to induce cell differentiation shows benefit in cancer models. All-trans retinol induces differentiation of glioblastoma multiforme cancer stem cells, decreasing cancer cell migration and proliferation.

In the immune system, retinol appears to play a protective role in autoimmune diseases such as multiple sclerosis. In animal models of experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE), this compound downregulates pro-inflammatory responses stimulated by Th1 and Th17 cells and reduces disease severity.

Other retinoids available include:
- **All-trans Retinol, high purity (R1877)**
- **Trans-retinoic Acid (R1870)**
- **13-Cis Retinoic Acid (R1779)**
- **9-Cis Retinoic Acid (R1777)**
- **Retinyl Palmitate (R1879)**
- **Retinyl Acetate (R1878)**
- **N-(4-carboxyphenyl)retinamide (C0170)**
- **N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)retinamide (H9613)**
- **Etretinate (E7668)**
- **Adapalene (A1202)**
- **Acitretin (A0933)**

Cathepsin K Inhibitors

Cathepsin K is a lysosomal cysteine protease involved in bone remodeling and resorption. Cathepsin K is produced by osteoclasts and secreted to break down bone and cartilage by catabolizing elastin, collagen, and gelatin. This protease plays a major role in the development of osteoporosis.

Osteoporosis is a bone disease characterized by decreased bone density and increased risk of fracture or breakage. Under normal conditions, bone mass undergoes remodeling continually by osteoclasts, which degrade the bone matrix, and osteoblasts, which rebuild the bone matrix.

Osteoclasts are activated by a number of signaling mediators from NF-κB, Wnt, and eicosanoid pathways. These are all involved in several signaling pathways, making them poor targets in the treatment of osteoporosis. Because the primary role of cathepsin K is in the management of bone remodeling and it is highly localized in osteoclasts, it makes an excellent target for bone disease management.

Cathepsin K inhibitors such as Odanacatib (O1200) and Balicatib (B0245) increase bone mineral density and formation rates and decrease bone resorption, protecting against the development of osteoporosis-related bone fractures.

Toll-like Receptor Modulators

Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are pattern recognition receptors expressed in immune cells such as macrophages and dendritic cells; they play a significant role in the development of the innate immune response.

These receptors recognize structurally conserved molecules shared by classes of pathogens. These structures are referred to as pathogen-associated molecular patterns. Although associated with pathogens, some structures can also be found endogenously. There are 11 isoforms of TLRs, and each recognizes distinct ligands, including single-stranded RNA, double-stranded RNA, lipopolysaccharides, CpG DNA, and bacterial peptidoglycans.

TLRs are involved in propagation of signals for inflammation, phagocytosis, antigen presentation, and other immune responses, making them good targets for compounds that regulate inflammation, allergic reactions, and autoimmune diseases.

VGX-1027 (V2792) is an inhibitor of TLR4, a receptor that recognizes many endogenous structures. This compound inhibits antigen presentation in models of systemic lupus erythematosus.

TLR7 and TLR8 recognize viral RNA sequences. Imiquimod (I5034) is an agonist at these receptors, stimulating a Th1-based immune response against Japanese encephalitis virus.

Limonin (L3550) is a natural product isolated from citrus fruits that down-regulates expression of TLR2 and TLR4, suppressing pro-inflammatory cytokine release.

Natural Toxins

Aflatoxins

Aflatoxins are mycotoxins initially produced by Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus. These toxins often occur in poorly stored grains and nuts. Commercially, aflatoxins have been found in peanut butter and various cooking oils. Aflatoxins are highly cytotoxic and carcinogenic; with chronic exposure, cirrhosis of the liver and hepatocellular carcinoma may develop. Aflatoxins form DNA adducts, preventing replication of DNA and inducing cell cycle arrest. Aflatoxin M1 (A2052) and Aflatoxin M2 (A2054) are hydroxylated metabolites of Aflatoxin B1 (A2044) and Aflatoxin B2 (A2046) produced by metabolic enzymes in the liver.

Aflatoxin B1 is considered the most cytotoxic of all aflatoxins as it is skin-permeable, highlighting potential risk for agricultural workers exposed to contaminated harvests. Additionally, aflatoxin B1 displays immunosuppressive activity, inhibiting humoral and cell-mediated immune responses.

Also available: Aflatoxicol (A2244), Aflatoxin G1 (A2048), and Aflatoxin G2 (A2050).

Trichothecene Mycotoxins

Trichothecene mycotoxins were first produced by various species of Fusarium, Trichoderma, Myrothecium, Trichothecium, Cephalosporium, Verticillimonosporium, and Stachybotrys. These toxins can be found in grains used in cereals and livestock feed. Trichothecenes can be absorbed through the skin as well as in the intestinal mucosa, making them highly toxic. Unlike many other toxins, this group of compounds does not require metabolic activation to exert biological activity. These mycotoxins bind ribosomes and inhibit protein synthesis.

Type A trichothecenes, including T-2 Toxin (T0002), HT-2 Toxin (T7676), and Diacetoxyscirpenol (D3200), are more potent than type B trichothecenes such as 15-Acetyl-deoxynivalenol (D1761), Nivalenol (N3584), 3-Acetyl-deoxynivalenol (D1760), and Deoxynivalenol (D1759).

Interest in trichothecene toxins is on the rise as new studies are published examining the abilities of these compounds to impair the immune response, disrupt oocyte maturation, and inhibit production of hormones such as growth hormone and testosterone. Other research highlights the high frequency with which trichothecenes contaminate grain products; in some studies, up to 80% of grain samples exhibit trichothecene contamination.

Also available: Neosolaniol (N1858), 15-Acetoxyscirpenol (A0818), T2 Triol (T0004), Fusarenon X (F8272), and T2 Tetraol (T0003).


Trichothecene mycotoxins are present in grains such as wheat
Marine Toxins

Many microorganisms produce toxins capable of causing disease through interaction with biological macromolecules such as enzymes or cellular receptors. Marine organisms such as algae and sea sponges produce a wide variety of toxins, some of which are responsible for shellfish poisoning.

12-Desmethyl Spirolide C (S6236) is a cyclic imine marine toxin produced by species of the dinoflagellate *Alexandrium*; this compound blocks nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs), inducing neuromuscular block and muscle paralysis.

**Microcystin LR (M3406)** is a cyclic heptapeptide produced by species of cyanobacteria *Microcystis*; like other cyanotoxins, microcystin LR inhibits serine phosphatases PP1 and PP2A.

Another inhibitor of serine phosphatases is **Okadaic Acid (O4101)**, a neurotoxin that is also produced by dinoflagellates and sea sponges.

**α-Conotoxin GI (C5655)** is a toxin produced by sea snails that inhibits nAChRs. This peptide binds nAChRs at αγ and αδ interfaces, inhibiting signaling at the neuromuscular junction and inducing muscle paralysis.

Microginins such as **Microginin 527 (M3208)**, **Microginin 690 (M3210)**, and **Microginin 704 (M3212)** are inhibitors of protein phosphatases and are produced by species of cyanobacteria *Microcystis*. These compounds also inhibit leucine aminopeptidase and angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE).

**Brevetoxins** are lipid-soluble polyether neurotoxins produced by the dinoflagellate *Kareania*. Brevetoxins act as sodium channel agonists, binding neurotoxin site 5 on Nav.1.4 and Nav1.5 voltage-gated sodium channels in skeletal muscle and cardiac tissue. This action opens the channels, resulting in bronchoconstriction and airway inflammation in vivo. **Brevetoxin 2 (B6917)** and **Brevetoxin 3 (B6918)** are likely a cause of neurotoxic shellfish poisoning.

**Oscillamide Y (O7213)** is a marine toxin isolated from species of the cyanobacterium *Planktothrix (Oscillatoria)*. Like microcystins, this toxin is also a cyclic peptide that inhibits protein phosphatases such as PP1 and PP2A.

Anabaenopeptins are cyclopentapeptides isolated from cyanobacteria such as *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Oscillatoria agardhii*. Like other cyanotoxins, anabaenopeptins are typically inhibitors of serine proteases and protein phosphatases. Anabaenopeptins may also inhibit carboxypeptidases. **Anabaenopeptin B (A5201)** and **Anabaenopeptin F (A5203)** are considered “nontoxic” variants.

Also available: other **Microcystins**, **Anabaenopeptins**, **Oscilloginins**, **Aeruginosamides**, **Cyanopeptolins**, and **Microginins**.

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**Microcystis aeruginosa**, a source of many marine toxins
Sodium Channel Modulators

Sodium channels are transmembrane ion channels. The majority of sodium channels are voltage-gated channels involved in propagation of action potentials. In response to electrical current, activation gates open and sodium ions flow into the cell; this increases membrane voltage, forming the start of an action potential. Sodium channels are found primarily on neurons, cardiac myocytes, gastrointestinal smooth muscle cells, and skeletal muscle cells. Mutations or other alterations in sodium channels are associated with epilepsy, seizures, pain, and cardiac arrhythmia.

Aconitine (A0958) is a toxin that can be found in Aconitum that binds neurotoxin binding site 2 of sodium channels. This prevents channel closure, allowing continual depolarization and eventually paralysis. Sodium channel blockers such as Proxymetacaine HCl (P7059) and Propofol (P6870) are often clinically used as anesthetics.

Duloxetine HCl (D8145), a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, exhibits benefit as a potential treatment for neuropathy and fibromyalgia. This activity is likely due to its ability to block voltage-gated Na,1.7 sodium channels, which are involved in fibromyalgia and pain signaling.

Levetiracetam (L1784) is the S-enantiomer of etiracetam; it is used as an anticonvulsant in the prevention of seizures and epilepsy. Levetiracetam also exhibits potential as a treatment for other psychiatric and neurological disorders, including anxiety disorder, autism, and Tourette syndrome.

Levetiracetam alters calcium signaling, although it does not directly interact with calcium channels. Instead, this compound binds a particular synaptic vesicle glycoprotein (SV2A) common to all synaptic and endocrine vesicles. SV2A plays a role in calcium-induced vesicle fusion, action potential proliferation, normal CNS function, and survival. Altering SV2A function suppresses presynaptic calcium release, reduces excitatory postsynaptic potentials, and inhibits synaptic transmission. This also alters synaptic release of neurotransmitters and other signaling molecules.

Levetiracetam also exhibits activity in models of Alzheimer’s disease. Administration of levetiracetam reverses behavioral abnormalities, synaptic dysfunction, hippocampal remodeling, and learning and memory deficits in animal models.

References:
Antidepressants

Antidepressants are clinically used to treat major depressive disorder; they can be grouped in several categories by their mechanism of action: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) inhibit the serotonin transporter (SERT), serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) inhibit SERT and the norepinephrine transporter (NET), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) inhibit monoamine oxidase (MAO), and tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) typically inhibit SERT, NET, and various serotonin receptors.

In addition to its antidepressant activity, Fluoxetine HCl (F4780) also increases abstinence rates in former heroin-dependent subjects when combined with naltrexone versus naltrexone alone 1. Paroxetine HCl (P0297) decreases amyloid-β levels when administered to subjects with Alzheimer’s disease 2.

Amitriptyline HCl (A5235) is a TCA that increases neurite outgrowth and decreases cell death in neurons 3. Moclobemide (M5610) displays similar neuroprotective activity, inducing hippocampal neurogenesis and increasing progenitor cell proliferation and expression of BDNF in vitro 4.

Venlafaxine HCl (V1854) inhibits SERT, NET, and MAO. This compound also improves cognitive performance and decreases oxidative stress parameters in animal models of Huntington’s disease 5.

TRP Channel Modulators

Transient receptor potential (TRP) channels are ion channels located on the plasma membrane of many different cell types. TRP channels play a significant role in sensory transduction, pain signal relay, temperature, taste, and pressure.

TRP vanilloid (TRPV) channels are the most well-studied of these channels. Capsaicin (C0266) and Piperine (P3465) are TRPV channel activators that can be found in plant sources and are responsible for the hot or spicy flavor of some peppers 6.

TRP canonical (TRPC) channels are often found on cardiomyocytes and nerves; TRPC channels play a role in cardiac hypertrophy 7. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) treatment Riluzole (R3347) activates TRPC5 channels. Clemizole (C4417), an NS4B and histamine receptor blocker, inhibits TRPC5 channels, potentially regulating neurite length 8.

TRP melastatin-like (TRPM) channels are involved in temperature and taste transduction as well as cell adhesion. Ginsenoside Rd (G3456) inhibits TRPM7 channels and Pregnenolone (P7023) activates TRPM3 channels 9. Icillin (I0933) activates TRPM8 channels and inhibits TRPV3 channels, acting as a cooling agent 10.

TRP ankyrin (TRPA) channels are mechanical stress sensors expressed in the spinal cord and on hair cells. Activators of TRPA channels include 1'-Acetoxychavicol Acetate (A0817), Parthenolide (P0270), and Etodolac (E7556) 11.

Other TRP channels include TRP polycystin (TRPP) channels and TRP mucolipin (TRPML) channels.

10. TRP channels were initially discovered in Drosophila.
Neurobiology

Fluoxetine Hydrochloride

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are antidepressants. These compounds increase central serotonin levels by blocking serotonin transporters (SERTs); this increase in extracellular serotonin activates serotonin receptors. Serotonin is a neurotransmitter that plays a key role in mood, arousal, learning, and cardiovascular function. **Fluoxetine HCl (F4780)** is one SSRI that is commonly used to treat a wide variety of mood disorders.

Fluoxetine also boosts extracellular concentrations of norepinephrine as well as dopamine in the prefrontal cortex of animal models. Fluoxetine inhibits SERT, acts as an antagonist at 5-HT2A/2C receptors, and acts as an agonist at σ1 receptors.

SSRIs such as fluoxetine also display analgesic activity. Systemic administration of fluoxetine inhibits nociception in animals undergoing tail immersion and hot plate assays. Fluoxetine-induced antinociception likely involves both central opioid as well as serotoninergic pathways. This compound's ability to indirectly modulate opioid signaling also suggests potential efficacy as a heroin relapse prevention agent.


LRRK2 Inhibitors

Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2) is a protein that can be found in the cytoplasm and the mitochondrial outer membrane. LRRK2 gain-of-function mutants are associated with increased risk for Parkinson’s disease as well as Crohn’s disease. Research models of Parkinson’s disease show that LRRK2 mutations affect vesicular trafficking, autophagy, protein synthesis, and cytoskeletal function. LRRK2 interacts with Parkin, one component of a multiprotein E3 ubiquitin ligase complex involved in protein degradation; mutant forms of Parkin are associated with the development of a juvenile familial form of Parkinson’s disease.

Expression of LRRK2 mutants results in shortening of dendrites in neurons in vitro.

Inhibition of LRRK2 suppresses its kinase activity, lessening pathologies associated with Parkinson’s disease in cellular and animal models. **PF-06447475 (P2100)** prevents α-synuclein-induced neurodegeneration and neuroinflammation in animal models. In vitro, **CZC-54252 (C9808)** limits mutant LRRK2-induced injury of rodent and human neurons. **GNE-7915 (G5216)** is an aminopyrimidine in early stages of development that inhibits LRRK2 with high potency across several species.


Fluoxetine is a commonly used antidepressant

LRRK2 can be found in the mitochondrial outer membrane
Neurobiology

γ-Secretase Inhibitors

γ-Secretase is a multi-subunit protein responsible for cleaving transmembrane proteins such as amyloid precursor protein and Notch. Cleavage of amyloid precursor protein eventually results in the formation of 42-amino acid peptide amyloid-β, the main component of amyloid plaques characteristic of Alzheimer’s disease. Cleavage of Notch allows for gene transcription and other downstream signal transduction necessary for cell-cell communications involved in embryogenesis, cell differentiation, endocrine development, and potentially tumorigenesis.

In animal models of Alzheimer’s disease, LY-450139 (L9701) prevents formation of new amyloid plaques. Similarly, MK-0752 (M4200) also decreases the formation of amyloid plaques; this compound displays potential as a treatment for brain and CNS-centric cancers as well.

FLI-06 (F4432) inhibits protein secretion prior to endoplasmic reticulum exit, displaying neuroprotective benefit.

Additional representative γ-secretase inhibitors include: DAPT (D0260) and Deshydroxy LY-411575 (D1773).

GABA Modulators

γ-Aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter found in the central nervous system; it plays a major role in neuronal excitability and regulates muscle tone. In vertebrates, GABA binds GABA receptors at inhibitory synapses, inducing the flow of negatively charged chloride ions into the cell or positively charged potassium ions out of the cell, inhibiting action potential propagation.

Etomidate (E7758) is a GABA-A positive modulator that is clinically used to induce short term sedation or anesthesia.

Flumenazil (F4681) is an antagonist at GABA-A receptors that is used as a stimulant to counteract the effects GABA-A agonists and potentiators.

(+)-Bicuculline (B3211) is another GABA-A receptor antagonist used to study regional variation of GABA receptors and their role in various disease pathologies.

Baclofen (B0110) is a GABA derivative that displays GABA-B agonist activity; it is occasionally used to treat spastic movement disorders but is also used in research models to study the GABA-B receptor.

Gabapentin (G0106) is an analog of GABA that does not directly bind GABA receptors but indirectly potentiates GABA signaling through voltage-gated calcium channels. Like other GABA modulators, this compound is clinically used to prevent seizures and to treat neuropathic pain.

Valproic Acid Sodium Salt (V0147) potentiates GABA signaling but does not act directly on GABA receptors; instead, it inhibits GABA transaminase, increasing extracellular GABA concentrations.


GABA is the most common inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain
**Cardiovascular Agents**

**Clopidogrel Sulfate**

Clopidogrel Sulfate (C4658) is a first generation thienopyridine P2Y12 receptor antagonist that is used as an antithrombotic. Clopidogrel prevents myocardial infarction and stroke in high risk subjects with coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease, or other cardiovascular diseases that involve narrowing of the blood vessels.

Clopidogrel is a prodrug; through oxidation and hydrolysis, cytochrome P2C19 produces the active metabolite. Once activated, this compound forms a disulfide bridge with the platelet ADP receptor, P2Y12, preventing platelet activation and fibrin cross-linking. The P2Y12 receptor is present on platelet cell membranes, where it plays a significant role in the regulation of blood clotting.

Clopidogrel is also combined with acetylsalicylic acid to prevent thrombosis in patients that have received a coronary stent; this combination decreases the risk of stent thrombosis and other cardiovascular complications.

Additional ADP P2Y12 receptor inhibitors include: Ticlopidine HCl (T3310), Prasugrel (P6903), and Ticagrelor (T3200).

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**Statins**

Statins display antihyperlipidemic activity. Statins are commonly used in clinical settings to lower levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and to increase levels of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol.

Statins inhibit 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase, preventing the formation of cholesterol. Most circulating cholesterol stems from endogenous production rather than dietary intake, so inhibition of this enzyme can have a significant effect on plasma cholesterol levels.

Statins can be categorized into two primary groups: compounds that can be produced by plant sources and synthetic products.

Statins that can be found naturally include: Lovastatin (M1687), Simvastatin (S3449), Pravastatin Sodium (P6801), and Mevastatin (M1685).

Statins that are produced only by synthetic means include: Atorvastatin Calcium Trihydrate (A7658), Fluvasstatin Sodium (F4482), Cerivastatin Sodium (C1668), Rosuvastatin Calcium (R5974), and Pitavastatin Calcium (P3576).

Many statins also exhibit anticancer activity, limiting cellular proliferation and tumor growth in preclinical models and increasing survival rates in clinical settings.

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ACE Inhibitors

Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors are commonly used to treat hypertension and congestive heart failure. ACE inhibitors block the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II. Angiotensin II induces vasoconstriction, increases water retention stimulated by vasopressin, and contributes to ventricular hypertrophy; by decreasing the production of angiotensin II, these effects can be minimized. Overall, the consequences of suppressing angiotensin II production include decreasing blood pressure, reducing the progress of diabetic nephropathy, and decreasing cardiac output and stroke volume1-2.

In addition to their cardiovascular activities, some ACE inhibitors have also displayed other biological activities, including anticancer properties. Captopril (C0261) decreases tumor growth and metastasis in animal models of lung cancer3. Perindopril Erbumine (P1869) inhibits VEGF expression and tubule formation in vivo, preventing angiogenesis and tumor development4.

Other ACE inhibitors include: Ramipril (R0249), Temocapril HCl (T1750), Trandolapril (T6803), Spirapril HCl (S6168), Fosinopril Sodium (F5773), Lisinopril Dihydrate (L3374), Quinapril HCl (Q8134), and Enalapril (E5202).

Losartan Potassium

Losartan Potassium (L5873) is clinically used to treat hypertension and to delay the progression of diabetic nephropathy; it is an angiotensin II type 1 (AT1) receptor antagonist.

Activation of the AT1 receptor induces vasoconstriction, cardiac hypertrophy, and renal sodium re-uptake; it also increases secretion of vasopressin and aldosterone. Inhibiting AT1 receptors causes vasodilation and reduces secretion of vasopressin and aldosterone1. Together, these inhibitory effects cause a significant decrease in blood pressure.

In addition to its vasodilatory activity, losartan also prevents the endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition by indirectly suppressing ERK phosphorylation. This suggests that losartan may prevent the excessive growth and fibrosis that occurs post-myocardial infarction2.

In animal models of obstructive nephropathy, losartan decreases levels of α-smooth muscle actin and collagen type 1 and inhibits phosphorylation of STAT3, suppressing renal tubular fibrosis and renal tubular cell apoptosis3.

Other AT1 antagonists include: Irbesartan (I6804), Olmesartan Medoxomil (O4549), Valsartan (V0146), Candesartan (C0253), and Candesartan Cilexetil Ester (C0254).

Losartan is used for the treatment of high blood pressure
Endogenous Natriuretic Peptides

Natriuretic peptides are endogenous peptides that induce natriuresis, the excretion of sodium. Natriuretic peptides are typically found in cardiac myocytes. Here, they control water, sodium, and adipose loads and regulate blood pressure. A-type natriuretic peptide (ANP, A7669) is a 28-amino acid peptide released from atrial myocytes that activates the guanylyl cyclase A (GC-A) receptor. Activation of this receptor decreases sodium reabsorption in the kidneys and increases cGMP levels, relaxing vascular smooth muscle. This also causes a reduction in blood volume, cardiac output, and systemic blood pressure. A-type natriuretic peptide (ANP) may also display anticancer activity, inhibiting components of the Ras-MEK-ERK signaling pathway and inducing cell death and tumor regression in various cancer models. B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP, B5561) is a 32-amino acid peptide secreted by the ventricles of the heart. Like ANP, B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) also binds GC-A receptors, causing natriuresis and decreasing systemic vascular resistance and blood pressure. BNP has a significantly longer half-life than ANP, so it is often used as a clinical biomarker for heart failure or renal failure. BNP inhibits de novo collagen synthesis as well, increasing expression of matrix metalloproteinases 1, 2, and 3 in vitro and preventing ventricular remodeling. Nesiritide Acetate (N1873) is a recombinant form of BNP used to treat heart failure by decreasing blood volume and systemic blood pressure. In animal models, nesiritide decreases inflammation and prevents cardiac remodeling.

C-type Natriuretic Peptide (CNP, C7997) is a 22-amino acid peptide that binds guanylyl cyclase B (GC-B) receptors. C-type natriuretic peptide (CNP) does not have direct natriuretic activity. CNP instead contributes to cardiac function by playing a role in cardiac hypertrophy and remodeling. In animal models, chronic administration of CNP attenuates angiotensin II-induced cardiac hypertrophy without altering systemic blood pressure. This peptide also plays a role in fertility and bone growth. Activation of GC-B receptors stimulates long bone growth in animal models. Loss-of-function mutations that inhibit the ability of CNP to bind GC-B induce dwarfism and gain-of-function mutations result in an overgrowth syndrome.

Additional peptides and peptide fragments for various animal models are also available:

- Rat ANP, 1-11 (A5460)
- Frog ANP, 1-30 (A5461)
- Rat BNP, 1-32 (B5560)
- Chicken CNP, 1-22 (C7998)
- pig CNP, 1-22 (C5260)

Flufenamic Acid

**Flufenamic Acid (F4483)** belongs to the class of N-phenylanthranilic acids and is considered a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) through its ability to inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes. Cyclooxygenase is a key enzyme in the synthesis of prostaglandins, prostacyclins, and thromboxane. Two isoforms exist: COX-1 is constitutively expressed while COX-2 expression is induced by inflammatory mediators. Flufenamic acid is a non-selective inhibitor of both COX-1 and COX-2.

Like most NSAIDs, flufenamic acid is used to manage pain, fever, and inflammation. In addition to its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic properties, flufenamic acid also displays neuro-modulatory activity. This compound inhibits voltage-gated sodium channels, transient receptor potential C3 channels, and transient receptor potential M2 channels; it also potentiates TREK1 potassium channel signaling.

Additionally, flufenamic acid is a reversible gap junction blocker that can be used to study the role of connexin 43-mediated gap junction communication in biological processes.


Cyclooxygenase-2 Inhibitors

Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors belong to a class of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) that directly target COX-2; COX-2 is an inducible enzyme involved in signal transduction of fever, pain, and inflammation. COX-2 inhibitors are specific for the inducible isoform of COX and do not inhibit cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1), a constitutively expressed isoform present throughout the body.

Blocking only COX-2 allows for a more targeted response, minimizing side effects such as gastric irritation and peptic ulceration.

COX-2 inhibitors also exhibit chemopreventive activity in research models, likely due to their ability to prevent inflammation.

**Representative COX-2 inhibitors:**
- Rofecoxib (R5722)
- Valdecoxib (V0245)
- Celecoxib (C1644)
- Lumaricaxib (L8248)
- Deracoxib (D1869)
- Etoracoxib (E7858)
- Parecoxib (P0369)
- Niflumic Acid (N3322)
- Etodolac (E7556)
- Diclofenac (D3209)
- Aceclofenac (A1017)
- Carprofen (C0351)
- Nimesulide (N3450)
- Meloxicam (M1644)
- Nabumetone (N0205)

Histone Methyltransferase Inhibitors

Histone methyltransferases (HMTs) catalyze the transfer of methyl groups to lysine and arginine residues of histone proteins. This modification regulates important processes such as gene expression and cell mitosis, altering gene transcription. Abnormal activity of HMTs has been associated with some cancers, including colorectal, ovarian, and lung cancers.1

HMT enhancer of zeste homolog 2 (EZH2) is an enzyme that acts mainly as a gene silencer, potentially preventing expression of tumor suppressor genes. GSK126 (G7340) is an inhibitor of EZH2 that displays anticancer activity by inhibiting cell proliferation in cellular and animal models of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.2

GSK-343 (G7442) also inhibits EZH2; this compound suppresses cell invasion and cell growth in epithelial ovarian cancer cells.3

HMT disruptor of telomeric silencing 1-like (DOT1L) also methylates lysines on histone H3, similar to EZH2. Blockade of DOT1L by EPZ-5676 (E6398) and EPZ-004777 (E6298) increases survival rates in animal models of leukemia and induces tumor regression in other animal models.4-5

Also available: EPZ005687 (E6396) and EPZ6438 (E6397).

Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors

Histone deacetylases (HDACs) are enzymes that remove acetyl groups from histones, allowing histones to wrap DNA more tightly, preventing transcription. Like other epigenetic enzymes, HDACs play a significant role in altering gene expression.

HDAC inhibitors such as Valproic Acid Sodium Salt (V0147) and Butyric Acid Sodium Salt (B8276) show benefit in the treatment of mood disorders and epilepsy.1-3

Phenylbutyrate (P2815) is an HDAC inhibitor clinically used to treat urea cycle disorders. This compound also exhibits chemotherapeutic activity, suppressing tumor growth in animal models of pancreatic cancer.3-4

Romidepsin (R5749) enhances natural killer cell cytotoxicity by increasing MIC A/B (NK ligand) expression on tumor cells in leukemia and lymphoma models.5

Other HDAC inhibitors that display anticancer activity include Tubacin (T8000), Tubastatin A Hydrochloride (T8006), Entinostat (E5477), Belinostat (B1746), LBH-589 (L0528), TMP-269 (T5060), and Vorinostat (V5734).6-10

Compounds that target class III HDACs (sirtuins) often display neuroprotective activity. Compounds in this category include AK-7 (A4002), AK-1 (A4000), and SRT1720 (S7868).

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New Products

New: Kinase Inhibitors

Kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from ATP to a protein in a cell. These enzymes function as “on” or “off” switches in many cellular functions, including cell growth. Aberrant kinase activity or functional mutations in the enzymes can cause constitutive activation of cell growth and cell cycle pathways in cancer cells; this leads to the uncontrolled cell growth characteristic of tumors.

This faulty signaling may occur as a result of a mutation in the gene that expresses a particular kinase. In chronic myelogenous leukemia, a chromosomal translocation has been identified that creates a novel protein consisting of two fused tyrosine kinases, BCR and Abl; the kinase domains on this new protein are constitutively active. Normally, these two proteins are involved in regulation of cell differentiation, cell division, cell adhesion, and stress responses. Continuous activation of such processes leads to unregulated cell proliferation and the development of cancer.

There are nearly 100 tyrosine kinases in the human genome, many of which may be useful targets for developing new chemotherapeutics. Many kinase inhibitors inhibit serine and threonine kinases as well.

**AMG-458 (A4926)** is an inhibitor of c-MET that exhibits anticancer activity. AMG-458 enhances the radiosensitivity of lung adenocarcinoma cells, inducing apoptosis2. In vivo, this compound inhibits growth of glioblastoma tumors2.

**LDK378 (L1340)** is an anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) inhibitor that shows chemotherapeutic activity in the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC); it also inhibits IGF-1R3.

**OSI-906 (O7333)** is an inhibitor of the insulin receptor (InsR) and IGF-1R that inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in animal models of cancer4.

**PCI-32765 (P0932)** is an inhibitor of Bruton’s tyrosine kinase (BTK), an enzyme that plays a significant role in B-cell malignancies, B-cell receptor signaling, and autoimmune diseases5. PCI-32765 also inhibits IL-2-inducible kinase6.

**Tozasertib (T5996)** is a pan-aurora kinase (AurK) inhibitor that also inhibits FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3 (FLT3) and Abl; this compound shows promise as a potential treatment for prostate cancer and acute lymphoblastic leukemia7.

**(+)-JQ-1 (J6400)** is a triazolothienodiazepine that inhibits BET bromodomain (BRD) proteins. JQ-1 exhibits chemotherapeutic activity in models of acute lymphoblastic leukemia; it also inhibits bromodomain testis-specific protein BRDT and chromatin remodeling during spermatogenesis, preventing sperm production8-9.

**NVP-BHG712 (N8460)** inhibits ephrin receptor EphB4, which plays a significant role in vessel development, vascular development, and tumor angiogenesis10.

**ARRY-162 (A6971)** is an inhibitor of MEK1/2 and ERK that exhibits anticancer activity, inhibiting proliferation in models of melanoma, non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), head/neck cancer, and pancreatic cancer11.

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3. www.clinicaltrial.gov/show/NCT01685060
11. www.clinicaltrial.gov/show/NCT00959127
New: mTOR Inhibitors

Mechanistic target of rapamycin (mTOR) is a protein kinase that plays a role in cell growth, proliferation, motility, and survival. Important downstream targets of mTOR include p70S6 kinase and eIF-4E binding protein (eIF-4E-BP); interaction of mTOR with these targets induces translation and protein synthesis. mTOR forms two different complexes, mTORC1 and mTORC2, through the binding of various other proteins. The mTORC1 complex contains Raptor, FKBP12, and PRAS40, whereas the mTORC2 complex contains Rictor, mSIN1, and PROTOR1/2.

mTOR signaling is dysregulated in several human diseases, including cancer, neurodegenerative disease, diabetes, and metabolic syndrome. mTOR inhibitors such as Rapamycin (R0161) and Everolimus (E8419) are used as immunosuppressants, preventing transplant rejection, minimizing angiogenesis in coronary stents, and suppressing immune signaling in cancer treatment.

New mTOR inhibitors such as OSI-027 (O7332), GDC-0980 (G1209), GSK2126458 (G7342), and INK128 (I5440) are currently in development as cancer treatments, exhibiting antiangiogenic, anti-metastatic, and chemotherapeutic activities in various cellular and animal models.


New: Wnt Signaling Modifiers

Wnt signaling pathways play a key role in the transmittance of signals from outside of a cell through cell surface receptors to the inside of the cell. There are three pathways involved in Wnt signaling: The canonical Wnt pathway regulates gene transcription, the noncanonical pathway regulates cytoskeleton structure, and the noncanonical Wnt/calcium pathway regulates intracellular calcium signaling. Wnt signaling pathways are important in embryonic development and cell proliferation and migration.

Wnt signaling is often dysregulated in many forms of cancer. Elevated activity of the canonical Wnt pathway and increased levels of β-catenin are implicated in the development of breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and melanoma. New compounds display anticaner activity such as C59 (C0800), IWP-2 (I9060), GDC-0449 (G1408), and LGK-974 (L2540) target overactive Wnt signaling by inhibiting positive modulators of this signaling pathway, such as PORCN or Smo.

Other new Wnt signaling inhibitors include IWP-3 (I9061), JW55 (J8800), and KY-02111 (K9600). These compounds promote differentiation of stem cells into cardiomyocytes and decrease body weight.

New Products

New: PARP Inhibitors

PARP (poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase) is a family of proteins involved in DNA repair and cell death found in the cell nucleus. PARP immediately transmits a signal to DNA repair machinery such as DNA ligase and DNA polymerase in response to metabolic, chemical, or radiation-induced single-stranded DNA damage.

Several forms of cancer are highly dependent upon PARP due to their lack of other DNA repair mechanisms. PARP can also stimulate the repair of DNA breaks induced by chemotherapeutics.

When PARP is inhibited in these repair-deficient cancer cells, they are overwhelmed with irreparable double strand DNA breaks. The unchecked damaged DNA eventually induces cell death, a key mechanism in prevention of fast-dividing tumor cell growth.

PARP inhibitors can act in two ways. These compounds prevent the enzymatic activity of PARP, suppressing DNA repair, and can also prevent PARP from separating from damaged DNA, inhibiting replication.

**PARP inhibitors:**

- Iniparib (I5354)
- Veliparib (V1745)
- Olaparib (O4402)
- 3-Aminobenzamide (A4931)
- AZD2461 (A9612)
- PJ34 HCl (P3600)

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New: PI3K Inhibitors

Phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) is an enzyme involved in cell growth, proliferation, differentiation, motility, and survival. PI3Ks are grouped into several different classes based on structure, function, and substrate specificity.

Class I PI3Ks are heterodimers composed of a regulatory subunit (p85) and a catalytic subunit (p110), both of which have several variants. This class of PI3Ks is likely the most well known, as it is responsible for activating Akt (PKB) and regulating signal transduction of mTOR and other kinases. Class I PI3Ks are involved in intracellular trafficking, cell proliferation, immune function, and insulin signaling.

Because of its broad spectrum of activity, PI3K is an excellent target in the development of immunosuppressants, anti-diabetic compounds, cardiovascular products, anti-inflammatory agents, and chemotherapeutics.

**Representative PI3K inhibitors:**

- Wortmannin (W5769)
- BYL719 (B9700)
- GSK2334470 (G7344)
- CAL101 (C0044)
- TGX-221 (T2792)
- TG100-115 (T2402)
- PX-866 (P9200)
- PIK-75 HCl (P3540)
- AZD6482 (A9712)
- AS-605240 (A7204)

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Many PI3K inhibitors exhibit cardioprotective activities

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### New Products

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<td>Vitamin E Acetate</td>
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</table>
Alphabetical Listing
of our
Life Science Biochemicals

Contact us:
Tel: 888-558-5227
Fax: 888-558-7329

Email: getinfo@lktlabs.com
Web: lktlabs.com
Inhibitor of p110α PI3K. It decreases viability of endometrial cancer cells and impairs glucose and insulin tolerance.


Mas antagonist that inhibits signaling by angiotensin (1-7), preventing vasodilation and insulin sensitization.


AMPK activator used to study signaling mechanisms involved in cellular homeostasis. It inhibits cellular proliferation, migration, and invasion in prostate cancer cells, suppresses H2O2-induced apoptosis in osteoblasts, and decreases platelet aggregation.


Non-fluorescent halogenated A23187 analog and Ca2+ ionophore. It induces formation of endothelial microvesicles, increasing leakage of lactate dehydrogenase and decreasing cell viability. It also induces mast cell degranulation and stimulates the acrosome reaction in spermatozoa.


**A0102**

**A23187 Ca-Mg**

$\text{(C}_2\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)\text{Mg} \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)\text{Ca}$

FW: 523.62  
$\geq 98\%$

$\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ionophore. It induces formation of endothelial microvesicles, increasing leakage of lactate dehydrogenase and decreasing cell viability. It also induces mast cell degranulation and stimulates the acrosome reaction in spermatozoa.


**A0401**

**Abacavir**

$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}$

FW: 286.33  
$[136470-78-5]$  
$\geq 98\%$

Guanosine analog and inhibitor of RT, guanylyl cyclase, and telomerase used to treat HIV infection.


**A0402**

**Abacavir Sulfate**

$\text{(C}_2\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O})\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

FW: 670.75  
$[188062-50-2]$  
$\geq 98\%$

Guanosine analog and inhibitor of RT, guanylyl cyclase, and telomerase used to treat HIV infection.


**A0501**

**Abamectin**

Avermectin B1

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_7\text{(B1a)} \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_7\text{(B1b)}$  
$[71751-41-2]$  
$\geq 70\%$

$\text{F}_0\text{F}_1$-ATPase and adenine nucleotide translocator inhibitor and GABA receptor antagonist. It prevents mitochondrial respiration and decreases sperm count and motility.


Holden-Dye L, Walker RJ. Avermectin and avermectin derivatives are antagonists at the 4-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor on the somatic muscle cells of Ascaris; is this the site of anthelmintic action? Parasitology. 1990 Oct;101 Pt 2:265-71. PMID: 2175874.

**A0534**

**Abiraterone**

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NO}$

FW: 349.51  
$[154229-19-3]$  
$\geq 98\%$

Progesterone derivative and Cyp17A1 inhibitor used to treat castration-resistant prostate cancer. It decreases androgen production and may inhibit eIF4F signaling.


BH3 mimetic and Bcl-2 inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells.


BH3 mimetic and Bcl-2, Bcl-ω, and Bcl-xl. It inhibits growth of acute myelogenous leukemia cells and induces apoptosis and clearance in platelets.


Mast cell stabilizer used to treat seasonal allergic rhinitis.

**A0832**

**Ac-IEAR-pNA**

C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>38</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>12</sub> FW: 649.7 ≥95%

Substrate used to measure caspase activity.

**A0834**

**Ac-IETD-pNA**

C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>38</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>12</sub> FW: 638.6 ≥95%

Substrate used to measure caspase 8 activity.


**A1084**

**Ac-VEID-pNA**

C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>40</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub> FW: 636.6 ≥95%

Substrate used to measure caspase 6 activity.


**A1097**

**Ac-YV AD-pNA**

C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub> FW: 628.6 ≥95%

Substrate used to measure caspase 1 activity.


**A0802**

**Acarbose**

BAY G 5421 C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>43</sub>NO<sub>18</sub> FW: 645.6 [56180-94-0] ≥98%

α-Glucosidase inhibitor that decreases digestion of complex carbohydrates and prevents glucose absorption. It improves insulin sensitivity and decreases postprandial hyperglycemia.


**A1017**

**Aceclofenac**

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> FW: 354.18 [89796-99-6] ≥98%

Diclofenac analog, NSAID, and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat arthritis. It also decreases neutrophil adhesion to endothelial cells.


**A0816**

**Acemetacin**

C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>18</sub>ClNO<sub>6</sub> FW: 415.83 [53164-05-9] ≥98%

Prodrug of indomethacin, NSAID, and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat pain and arthritis. It also scavenges ROS and RNS.


Dopamine D1/2 receptor and 5-HT1A/2A receptor antagonist used to prevent nausea and induce sedation. It also prevents sudden cardiac death in models of status epilepticus and reduces vasopressor activity of dopamine during anesthesia.


Carnitine derivative involved in energy homeostasis. It displays a variety of biological activities, including acetylyating p65 and upregulating expression of mGluR2s, suppressing cellular stress responses in neurons, and indirectly modulating activity of M1 mAChRs.


TRPA1 channel agonist and xanthine oxidase inhibitor. It increases levels of phase II enzymes in models of colon carcinogenesis and suppresses tumor growth in animal models of squamous cell carcinoma. In other cancer models, it prevents angiogenesis and metastasis. It also inhibits CRM1, preventing influenza virus replication.


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<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
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<td>A0823 N-Acetyl-S-(N'-methylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine</td>
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<td>C_{11}H_{12}N_{2}O_{3}S_{3}</td>
<td>340.48</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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**A0920**  
**N-Acetyl-S-(N'-phenethylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine**  
Acetyl phenethylisothiocyanate-L-cysteine  
C₈H₁₄N₂O₃S₂  
FW: 326.43 ≥95%  
N-acetyl cysteine conjugate of phenethylisothiocyanate. It increases activation of JNK, p53, and MAPKs and induces apoptosis in lung cancer cells and prostate cancer cells.


**A0902**  
**N-Acetyl-S-(N'-phenethylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine**  
Acetyl phenethylisothiocyanate-L-cysteine  
C₁₀H₁₈N₂O₃S₂  
FW: 382.54 ≥98%  
Conjugate of N-acetyl-cysteine and phenethylisothiocyanate. It may exhibit several biological activities, including inducing apoptosis in myeloma and leukemia cells, inhibiting HDAC activity, and suppressing activation of carcinogen NNK.


**A0910**  
**N-Acetyl-S-(N'-phenethylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine**  
Acetyl phenethylisothiocyanate-L-cysteine  
C₁₂H₁₄N₂O₃S₂  
FW: 298.38 ≥98%  
Conjugate of N-acetyl-cysteine and phenethylisothiocyanate. It may inhibit lipid peroxidation, induce vasodilation, decrease release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and increase total white blood cell count, antibody titer, and plaque-forming cell levels.


**A0833**  
**Acipimox**  
Niacin derivative that decreases levels of triglycerides, LDL, and free fatty acids. It also suppresses lipolysis.


**A0933**  
**Acitretin**  
Neotigason  
RARα/β/γ agonist used to treat psoriasis. It decreases inflammation and increases cAMP-PKA binding in erythrocytes.


Glutamine analog and inhibitor of γ-glutamyl transferase, CTP synthetase, GMP synthetase, and FGAM synthetase. It prevents purine synthesis, inhibits pancreatic cancer cell proliferation, and suppresses growth of Alternaria, Magnaporthe, and Botrytis.


Acivicin

ACIA

C₅H₇ClN₂O₃ FW: 178.57 [42228-92-2] ≥98%

Aconitine

Acetylbenszyloclonine

C₉H₁₄NO₃ FW: 645.74 [302-27-2] ≥88%

Actinomycin

Actinomycin D

C₆₂H₈₆N₁₂O₁₆ FW: 1255.41 [50-76-0] ≥98%

Actinomycin D

Inhibitor of peptide deformylase, MMP meprin A, and aminopeptidase N (CD13). It induces apoptosis in Burkitt’s lymphoma cells, prevents alterations in renal capillary profusion and sepsis, and inhibits growth of gram positive bacteria.


Actinonin

C₉H₂₅N₃O₅ FW: 385.5 [13434-13-4] ≥98%

Inhibitor of peptide deformylase, MMP meprin A, and aminopeptidase N (CD13). It induces apoptosis in Burkitt’s lymphoma cells, prevents alterations in renal capillary profusion and sepsis, and inhibits growth of gram positive bacteria.


Acyclovir

C₈H₁₁N₅O₃ FW: 225.2 [59277-89-3] ≥98%

Guanosine analog and viral DNA polymerase and D-amino oxidase inhibitor that prevents DNA chain elongation. It is used to treat virus infections.


Tretinoin analog and RARα/β/γ agonist used to treat acne and pityriasis versicolor. It decreases expression of Ki67, α2-integrin, α6-integrin, TLR2, IL-8, and β-defensin.


---

Adenine analog, viral DNA polymerase inhibitor, and DNA chain terminator used to treat hepatitis B infection. It also decreases levels of Treg cells and increases levels of IL-4, IL-2, TNF-α, and IFN-γ.


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Endogenous nucleotide base required for synthesis of ATP, NAD, FAD, DNA, and RNA.


---

Endogenous coenzyme and unit of cellular energy, required for production of nucleic acids, cAMP, and other signal transduction molecules. It is used to inhibit reperfusion injury after myocardial infarction during percutaneous coronary intervention and to improve left ventricular function.


### Adipokinetic Hormone

**AKH**

- **Formula**: C\textsubscript{44}H\textsubscript{60}N\textsubscript{10}O\textsubscript{12}  
  - FW: 921  
  - ≥95%

Found in insects and involved in circadian rhythms. It increases activity of peptidase, lipase, amylase, and polygalacturonase in the salivary glands and decreases lipid peroxidation in brain samples.


Bednářová A, Kodrik D, Krishnan N. Adipokinetic hormone exerts its anti-oxidative effects using a conserved signal-transduction mechanism involving both PKC and cAMP by mobilizing extra- and intracellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+} stores.


### Adipokinetic Hormone II from *Locusta migratoria*

- **Formula**: C\textsubscript{44}H\textsubscript{60}N\textsubscript{10}O\textsubscript{12}  
  - FW: 934.02  
  - ≥95%

Neuroregulator and hormone found in *Locusta migratoria*.


### Adipokinetic Hormone II from *Schistocera gregaria*

- **Formula**: C\textsubscript{44}H\textsubscript{60}N\textsubscript{10}O\textsubscript{12}  
  - FW: 934.02  
  - ≥95%

Neuroregulator and hormone found in *Schistocera gregaria*.


### Adipokinetic Hormone, locust

**AKH**

- **Formula**: C\textsubscript{44}H\textsubscript{60}N\textsubscript{10}O\textsubscript{12}  
  - FW: 1159.3  
  - ≥95%

Found in insects and involved in circadian rhythms. It increases activity of peptidase, lipase, amylase, and polygalacturonase in the salivary glands and decreases lipid peroxidation in brain samples.


Bednářová A, Kodrik D, Krishnan N. Adipokinetic hormone exerts its anti-oxidative effects using a conserved signal-transduction mechanism involving both PKC and cAMP by mobilizing extra- and intracellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+} stores.


### Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-10), human

**ACTH**

- **Formula**: C\textsubscript{30}H\textsubscript{39}N\textsubscript{14}O\textsubscript{13}S\textsubscript{1}  
  - FW: 1299.4  
  - ≥95%

Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.


### Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-13), human

**ACTH**

- **Formula**: C\textsubscript{30}H\textsubscript{39}N\textsubscript{14}O\textsubscript{13}S\textsubscript{1}  
  - FW: 1623.9  
  - ≥95%

Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.


### A0965

**Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-14)**

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*Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.*


### A0966

**Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-16), human**

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*Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.*


### A0967

**Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-17), human**

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*Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.*


### A0968

**Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-24), human**

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*Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.*


### A0960

**Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-39), human**

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*Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.*


### A0961

**Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-39), rat**

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*Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.*


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A0962</strong> Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-4)</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{20}H_{30}N_{7}O_{5}S</td>
<td>FW: 486.6</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A0970</strong> Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (18-39), human</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{26}H_{44}N_{13}O_{36}S_3</td>
<td>FW: 2465.7</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A0971</strong> Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (4-10), human</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{44}H_{59}N_{13}O_{10}S_1</td>
<td>FW: 962.1</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endogenous melanocortin 2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It stimulates adrenal cortisol production, decreases inflammatory cytokine levels, and stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A1368</strong> Adrenomedullin (1-52), human</th>
<th>0.5 mg</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2.5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{264}H_{406}N_{80}O_{77}S_3</td>
<td>FW: 6028.9</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endogenous CLR-RAMP2/3 receptor agonist involved in cell growth and differentiation. It decreases blood pressure, increases neovascularization, and binds microtubule-associated proteins in the cytoskeleton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A1369</strong> Adrenomedullin (13-52), human</th>
<th>0.5 mg</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2.5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{200}H_{308}N_{58}O_{59}S_2</td>
<td>FW: 4533.17</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endogenous CLR-RAMP2/3 receptor agonist involved in cell growth and differentiation. It decreases blood pressure, increases neovascularization, and binds microtubule-associated proteins in the cytoskeleton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A1370</strong> Adrenomedullin (22-52), human</th>
<th>0.5 mg</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2.5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{159}H_{252}N_{46}O_{48}S_2</td>
<td>FW: 3576.06</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endogenous CLR-RAMP2/3 receptor agonist involved in cell growth and differentiation. It decreases blood pressure, increases neovascularization, and binds microtubule-associated proteins in the cytoskeleton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1371</td>
<td>Adrenorphin</td>
<td>Metorphamide</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H-Tyr-Gly-Phe-Arg-Val-Net</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FW: 984.2</td>
<td>2 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endogenous μOR and κOR agonist. It induces respiratory depression, inhibits catecholamine secretion, and suppresses urinary bladder muscle contractions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1371</td>
<td>Adrenorphin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{44}H_{69}N_{15}O_{9}S</td>
<td>FW: 984.2</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>2 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1592</td>
<td>ADX-47237</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive allosteric modulator of mGluR5 receptors. It increases waking activity, stimulates late phase LTP, enhances adaptive learning, and decreases amphetamine- and phencyclidine-induced hyperlocomotion.</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1592</td>
<td>ADX-47237</td>
<td>NEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{20}H_{14}F_{2}N_{2}O_{2}</td>
<td>FW: 369.36</td>
<td>[851881-60-2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1607</td>
<td>AEBSF Hydrochloride</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serine protease substrate/inhibitor used to measure serine protease activity.</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1607</td>
<td>AEBSF Hydrochloride</td>
<td>NEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-(2-Aminoethyl)benzenesulfonyl fluoride hydrochloride</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{10}H_{10}FNO_{5}•HCl</td>
<td>FW: 239.69</td>
<td>[30827-99-7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1865</td>
<td>Aeroplysinin</td>
<td>100 µg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Found in marine sponges. It decreases levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, inhibits capillary tube formation, and induces cell death in Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.</td>
<td>5x100 µg</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1895</td>
<td>Aeruginosamide B</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potential serine protease and PP inhibitor found in <em>Microcystis</em>. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit thrombin activity.</td>
<td>100 µg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1896</td>
<td>Aeruginosamide C</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potential serine protease and PP inhibitor found in <em>Microcystis</em>. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit thrombin activity.</td>
<td>100 µg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Potential serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit thrombin activity.


Serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic, decreases levels of IL-8 and ICAM-1, and may inhibit thrombin activity.


EGFR inhibitor used to treat non-small cell lung cancer. It downregulates expression of HER2/EGFR2 and induces apoptosis.


DNA synthesis inhibitor and carcinogen. It is the most cytotoxic of all aflatoxins. It induces cell cycle arrest and liver damage.


Aflatoxin B2

\[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{6}\]

FW: 314.229  [7220-81-7]  ≥98%

DNA synthesis inhibitor and carcinogen. It induces cell cycle arrest and liver damage.


A2046

1 mg  5 mg

Aflatoxin G1

\[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{7}\]

FW: 328.27  [1165-39-5]  ≥98%

DNA synthesis inhibitor and carcinogen. It induces cell cycle arrest and liver damage.


A2048

1 mg  5 mg

Aflatoxin G2

\[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{7}\]

FW: 330.29  [7241-98-7]  ≥98%

DNA synthesis inhibitor and carcinogen. It induces cell cycle arrest and liver damage.


A2050

1 mg  5 mg

Aflatoxin M1

\[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{7}\]

FW: 328.27  [6795-23-9]  ≥98%

DNA synthesis inhibitor and carcinogen. It is a metabolite of aflatoxin B1 that induces cell cycle arrest and liver damage.


A2052

100 µg  1 mg

Aflatoxin M2

\[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{7}\]

FW: 330.29  [6885-57-0]  ≥98%

DNA synthesis inhibitor and carcinogen. It is a metabolite of aflatoxin B2 that induces cell cycle arrest and liver damage.


A2054

100 µg  1 mg

AG-18

Tyrphostin A23

\[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{8}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{5}\]

FW: 186.17  [118409-57-7]  ≥98%

Inhibitor of EGFR and PDGFR. It blocks Ca2+ currents in vascular smooth muscle and suppresses clathrin-mediated endocytosis.


A2401

NEW  5 mg  25 mg

AG-1024

Tyrphostin and IGF-1R inhibitor. It inhibits invasion and proliferation of hepatocellular carcinoma cells and breast cancer cells.


A2400
EGFR inhibitor. It inhibits growth of cholangiocarcinoma cells and suppresses DNA replication, cell cycle progression, and cell proliferation in keratinocytes.


Fibrinogen fragment containing glycoprotein IIb/IIIa binding sequence necessary for platelet adhesion and aggregation.


Melatonin analog, MT1/2 receptor agonist, and 5-HT2C receptor antagonist used to treat depression. It also improves sleep quality and enhances neuroplasticity and neurogenesis in the hippocampus and prefrontal cortex.


A4000

AK-1

SIRT2 inhibitor II

C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S

FW: 403.45

[330461-64-8] ≥98%

SIRT2 inhibitor. It prevents hippocampal neurodegeneration in models of Alzheimer’s disease and induces cell cycle arrest in colon carcinoma cells.


A4002

AK-7

SIRT2 inhibitor. It decreases brain atrophy and improves motor function in models of Huntington’s disease.

It is used to treat bone diseases such as osteoporosis. It inhibits bone resorption and osteoclast formation but does not have any effects on bone mineralization. It also increases δγ T cell activation and inhibits tumor growth.


Alendronate Monosodium Trihydrate
ABDP
C_{4}H_{12}NNaO_{7}P_{2} • 3H_{2}O FW: 325.08 [121268-17-5] ≥98%

Vitamin D analog used to treat osteoporosis. It increases bone strength and formation and prevents bone degradation.


Alfacalcidol
C_{27}H_{44}O_{2} FW: 400.64 [41294-56-8]
1-Hydroxyvitamin D3; 1-Hydroxycholecalciferol

α1-Adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat BPH. It relaxes prostatic smooth muscle, increases urinary flow rate, and prolongs action potential duration and cardiac QT interval by increasing the probability of hNa1.5 channel openings and burst duration.


Alfuzosin Hydrochloride
C_{19}H_{27}N_{5}O_{4} • HCl FW: 425.91 [173334-58-2]

Renin inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It binds to the S3bp binding site of renin, inhibiting its ability to cleave angiotensin into angiotensin I. It decreases plasma volume and blood pressure, decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine levels, and improves insulin resistance.


Aliskiren Hemifumarate
(C_{30}H_{53}N_{3}O_{6})_{2} • C_{4}H_{4}O_{4} FW: 609.83 [173334-58-2] ≥98%

Juvenile hormone synthesis inhibitor found in insects.


Allatostatin I
C_{4}H_{11}N_{7}O_{6} FW: 1335.54 ≥95%

Juvenile hormone synthesis inhibitor found in insects.


### A4440

**Allicin**  
Diallyl thiosulfinate  
C$_{6}$H$_{10}$OS$_{2}$  
FW: 162.27  
[539-86-6]  
≥98%  

Synthetic compound found in garlic that binds nitrogen bases and phosphate backbones in DNA, activates inwardly rectifying K$^{+}$ channels, and blocks L-type Ca$^{2+}$ channels. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inducing autophagy and apoptosis, lowering systolic blood pressure and triglyceride levels, decreasing anti-islet cell antibodies and insulin levels, and enhancing Nrf2 signaling. This product is a solution of methanol:water:formic acid (60:40:0.1) and allicin at 10mg/mL.


![Allicin](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A4441

**Allicin, aqueous**  
Diallyl thiosulfinate  
C$_{6}$H$_{10}$OS$_{2}$  
FW: 162.27  
[539-86-6]  
≥98%  

Synthetic compound found in garlic that binds nitrogen bases and phosphate backbones in DNA, activates inwardly rectifying K$^{+}$ channels, and blocks L-type Ca$^{2+}$ channels. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inducing autophagy and apoptosis, lowering systolic blood pressure and triglyceride levels, decreasing anti-islet cell antibodies and insulin levels, and enhancing Nrf2 signaling. This product is an aqueous solution (with 0.1 % formic acid as a stabilizer) of allicin at 25 mg/mL.


![Allicin, aqueous](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A4443

**L-(-)+-Alliin**  
EINECS 209-118-9; S-Allyl-L-cysteine-S-oxide  
C$_{6}$H$_{11}$NO$_{3}$S  
FW: 177.22  
[556-27-4]  
≥98%  

Optically active synthetic cysteine derivative, NMDA receptor agonist, and antioxidant. It increases activity of phase II enzymes in models of myocardial infarction and suppresses inflammation in adipocytes. It also inhibits VEGF-induced angiogenesis in fibrosarcoma cells.


![L-(-)+-Alliin](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A4444

**L-Alliin**  
C$_{6}$H$_{11}$NO$_{3}$S  
FW: 177.22  
≥98%  

Synthetic NMDA receptor agonist and antioxidant. It increases activity of phase II enzymes in models of myocardial infarction and suppresses inflammation in adipocytes. It also inhibits VEGF-induced angiogenesis in fibrosarcoma cells.


![L-Alliin](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Peptide calpain I/II inhibitor. It stimulates autophagy, suppresses IκB proteolysis, and induces apoptosis in colon cancer cells.


### Allopurinol

Xanthine oxidase inhibitor used to treat hyperuricemia. It decreases inflammation in models of renal ischemia and suppresses oxidative stress, preventing atrial fibrillation.


### Alloxan Monohydrate

Glucose analog used to induce diabetes by destroying β cells.


### Allyl Disulfide

Lipid peroxidation inhibitor, free radical scavenger, and antioxidant. It induces phase II enzymes, limiting neurodegeneration in Drosophila models of Parkinson’s disease. It also induces apoptosis in leukemia cells. In other cellular models, it inhibits 4α-methyl oxidase, suppressing cholesterol synthesis.


Aloe Emodin

C_{15}H_{10}O_{5} FW: 270.24 ≥98%

CFTR Cl− channel activator found in aloe. It increases colonic fluid secretion, decreases angiogenesis, and induces apoptosis in glioma cells.


Alosterpaullone

C_{10}H_{11}N_{3}O_{3} FW: 293.28 ≥98%

GSK-3 and CDK inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in leukemia cells, induces Wnt signaling to decrease egg hatching activity, and inhibits HIV-1 replication and proliferation.


Alternariol

C_{15}H_{10}O_{5} FW: 258.23 [641-38-3] ≥98%

Mycotoxin, topoisomerase I and II inhibitor, and potential ER agonist found in Alternaria. It increases production of estradiol and progesterone, induces oxidation of DNA bases and formation of DNA strand breaks, and induces cell cycle arrest in macrophages.


Alternariol-9-methyl Ether

C_{15}H_{12}O_{5} FW: 272.25 [23452-05-3] ≥98%

Mycotoxin, oxidative phosphorylation inhibitor, and potential ER agonist found in Alternaria. It prevents photosynthesis, induces apoptosis in colon carcinoma cells, and may exhibit mutagenic activity.


Altretenogest

C_{21}H_{26}O_{2} FW: 310.44 [850-52-2] 100 mg 250 mg

Synthetic progestogen and progesterone receptor agonist used to suppress or control the estrous cycle of female animals.


DNA alkylator used to treat refractory ovarian cancer. It forms DNA adducts and is metabolized to formaldehyde.


**A4578**

Altretamine

HMM; Hexamethylmelamine

\( \text{C}_{60} \text{H}_{120} \text{N}_{6} \)  
FW: 210.28  
[645-05-6]  
\( \geq 98\% \)

DNA alkylator used to treat refractory ovarian cancer. It forms DNA adducts and is metabolized to formaldehyde.

**A4496**

Alyssin

5-Methylsulfinylpentyl isothiocyanate

\( \text{C}_{7} \text{H}_{13} \text{NOS} \)  
FW: 191.32  
[646-23-1]  
\( \geq 97\% \)

Sulforaphane homolog and antioxidant. It induces phase II enzymes and increases Nrf2 levels in adenocarcinoma cells. It also decreases metabolism of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, suppressing risk of carcinogenesis in vitro.


**A4497**

Alyssin Sulfone

\( \text{C}_{7} \text{H}_{13} \text{NO}_{2} \cdot \text{S} \)  
FW: 207.31

Sulfonyl analog of sulforaphane and antioxidant. It induces phase II enzymes and increases Nrf2 levels in adenocarcinoma cells and inhibits cell growth in colon cancer cells.


**A4498**

Alytesin

\( \text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{66}\text{N}_{22}\text{O}_{17}\text{S} \)  
FW: 1535.8  
[31078-12-3]  
\( \geq 95\% \)

Found in amphibian skin. It decreases gastric acid secretion and food intake.


**A4802**

Amantadine Hydrochloride

\( \text{C}_{10} \text{H}_{17} \text{N} \cdot \text{HCl} \)  
FW: 187.71  
[665-66-7]  
\( \geq 98\% \)

Viral M2 proton channel blocker and inhibitor of MAO-A, NET, NMDA receptors, and α7 nAChRs used to treat Parkinson’s disease. It has previously been used to treat influenza virus infection.


**A4803**

Amantadine Sulfate

\( \text{C}_{10} \text{H}_{17} \text{N}_{2} \cdot \text{H}_{2}\text{SO}_{4} \)  
FW: 400.58  
[31377-23-8]  
\( \geq 98\% \)

Viral M2 proton channel blocker and inhibitor of MAO-A, NET, NMDA receptors, and α7 nAChRs used to treat Parkinson’s disease. It has previously been used to treat influenza virus infection.


www.lktlabs.com  
60  
To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Aminopeptidase inhibitor that also induces vasoconstriction.  


Expectorant used to treat respiratory diseases. It stimulates the ciliary beat frequency and increases mucous secretion in the lung and trachea. It also increases levels of thioredoxin and thioredoxin reductase, decreases oxidative stress, and inhibits sodium nitroprusside-induced activation of guanylate cyclase.  


Inhibitor of c-MET. It enhances radiosensitivity and induces apoptosis in lung adenocarcinoma cells.  


Protein translation inhibitor used to treat gram negative bacterial infections.  

K⁺-sparing diuretic that inhibits ENaC channels, acid-sensing ion channels, and Na⁺/H⁺ antiporters. It increases excretion of Na⁺ and water and is used to treat hypertension and congestive heart failure. It also inhibits replication of Coxsackievirus B3 and poliovirus type 1.


Amiloride Hydrochloride Dihydrate

C₆H₈ClN₇O • HCl • 2H₂O FW: 302.12 [17440-83-4] ≥98%

Amiprazidine

Actinomycin derivative and DNA binding agent used to study apoptosis and phagocytosis.


3-Aminobenzamide

PARP inhibitor. It prevents UV-induced cell death, decreases atherosclerotic lesion size, and induces cell cycle arrest and differentiation in osteosarcoma cells.


6-Aminocaproic Acid

EACA

Protease inhibitor used to treat bleeding disorders. It inhibits plasmin, preventing fibrinolysis.


D,L-Aminoglutethimide

Aromatase inhibitor that prevents adrenal steroid synthesis. It is used to treat breast cancer and Cushing’s disease.


6-Aminonicotinamide

G6PDH inhibitor that suppresses pentose phosphate pathway signaling. It prevents oocyte maturation and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


Alkaline phosphatase substrate used to quantify enzyme activity in research models.


### A5030

4-Aminophenylphosphate Monosodium

C₆H₅NO₃PNa FW: 211.09 | [52331-30-3] ≥97%

Adenosine receptor antagonist and PDE inhibitor used to treat COPD. It decreases levels of eosinophils and cytokines in allergen-induced lung inflammation models.


### A5134

Aminophylline Anhydrous

C₁₀H₁₉N₃O₄ FW: 420.43 | [317-34-0] ≥98%

Adenosine receptor antagonist and PDE inhibitor used to treat COPD. It decreases levels of eosinophils and cytokines in allergen-induced lung inflammation models.


### A5135

Aminophylline Dihydrate

C₁₀H₁₉N₃O₄ • 2H₂O FW: 456.47 ≥98%

Xanthine derivative; adenosine receptor antagonist, and PDE inhibitor used to treat COPD. It also decreases levels of IL-5, IL-8, and eosinophils.


### A5001

Aminopterin

4-Aminofolic acid

C₁₀H₁₉N₃O₅ FW: 440.41 | [54-62-6] ≥95%

Folic acid analog, derivative of pterin, and dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and leukemia. It depletes nucleotide pools and inhibits DNA and RNA synthesis.


### A5033

4-Aminosalicylic Acid

C₇H₇NO₃ FW: 153.14 | [65-49-6] ≥98%

Dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor used to treat IBD, Crohn’s disease, colitis, and tuberculosis. It is active in the small intestine and prevents growth of Mycobacterium.


### A5034

4-Aminosalicylic Sodium Dihydrate

C₇H₆NNaO₃ • 2H₂O FW: 211.15 | [6018-19-5] ≥98%

Dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor used to treat IBD, Crohn’s disease, colitis, and tuberculosis. It is active in the colon and prevents growth of Mycobacterium.

Salicylic acid derivative, PPARγ agonist, and potential COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat IBD, Crohn’s disease, and colitis. It is primarily active in the colon. It also decreases levels of ROS and inhibits proliferation of colorectal cancer cells.


A4944 Amlexanox

Inhibitor of TANK-binding kinase 1, S100A12, and S100A13 used to treat recurring aphthous ulcer and asthma. It attenuates actin stress fiber formation, increases energy expenditure, thermogenesis, and weight loss, minimizes mast cell release, and may inhibit 5-lipoxygenase activity.


A5045 Amlodipine

L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker and FIASMA used to treat hypertension and angina. It induces relaxation of arterial smooth muscles, decreases blood pressure, and increases blood flow to the heart. It also improves smooth muscle hypertrophy and collagen deposition and prevents arterial remodeling.


A5044 Amlodipine Besylate

L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker and FIASMA used to treat hypertension and angina. It induces relaxation of arterial smooth muscles, decreases blood pressure, and increases blood flow to the heart. It also improves smooth muscle hypertrophy and collagen deposition and prevents arterial remodeling.


A5056 Amorolfine Hydrochloride

14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It also increases release of prostaglandin D\(_2\) metabolites and inhibits production of thymic stromal lymphopoietin in dermatitis models.


A5059 Amoxapine

Inhibitor of 5-HT2/3/6/7 receptors, dopamine D2/3/4 receptors, histamine H1 receptors, α1-adrenergic receptors, SERT, NET, and hERG K\(^{+}\) channels used to treat depression. It also inhibits bacterial β-glucuronidase and increases leu-enkephalin levels.


Amoxicillin

Amoxicillin is a β-lactam antibiotic that inhibits cell wall synthesis. It is active against both gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Ampalex

Ampalex is an AMPA receptor potentiator. It modulates fast synaptic plasticity and improves cognitive function in schizophrenia models.


Amphotericin B

Amphotericin B is a polyene antifungal that binds ergosterol and induces membrane pore formations, increasing ROS and suppressing fungal growth. It also increases expression of IL-1β, TNF-α, BDNF, and GDNF and protects against prion-induced neurodegeneration.


Ampicillin Trihydrate

Ampicillin Trihydrate is a β-lactam antibiotic that prevents bacterial cell wall formation. It is effective against gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Ampiroxicam

Ampiroxicam is a piroxicam prodrug, NSAID, and COX-1/2 inhibitor that does not inhibit prostaglandin synthesis itself. It decreases pain and inflammation.


Amprolium Hydrochloride

Amprolium Hydrochloride is a coccidiostat and thiamine transporter inhibitor that inhibits thiamine transporters in species of *Eimeria*, preventing carbohydrate synthesis.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A5057 Amoxicillin</td>
<td>C₁₆H₁₉N₅O₂S</td>
<td>365.41</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5061 Ampalex</td>
<td>C₁₄H₁₅N₃O</td>
<td>241.29</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5130 Amphotericin B</td>
<td>C₄₇H₇₃NO₁₇</td>
<td>924.08</td>
<td>≥87%</td>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5160 Ampicillin Trihydrate</td>
<td>C₁₆H₁₉N₅O₂•3H₂O</td>
<td>403.47</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td>5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5161 Ampiroxicam</td>
<td>C₁₆H₁₅N₅O₂S</td>
<td>447.46</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5162 Amprolium Hydrochloride</td>
<td>C₁₆H₁₅N₅Cl</td>
<td>315.24</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td>25 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amrinone

A5170

C_{10}H_{19}N_{4}O_{3} FW: 187.2 [60719-84-8] ≥98%
PDE3 inhibitor used to treat congestive heart failure. It acts as a positive inotrope, inducing vasodilation and increasing cardiac contractility.


Amsacrine

A5072

m-AMSA

C_{10}H_{19}N_{4}O_{3} FW: 393.46 [51264-14-3] ≥98%
Acridine derivative, DNA intercalator, topoisomerase II inhibitor, and hERG K+ channel blocker used to treat acute myelogenous leukemia. It decreases expression of MMP2 and MMP9 to prevent invasion in leukemia cells and prolongs the cardiac QT interval.


Amygdalin

A5193

C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} FW: 457.43 [29883-15-6] ≥98%
Found in stone fruits and apples. It decreases formalin-induced pain, induces apoptosis in prostate cancer cells, and inhibits tumor xenograft growth.


Amylin (8-37), human

A4844

H-Ala-Thr-Gln-Arg-Leu-Ala-Asn-Phe-Leu-Val-His-Ser-Ser-Asn-Asn-Phe-Gly-Ala-Ile-Leu-Ser-Thr-Asn-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Thr-Tyr-NH₂

C_{138}H_{215}N_{41}O_{46} FW: 3184.5 ≥95%
Endogenous calcitonin-RAMP agonist involved in gastric emptying, gastric acid secretion, and enteric contraction. It slows food intake, suppresses gastric acid secretion, and inhibits osteoclast activity.


Amylin (8-37), rat

A4845

H-Ala-Thr-Gln-Arg-Leu-Ala-Asn-Phe-Leu-Val-Arg-Ser-Ser-Asn-Leu-Gly-Pro-Val-Leu-Pro-Pro-Thr-Val-Gly-Ser-Asn-Thr-Tyr-NH₂

C_{140}H_{227}N_{43}O_{43} FW: 3200.63 ≥95%
Endogenous calcitonin-RAMP agonist involved in gastric emptying, gastric acid secretion, and enteric contraction. It slows food intake, suppresses gastric acid secretion, and inhibits osteoclast activity.


| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |
| **A4850** | Amylin, rat | IAPP; Islet amyloid precursor peptide | C_{39}H_{57}N_{18}O_{37}S_{5} | FW: 3918.47 | ≥95% | Endogenous calcitonin-RAMP agonist involved in gastric emptying, gastric acid secretion, and enteric contraction. It slows food intake, suppresses gastric acid secretion, and inhibits osteoclast activity. | Paulsson JF, Westerman GT. Aberrant processing of human prionoid polyepitope results in increased amyloid formation. Diabetes. 2005 Jul;54(7):2117-25. PMID: 15983213. | 0.5 mg | 1 mg | 2.5 mg |
**A4852**

**β-Amyloid Peptide (1-40)**

Aβ (1-40)  
FW: 4329.9  
≥95%

Endogenous APP peptide cleavage product and primary component in amyloid plaques typical of Alzheimer’s disease. Aβ (1-40) is more common than other forms but less fibrillogenic.


**A4853**

**β-Amyloid Peptide (1-42), human**

Aβ (1-42)  
FW: 4550.18  
≥95%

Endogenous APP peptide cleavage product and primary component in amyloid plaques typical of Alzheimer’s disease. Aβ (1-42) is less common than other forms but more fibrillogenic.


**A4854**

**β-Amyloid Peptide (1-42), rat**

Aβ (1-42)  
FW: 4454.09  
[107761-42-2]  
≥95%

Endogenous APP peptide cleavage product and primary component in amyloid plaques typical of Alzheimer’s disease. Aβ (1-42) is less common than other forms but more fibrillogenic.


**A5204**

**Anabaenopeptin 856**

NEW  
FW: 856.02  
≥95%

Inhibitor of serine protease and PP and potential inhibitor of carboxypeptidases found in Microcystis. It is cytotoxic.


**A5205**

**Anabaenopeptin 872**

NEW  
FW: 872.02  
≥95%

Inhibitor of serine protease and PP and potential inhibitor of carboxypeptidases found in Microcystis. It is cytotoxic.


**A5200**

**Anabaenopeptin A**

NEW  
FW: 843.96  
[161897-73-0]  
≥95%

Inhibitor of serine protease and PP and potential inhibitor of carboxypeptidases found in Microcystis. It is cytotoxic.


Inhibitor of serine protease and PP and potential inhibitor of carboxypeptidases found in *Microcystis*. It is not cytotoxic.


Depolarizing NMJ blocker, nAChR antagonist, aromatase inhibitor, and teratogen found in species of *Nicotiana*. It is used as an insecticide and as a clinical biomarker for tobacco smoke exposure.


Aromatase inhibitor used to treat ER-positive breast cancer. It suppresses estrogen synthesis and induces apoptosis in breast cancer cells.


RIG1-like receptor antagonist found in *Andrographis*. It decreases TNF-α-induced generation of ROS, suppresses development of diabetes, and inhibits HSP90 activity and induces apoptosis in leukemia cells.


Found in *Andrographis*. It inhibits hepatitis B virus replication, decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine expression, and increases levels of superoxide dismutase.


Activator of cNOS and adenylyl cyclase and inhibitor of PAF found in *Andrographis*. It may also block voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channels. It also lowers oxidative stress and ethanol-induced hepatic injury and decreases perfusion pressure and dilates vessels in vivo.


**Andrographolide**

![Andrographolide](image1)

C₂₀H₃₀O₅ FW: 350.45 [5508-58-7] ≥98%

**Dehydroandrographolide**

![Dehydroandrographolide](image2)

C₂₀H₂₈O₄ FW: 332.43 ≥98%

**Deoxyandrographolide**

![Deoxyandrographolide](image3)

C₂₀H₃₀O₄ FW: 334.45 ≥98%

**trans-Anethole**

![trans-Anethole](image4)

C₁₀H₁₂O FW: 148.2 [4180-23-8] ≥98%

**Anethole Trithione**

![Anethole Trithione](image5)

C₁₀H₈O₃S₃ FW: 240.37 [532-11-6] ≥98%
**α-ANP (1-28), human**

Atrial natriuretic peptide; hANF

\[ C_{17}H_{30}N_4O_9S_3 \]  

FW: 3080.46  

Endogenous NPR-A agonist. It increases cGMP levels and induces diuresis, natriuresis, and vasodilation. It may inhibit growth of cancer cells.


PMID: 22753708.


PMID: 18703404.

---

**Angiotensin**

**Angiotensin Acetate**

**Angiotensin I, human**

**Angiotensin II (1-4), human**

**Angiotensin II (3-8), human**
Endogenous peptide involved in vasoconstriction, Na\(^+\) reabsorption, and blood pressure. It activates AT1 receptors and Na\(^+\)/H\(^+\) transporters.

It increases intracellular Ca\(^2+\), induces vasoconstriction, and raises blood pressure, volume, and pH.


Derivative of endogenous cleavage product of angiotensin and precursor to angiotensin II. It serves no endogenous biological purpose.


Derivative of endogenous cleavage product of AT II and AT1 receptor agonist. It is less active than AT II. It also increases aldosterone secretion and mean arterial pressure.


### A5283
**[Sar1]-Angiotensin II**

\[ \text{H-Sar-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe-OH} \]

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous peptide derivative involved in vasoconstriction, Na\(^+\) reabsorption, and blood pressure. It activates AT1 receptors and Na\(^+\)/H\(^+\) transporters. It increases intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\), induces vasoconstriction, and raises blood pressure, volume, and pH.


### A5284
**[Val5]-Angiotensin II, human**

\[ \text{H-Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Val-His-Pro-Phe-OH} \]

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous peptide derivative involved in vasoconstriction, Na\(^+\) reabsorption, and blood pressure. It activates AT1 receptors and Na\(^+\)/H\(^+\) transporters. It increases intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\), induces vasoconstriction, and raises blood pressure, volume, and pH.


### A5287
**Angiotensinogen (1-14), human**

\[ \text{H-Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe-His-Leu-Val-Ile-His-Asn-OH} \]

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>2 mg</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Renin substrate and precursor to all angiotensin peptides. It is produced in the liver in response to estrogen, thyroid, or corticosteroid signaling.


### A5326
**Aniracetam**

\[ \text{Ro-13-5057} \]

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AMPA positive allosteric modulator and agonist at dopamine D2 receptors, 5-HT2A receptors, and nAChRs. It decreases anxiety-like behaviors and improves cognitive deficits associated with stroke and Alzheimer's disease.


### A5334
**Anisodamine**

\[ 6\text{-Hydroxy Hyoscyamine} \]

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<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td>500 mg</td>
<td>1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inhibitor of α1-adrenergic receptors and mACHRs found in Solanaceae plants used to treat diabetic nephropathy, to induce atropinization in organophosphate poisoning subjects and to improve acute lung injury pathology.


www.lktlabs.com 74 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Anisomycin
Peptidyl transferase and protein translation inhibitor. It inhibits memory consolidation and reconsolidation, induces apoptosis in breast cancer cells, and suppresses proliferation of Jurkat T cells.


OMe

A5373
Anisomycin

Flagecidin
C_{14}H_{19}NO_4 FW: 265.31 [22862-76-6] ≥98%

Peptidyl transferase and protein translation inhibitor. It inhibits memory consolidation and reconsolidation, induces apoptosis in breast cancer cells, and suppresses proliferation of Jurkat T cells.


A5353
Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Detection Kit

Apeptizing measuring kit.

A5458
Anorexigenic Peptide

pGlu-His-Gly-OH
Peptide that alters hormone secretion and decreases feeding behavior.

A5476
Antagonist G

H-Arg-D-Trp-N-Me-Phe-D-Trp-Leu-Met-NH2
Used to target and enhance the delivery of chemotherapeutics.

A5477
Antide Acetate

Ac-D-2-Nal-p-Chloro-D-Phe-L-3-pyridyl)-D-Ala-Ser-Lys (nicotinoyl)-D-Lys(nicotinoyl)-Leu-Lys (isopropyl)-Pro-D-Ala-NH2

A5479
Antiestrogen Peptide

H-Cys-Asn-Val-Val-Pro-Leu-Tyr(PO3H 2)-Asp-Leu-Leu-Leu-Glu-OH
Peptide that displays antiestrogenic activity.

A5478
Antipain Dihydrochloride

A5378
Antimycin A

Cytochrome C binding agent that inhibits electron transport chain activity, oxidative phosphorylation, and ATP synthesis.


A5457
Antioxidant G

A5475
Antioxidant G

A5474
Antioxidant G

A5473
Anisomycin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A6002</strong></th>
<th>Apamin</th>
<th>C_{112}H_{170}N_{23}O_{38}S_{10}</th>
<th>FW: 2027.37</th>
<th>≥95%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bee venom toxin and SK2/3/4 K+ channel blocker. It prevents K(^+) ion transport and lowers the threshold for action potential development. It also improves visuospatial learning deficits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A6017</strong></th>
<th>Apelin-13, human/cow</th>
<th>C_{66}H_{111}N_{22}O_{16}S</th>
<th>FW: 1550.86</th>
<th>≥95%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apelin receptor agonist involved in vascular contraction, water homeostasis, and feeding behavior. It decreases brain edema, increases myocardial glucose uptake, and stimulates tube formation in myocardial microvascular endothelial cells.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A6229</strong></th>
<th>Aphidicolin</th>
<th>ICI-69653; NSC-234714</th>
<th>FW: 338.48</th>
<th>≥98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eukaryotic and viral DNA polymerase inhibitor that induces S phase cell cycle arrest. It also inhibits vaccinia virus growth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A6132</strong></th>
<th>Apicidin</th>
<th>C_{46}H_{54}N_{6}O_{8}</th>
<th>FW: 623.78</th>
<th>≥98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HDAC inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, and autophagy in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells and induces apoptosis in eosinophils and neutrophils.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A6234</strong></th>
<th>Apigenin</th>
<th>C_{15}H_{10}O_{5}</th>
<th>FW: 270.24</th>
<th>≥98%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GABA-A receptor positive modulator and potential microtubule depolymerization inducer found in various plant sources. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including inducing apoptosis in gastric cancer cells, inhibiting vascular contraction in aortic rings, reversing spinal cord injury-induced oxidative damage, and ameliorating amyloid-β-induced deficits in learning and cognition.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

www.lktlabs.com

To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>10 mg</th>
<th>50 mg</th>
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<td>A6058</td>
<td>Apoptosis Activator 2</td>
<td>AA-2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{26}H_{43}ClNO_{2}</td>
<td>FW: 306.14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[79183-19-0]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It induces apoptosis and cell death in gastric adenocarcinoma cells and neurons.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A6264</td>
<td>Apramycin Sulfate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{15}H_{9}Cl_{2}NO_{2}</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[65710-07-8]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Protein translation inhibitor used to treat bacterial infections. It induces conformational changes in CA and GA base pairs and inhibits RNA translocation.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6269</td>
<td>Apremilast</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{24}H_{25}NO_{7}</td>
<td>FW: 459.51</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[608141-41-9]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PDE4 inhibitor used to treat psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. It also decreases levels of iNOS, IL-23, and TNF-α.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A6368</td>
<td>Aprepitant</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{15}H_{17}F_{2}NO_{3}</td>
<td>FW: 534.43</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[170729-80-3]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NK1 receptor antagonist used to treat nausea. It inhibits binding of substance P and prevents substance P’s proliferative and pro-angiogenic signaling cascade. It also may decrease depression-like behaviors.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A6268</td>
<td>Aprotinin</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{28}H_{43}N_{8}O_{7}S</td>
<td>FW: 651.14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[9087-70-1]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Serine protease inhibitor that prevents formation of Factor XIIa and prevents breakdown of blood clots.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A6800</td>
<td>AR-A014418</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{18}H_{21}F_{7}N_{4}O_{3}</td>
<td>FW: 534.43</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[170729-80-3]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GSK-3β Inhibitor VIII</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[487012-52-3]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GSK-3β inhibitor. It decreases viability of glioma cells, inhibits thermal and mechanical pain signaling, and decreases inflammation in spinal cord injury models.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PLA2 and tyrosinase inhibitor found in *Bergenia* and *Arctostaphylos* used in skin whitening products. It decreases melanin production.


### Arbutin

**Hydroquinone glucose**

C_{6}H_{4}O_{2}

FW: 272.25  [497-76-7]  ≥98%

Inhibitor of VEGFR2 and cardiovascular Na+/K+ ATPase found in *Bufo arenarum*. It induces autophagy and apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells and suppresses angiogenesis.


### Arbutin

**Hydroquinone glucose**

C_{6}H_{4}O_{2}

FW: 416.51  [464-74-4]  ≥98%

R,R enantiomer of formoterol and agonist at β2-adrenergic receptors and TAS2Rs used to treat COPD. It induces airway relaxation, inhibits migration of human airway smooth muscle cells, and suppresses phosphorylation of JNK, p38 MAPK, and the glucocorticoid receptor.


### Arbutin

**Hydroquinone glucose**

C_{12}H_{16}O_{7}

FW: 272.25  [497-76-7]  ≥98%

Inhibitor of VEGFR2 and cardiovascular Na+/K+ ATPase found in *Bufo arenarum*. It induces autophagy and apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells and suppresses angiogenesis.


### Arbutin

**Hydroquinone glucose**

C_{12}H_{16}O_{7}

FW: 416.51  [464-74-4]  ≥98%

### L-Arginine

**Endogenous amino acid** also found in meat, dairy, grains, and legumes. It increases collagen deposition, decreases systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and improves cardiovascular and endothelial function.


### L-Arginine

**Endogenous amino acid** also found in meat, dairy, grains, and legumes. It increases collagen deposition, decreases systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and improves cardiovascular and endothelial function.


### L-Arginine Ethyl Ester Dihydrochloride

**Arginine source used to study intracellular arginine signaling.** It may increase production of NO and induce vasodilation.


**A6826** L-Arginine Hydrochloride

C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{14}N\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{2} • HCl FW: 210.66 [1119-34-2] ≥98%

Endogenous amino acid also found in meat, dairy, grains, and legumes. It increases collagen deposition, decreases systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and improves cardiovascular and endothelial function.


**A6828** N(α),N(α)-Dimethyl-L-Arginine Ammonium

C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{14}N\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{2} • NH\textsubscript{3} FW: 219.28 ≥98%

Endogenous amino acid derivative and NOS inhibitor that regulates water/Na\textsuperscript{+} homeostasis. It aggravates gastric mucosal lesions and is associated with the development of cardiovascular diseases.


**A6829** NG,N'G-Dimethyl-L-Arginine Ammonium

C\textsubscript{8}H\textsubscript{18}N\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{2} • NH\textsubscript{3} FW: 219.28 ≥98%

Amino acid derivative that competes with L-Arg for cellular uptake but does not inhibit NOS.


**A6827** Argipressin Acetate

[Cys-Tyr-Gln-Ala-Cys][Pro-Arg-Gly-NH\textsubscript{2}] FW: 1084.23 [113-79-1] ≥95%

Endogenous vasopressin 1/2 receptor agonist involved in vascular contractility and water/Na\textsuperscript{+} homeostasis. It increases blood pressure, vasoconstriction, and smooth muscle contraction.


**A7034** Aripiprazole

C\textsubscript{23}H\textsubscript{27}Cl\textsubscript{2}N\textsubscript{3}O\textsubscript{2} FW: 448.39 [129722-12-9] ≥98%

Partial agonist at dopamine D2 receptors and 5-HT1A receptors and inhibitor of SET and 5-HT2C/6/7 receptors used to treat schizophrenia and other mood disorders. It also potentiates NGF-induced neurite outgrowth and protects against H\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{2}-induced oxidative damage.


**A6932** Aristolochic Acid A

C\textsubscript{24}H\textsubscript{25}NO\textsubscript{3} FW: 341.27 [313-67-7] ≥95%

Carcinogen found in *Aristolochia* and *Radix*. It inhibits PLA2 and decreases GABA-induced release of arachidonic acid and phosphatidylcholine.


### Aristolochic Acid B

**IBRN 0329754; CCRIS 6497**

C_{16}H_{9}NO_6  
FW: 311.25  
[475-80-9]  
≥95%

Carcinogen found in *Aristolochia* and *Radix*. It may inhibit PLA2.


### Aristolochic Acid C

C_{16}H_{9}NO_7  
FW: 327.25  
[4849-90-5]  
≥94%

Carcinogen found in *Aristolochia* and *Radix*. It may inhibit PLA2.


### ARRY-162

**MEK1/2 and ERK inhibitor. It decreases proliferation of various cancer cells and suppresses downstream signaling of IL-1, IL-6, and TNF.**


### Artemether

**Dihydroartemisinin methyl ether; Dihydroqinghaosu methyl ether**

C_{16}H_{26}O_5  
FW: 298.37  
[71963-77-4]  
≥98%

Derived from *Artemisia*. It inhibits growth of parasites such as *Plasmodium*, *Leishmania*, and *Schistosoma*.


### Artemisinin

**Artemisinin; Qinghaosu; QHS**

C_{15}H_{22}O_5  
FW: 282.35  
[63968-64-9]  
≥98%

*Plasmodium* growth inhibitor found in *Artemisia* (wormwood) used to treat malaria. It also decreases ventricular fibrillation threshold in animal models of myocardial infarction and inhibits growth of neoblastoma cells, possibly through indirect activation of AMPK.


### Dihydroartemisinin

**Dihydroqinghaosu**

C_{15}H_{24}O_5  
FW: 284.35  
[71939-50-9]  
≥96%

mTORC1 inhibitor derived from *Artemisia*. It induces apoptosis in colorectal cancer cells, inhibits growth of *Plasmodium, Schistosoma*, and cytomegalovirus, and decreases levels of inflammatory cells, Th2 cytokines, IgE, and mucus secretion in asthma models.


---

**www.lktlabs.com**

1 mg  
5 mg  
10 mg

80  
To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Malaria treatment derived from *Artemisia*. It also induces cell cycle arrest in breast cancer cells, inhibits replication of Polyoma virus, and inhibits neovascularization and inflammation in corneas.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>MW (g/mol)</th>
<th>Purity (%)</th>
<th>50 mg</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
<th>500 mg</th>
<th>1 g</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artesunate</td>
<td>C_{19}H_{28}O_{8}</td>
<td>384.42</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CB1 and TRPV1 agonist. It decreases immobility time in the forced swim test and tail suspension test, increases lung tidal volume, diaphragm activity, and mean arterial blood pressure, and inhibits lymphocyte proliferation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inhibitor of PI3K. It decreases infiltration of leukocytes into the CNS in EAE models and suppresses chemotactic responses of eosinophils to platelet activating factor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inhibitor of PI3K. It decreases infiltration of dendritic cells in lung injury models, and suppresses expression of TLR4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEK1/2 inhibitor. It inhibits proliferation of melanoma cells and colorectal cancer cells and induces apoptosis in myeloma cells.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yoon J, Koo KH, Choi KY. MEK1/2 inhibitors AS703026 and AZD6244 may be potential therapies for KRAS mutated colorectal cancer that is resistant to EGFR monoclonal antibody therapy. Cancer Res. 2011 Jan 15;71(2):445-53. PMID: 21118963.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**A7208**

**Ascomycin**

C\(_{60}\)H\(_{60}\)O\(_{20}\)

FW: 971.12 [104987-12-4] ≥98%

FK506 analog and calcineurin inhibitor used to treat organ transplant rejection and inflammatory skin diseases.


**A7210**

**L-(-)-Ascorbic Acid**

C\(_{6}\)H\(_{8}\)O\(_{6}\)

FW: 176.12 [50-81-7] ≥98%

Vitamin C derivative found in various plant and food sources. It acts as a cofactor for prolyl hydroxylyase and displays antioxidative activity.


**A7309**

**Ascorbyl Palmitate**

C\(_{52}\)H\(_{78}\)O\(_{27}\)

FW: 1031.43 [137-66-6] ≥95%

Fat-soluble vitamin C derivative used as a dietary supplement and antioxidant. It decreases free radical formation in pig skin.


**A7332**

**Asiatic Acid**

C\(_{30}\)H\(_{48}\)O\(_{5}\)

FW: 488.7 [464-92-6] ≥95%

Found in *Centella*. It exhibits several biological activities, including inhibiting TGF-β1-induced and overload-induced cardiac hypertrophy, inhibiting L-NAME-induced hypertension, modulating differentiation in bone marrow stromal cells, and decreasing tubular injury and fibroblast activation in fibrosis models.


**A7333**

**Asiaticoside**

C\(_{48}\)H\(_{78}\)O\(_{19}\)

FW: 959.12 [16830-15-2] ≥90%

Melanogenesis prevention (skin whitening) agent found in *Centella*. It decreases DNA binding by MITF. It also induces apoptosis in breast cancer cells, improves memory and learning deficits, decreases release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and suppresses LPS-induced inflammation and fever.


ALK inhibitor. It decreases tumor burden in lung and intrapleural tumor models.


Asparaginase

C_{1507}H_{2392}N_{374}O_{442}S_{17} FW: 89136.56

Catalyzes hydrolysis of asparagine to aspartate and ammonia. It treats leukemias by depleting asparagine levels and inhibiting cell growth. It also induces autophagy, decreases microvascular endothelial cell tube formation, and inhibits invasion of ovarian cancer cells.


Asperosaponin VI

C_{47}H_{76}O_{18} FW: 929.1

Found in Dipsacus asper. It decreases levels of oxidative enzymes, improves left ventricle systolic pressure and left ventricle end-diastolic pressure, and suppresses expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-6 and TNF-α.


Astilbin

C_{16}H_{22}O_{11} FW: 450.39

Found in various plant sources. It decreases expression of IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10, MCP-1, and TNF-α, inhibits maturation of and antigen presentation by dendritic cells, and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in hepatoma cells.


Astragaloside IV

Found in *Astragalus membranaceus*. It inhibits the development of cardiac hypertrophy, prevents ischemia/reperfusion-induced myocardial infarction and myocardial apoptosis, and promotes tube and vessel formation in endothelial cells.


ATB 346

NEW

NSAID and COX inhibitor. It attenuates zymosan-induced inflammation, nociception, and immune signaling and improves neurological function in animal models of traumatic brain injury.


Atenolol

β₁-adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat hypertension, angina, myocardial infarction, and tachycardia. It decreases cardiac output, lowering blood pressure.


Atglistatin

Adipose triglyceride lipase inhibitor. It decreases fatty acid mobilization and prevents triglyceride accumulation after acute myocardial infarction.


Atomoxetine Hydrochloride

Inhibitor of NMDA receptors, NET, and SERT used to treat ADHD. It also prevents relapse in recently abstinent substance abuse subjects.


HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. It decreases levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, and LDL, suppresses oxidative stress and inflammation, and inhibits development of left ventricular hypertrophy and cardiac fibrosis.


Ca2+ NH
O
OHOH
F2
3 H2O
A7658

Atorvastatin Calcium Trihydrate
(C$_{33}$H$_{34}$FN$_2$O$_5$)$_2$Ca • 3H$_2$O FW: 1209.39 [344423-98-9] ≥98%

Atorvastatin Calcium Trihydrate

Vasopressin 1/2 receptor and oxytocin receptor antagonist that alters uterine contractility and is used to prevent preterm birth.


c[Mpr-D-Tyr(OEt)-Ile-Thr-Asn-Cys-Pro-D-Arg-Gly-NH$_2$]
≥95%

A7657

Atosiban Acetate
H$_2$N-O$_3$C$_4$(C$_{30}$H$_{45}$N$_3$O$_{14}$S$_2$) FW: 994.2 [914453-95-5] ≥95%

Non-depolarizing NMJ blocker and nonselective AChR antagonist used to induce anesthesia and skeletal muscle paralysis.


H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-OH (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)
≥95%

A7668

Atracurium Besylate
C$_{53}$H$_{72}$N$_2$O$_{12}$ • (C$_6$H$_5$O$_3$S)$_2$ FW: 1243.49 [64228-81-5] ≥95%

ANP analog and weak NPR-A agonist. It decreases blood pressure.


H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-Phe-Arg-OH (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)
≥95%

A7670

Atriopeptin I

H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-OH (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)

ANP analog and weak NPR-A agonist. It displays weak vasodilatory activity.


H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-Phe-Arg-Tyr-OH (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)
≥95%

A7672

Atriopeptin III

H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-Phe-Arg-OH (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)

ANP analog and weak NPR-A agonist. It decreases blood pressure.


H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-Phe-Arg-OH (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)
≥95%

A7071

Atriopeptin II, rat/rabbit/mouse

H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-Arg-Oh (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)

ANP analog and weak NPR-A agonist. It decreases blood pressure and anxiety-like behaviors.


H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-Phe-Arg-OH (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)
≥95%

A7072

Atriopeptin III

H-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-Ile-Asp-Arg-Ile-Gly-Ala-Gln-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gly-Cys-Asn-Ser-Phe-Arg-OH (Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)

ANP analog and weak NPR-A agonist. It decreases blood pressure.


[www.lktlabs.com](http://www.lktlabs.com) 85 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
mAChR antagonist found in Solanaceae used to initiate mydriasis. It decreases thermal pain, inhibits histamine-induced increases in thromboxane A2, and acts as a positive inotrope.


A7672

Atropine Sulfate Monohydrate

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ FW: 694.84

mAChR antagonist found in Solanaceae used to initiate mydriasis. It decreases thermal pain, inhibits histamine-induced increases in thromboxane A2, and acts as a positive inotrope.


A5460

A-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-11), rat

H-Ser-Leu-Arg-Ser-Ser-Cys-Phe-Gly-Gly-Arg-OH

Endogenous NPR-A agonist. It increases levels of cGMP and decreases blood pressure. It may also inhibit proliferation of cancer cells.


A7669

A-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-28), rat


(Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)

Endogenous NPR-A agonist. It increases levels of cGMP and decreases blood pressure. It may also inhibit proliferation of cancer cells.


A5461

A-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-30), frog


(Disulfide Bridge Cys11-Cys27)

Endogenous NPR-A agonist. It increases levels of cGMP and decreases blood pressure. It may also inhibit proliferation of cancer cells.


A8070

Auraptene

7-Geranyloxyxocoumarin

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_3$ FW: 298.38

PPARα agonist and ACAT inhibitor found in citrus plants. It displays several biological activities, including suppressing growth of Leishmania, decreasing mean arterial pressure, inducing expression of phase II enzymes, improving high fat diet-induced hyperglycemia, and preventing LPS-induced expression of COX-2.


A8071

Auriculin A


(Daufeldt Bridge Cys7-Cys23)

C<sub>60</sub>H<sub>133</sub>N<sub>20</sub>O<sub>13</sub>S<sub>2</sub> FW: 2542.86 ≥95%

Synthetic ANP analog and NPR-A agonist. It decreases blood pressure and increases Na<sup>+</sup> excretion.


(Disulfide Bridge Cys7-Cys23)

≥95%

A8077

Autocamtide 2


≥95%

A8644

AVL-292

CC-292

C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>22</sub>F<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> FW: 423.44 [120275-89-8] ≥98%

BTK inhibitor. It suppresses proliferation of B-cell-related leukemia cells.


A8812

AWD 131-138

C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>13</sub>CIN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> FW: 279.72 [188116-07-6] ≥98%

GABA-A receptor positive allosteric modulator. It prevents the development of epilepsy and increases seizure thresholds in veterinary medicine.


A9622

AZ-628

C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> FW: 451.52 [878739-06-1] ≥96%

Inhibitor of B-Raf and c-Raf. It is somewhat more selective for B-Raf in vivo and inhibits proliferation of melanoma cells.


A9602

Azacitidine

Ladakamycin

C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub> FW: 244.2 [320-67-2] ≥98%

Cytidine analog and inhibitor of DNMT and protein synthesis used to treat myelodysplastic syndromes. It also induces differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells into cardiomyocytes, stimulates production of Treg and CD8+ T cells, increases glial cell differentiation, and inhibits replication of HIV.


Deoxycytidine analog and inhibitor of DNMT and protein synthesis used to treat myelodysplastic syndromes. It also induces apoptosis in acute myelogenous leukemia cells and dopaminergic neurons, stimulates fetal hemoglobin production, and inhibits replication of HIV.


Antagonist at α-adrenergic receptors, dopamine D2 receptors, and histamine receptors used as a tranquilizer.


AZA

Purine analog, mercaptopurine prodrug, and potential PRPP transferase and HGPRT inhibitor used to suppress the immune response in organ transplant subjects. It also suppresses experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis, prevents conjugation of antigen-presenting cells with T cells, and inhibits growth of bovine viral diarrhea virus.


JAK1/2 inhibitor. It inhibits replication of hepatitis A virus, minimizes antigen presentation and T cell expansion in EAE models, and inhibits metastasis and tumor growth in prostate cancer models.


<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>A9710</strong></th>
<th><strong>AZD-2014</strong></th>
<th><strong>NEW</strong></th>
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<th>5 mg</th>
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</table>

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To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Inhibitor of p110β PI3K. It inhibits insulin-induced adipocyte glucose uptake and decreases thrombin activity without increasing bleeding time or blood loss.


CHK1 inhibitor. It increases sensitivity to DNA-damaging compounds and inhibits proliferation of breast cancer and ovarian cancer cells.


Inhibitor of mTORC1/2. It promotes antibody class switching in B cells at low doses and decreases B cell proliferation and differentiation at high doses. It also increases survival in transplant recipients and suppresses viability of brain tumor cells.


PPARγ agonist and kallikrein 5 inhibitor found in Arabidopsis. It is used to treat rosacea, acne, and hyperpigmentary disorders. It also suppresses activity of serine proteases, upregulates expression of antioxidant enzymes, inhibits proliferation of melanocytes, and suppresses DNA synthesis in cutaneous melanoma cells.


Azelastine Hydrochloride

C_{22}H_{23}N_3O • HCl  
FW: 418.35  [79307-93-0]  ≥98%

TRPV1 receptor agonist and histamine H1 receptor antagonist. Used to treat allergic rhinitis. It inhibits pro-inflammatory cytokine production in mast cells and decreases capsaicin-induced cough.


A3212 3′-Azido-3′-deoxythymidine

AZT; Azidothymidine

C_{10}H_{13}N_5O_4  
FW: 267.24  [30516-87-1]  ≥98%

Thymidine analog and DNA chain terminator used to treat HIV infection. It prevents DNA synthesis and viral replication and may inhibit DNA polymerase.


A9818

A934

A9978

A0248

A0249

BAM-12P

Bovine adrenal medulla 12 peptide

C_{52}H_{76}N_{21}O_{10}S  
FW: 1424.66  [75513-71-2]  ≥95%

κOR agonist and cleavage product of proenkephalin.


<table>
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<tr>
<th>B0000</th>
<th>Peptide-biotin conjugate.</th>
<th>Biotin-Arg-Arg-Ala-Ala-Glu-Glu-Leu-Asp-Ser-Arg-Ala-Gly-Ala-Pro-Gln-Leu-OH</th>
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<th>≥95%</th>
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<tr>
<th>B0110</th>
<th>Baclofen</th>
<th>C₈₁H₁₃₇N₂₈O₂₈S</th>
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<th>B0108</th>
<th>Bactenecin</th>
<th>C₁₀H₂₁N₂O₲S₂</th>
<th>FW: 1483.9</th>
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<th>B0025</th>
<th>Bafilomycin A1</th>
<th>C₃₅H₅₈O₉</th>
<th>FW: 622.83</th>
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<tr>
<th>B0026</th>
<th>Bafilomycin B1</th>
<th>C₃₅H₅₈NO₁₃</th>
<th>FW: 815.99</th>
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<th>B0133</th>
<th>Baicalin</th>
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<th>FW: 446.36</th>
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<th>25 mg</th>
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</thead>
</table>

GABA derivative and GABA-B receptor agonist used to study GABAergic neurotransmission and to treat spasticity and dystonia. It decreases frequency and amplitude of excitatory post-synaptic currents and mediates alcohol craving during withdrawal.


GABA derivative and GABA-B receptor agonist used to study GABAergic neurotransmission and to treat spasticity and dystonia. It decreases frequency and amplitude of excitatory post-synaptic currents and mediates alcohol craving during withdrawal.


ERα agonist found in various plant sources. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting growth of *Streptococcus*, *Enterococcus*, *Lactobacillus*, *Actinomyces*, and *Porphyromonas*, suppressing LPS-stimulated production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, decreasing plasma glucose and triglyceride levels, and potentially inhibiting PP1B.


**B0109** Bakuchiol

UP 256

\[ \text{C}_{18} \text{H}_{24} \text{O} \] FW: 256.38 \([10309-37-2]\) ≥98%

**NEW**

10 mg
25 mg
100 mg

**B0245** Balicatib

AAE-581

\[ \text{C}_{23} \text{H}_{33} \text{N}_{5} \text{O}_{2} \] FW: 411.55 \([354813-19-7]\) ≥98%

**NEW**

5 mg
25 mg

**B0246** Balofloxacin Dihydrate

\[ \text{C}_{20} \text{H}_{24} \text{FN}_{3} \text{O}_{4} \cdot 2\text{H}_{2}\text{O} \] FW: 425.45 \([151060-21-8]\) ≥98.0%

**NEW**

10 mg
50 mg
250 mg

**B0150** Bambuterol Hydrochloride

KWD-2183

\[ \text{C}_{18} \text{H}_{29} \text{N}_{3} \text{O}_{5} \cdot \text{HCl} \] FW: 403.91 \([81732-46-9]\) ≥98%

**NEW**

100 mg
500 mg
1 g
5 g

**B0396** BAY80-6946

Copanlisib

\[ \text{C}_{23} \text{H}_{28} \text{N}_{8} \text{O}_{4} \] FW: 480.52 \([1032568-63-0]\) ≥98%

**NEW**

1 mg
5 mg
10 mg

**B1603** Beauvericin

\[ \text{C}_{45} \text{H}_{57} \text{N}_{3} \text{O}_{9} \] FW: 783.95 \([26048-05-5]\) ≥95%

**NEW**

1 mg
5 mg

**Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used primarily to treat gram positive bacteria infections. It is also active against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.**


**B026**

**NEW**

5 mg
25 mg

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used primarily to treat gram positive bacteria infections. It is also active against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.


**B0246**

**NEW**

10 mg
50 mg
250 mg

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used primarily to treat gram positive bacteria infections. It is also active against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.


**B026**

**NEW**

10 mg
50 mg
250 mg

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used primarily to treat gram positive bacteria infections. It is also active against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.


**B026**

**NEW**

10 mg
50 mg
250 mg

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used primarily to treat gram positive bacteria infections. It is also active against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.


**B026**

**NEW**

10 mg
50 mg
250 mg

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used primarily to treat gram positive bacteria infections. It is also active against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.


**B026**

**NEW**

10 mg
50 mg
250 mg

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used primarily to treat gram positive bacteria infections. It is also active against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.


**B026**

**NEW**

10 mg
50 mg
250 mg

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used primarily to treat gram positive bacteria infections. It is also active against *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.


Belinostat

PXD101

\[
\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{4}\text{S}
\]

FW: 318.35  [414864-00-9] ≥98%

HDAC inhibitor used to treat T cell lymphoma. It also induces apoptosis in pancreatic cancer cells and decreases HIV release from macrophages.


Benzalkonium Bromide

\[
\text{R} = \text{C}_{6}\text{H}_{17} \text{to C}_{18}\text{H}_{37}
\]

FW: [91080-29-4] ≥96%

Cationic surfactant used as a disinfectant. It dissociates bacterial lipid membranes, allowing cellular leakage. It is most effective against gram positive bacteria.


1,4-Benzoquinone

\[
\text{C}_{6}\text{H}_{4}\text{O}_{2}
\]

FW: 108.09 [106-51-4] ≥98%

Hydroquinone synthesis precursor and inhibitor of 5-lipoxygenase used as a hydrogen acceptor and oxidant. It prevents leukotriene synthesis and inhibits growth of Staphylococcus, Salmonella, and Bacillus.


Benfotiamine

\[
\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{6}\text{PS}
\]

FW: 466.453 [22457-89-2] ≥98%

Thiamine/vitamin B derivative and antioxidant. It displays several biological activities, including inhibiting pain neurotransmission, decreasing production of production of amyloid-β, and inhibiting LPS-induced release of leukotrienes, prostaglandins, and thromboxane B2.


Benzimidazole

\[
\text{C}_{7}\text{H}_{6}\text{N}_{2}
\]

FW: 118.14 [51-17-2] ≥98%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor and potential topoisomerase I inhibitor. It binds the minor groove of DNA, cleaves supercoiled DNA, and inhibits proliferation of cancer cells when complexed with Cu(II).


Benzo[a]pyrene

\[
\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}
\]

FW: 252.32 [50-32-8] ≥98%

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon found in coal tar, cigarette smoke, and wood smoke. Induces carcinogenesis in research models.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1955</th>
<th>Benztropine Mesylate</th>
<th>NEW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benztropine Mesylate" /></td>
<td>C_{21}H_{25}NO • CH_{4}O_{3}</td>
<td>FW: 403.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT inhibitor. It potentiates dopamine overflow in rat brain slices.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1640</th>
<th>Benzydamine Hydrochloride</th>
<th>5 g</th>
<th>25 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benzydamine Hydrochloride" /></td>
<td>C_{19}H_{23}N_{3}O • HCl</td>
<td>FW: 345.87</td>
<td>[132-69-4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAID and prostaglandin synthetase inhibitor used to treat mucositis and sore throat. It does not inhibit COX.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1855</th>
<th>O6-Benzylguanine</th>
<th>50 mg</th>
<th>250 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="O6-Benzylguanine" /></td>
<td>C_{12}H_{11}N_{5}O</td>
<td>FW: 241.25</td>
<td>[19916-73-5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGMT inhibitor that prevents repair of DNA damage induced by chemotherapeutics. It allows apoptosis and other mechanisms of cell death to occur.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1853</th>
<th>Benzyl Isothiocyanate</th>
<th>5 g</th>
<th>10 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benzyl Isothiocyanate" /></td>
<td>C_{8}H_{7}NSe</td>
<td>FW: 196.11</td>
<td>[4671-93-6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antioxidant. Induces apoptosis and autophagy and suppresses tumor growth in cancer models. It also increases activity of phase II enzymes and suppresses generation of ROS, decreasing oxidative stress in cardiovascular disease models.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1854</th>
<th>Benzyl Selenocyanate</th>
<th>50 mg</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
<th>500 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benzyl Selenocyanate" /></td>
<td>C_{11}H_{14}N_{2}O_{2}S</td>
<td>FW: 196.11</td>
<td>[4671-93-6]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA cytosine methyltransferase inhibitor found in selenium-enriched garlic; may inhibit PKA and PKC. It prevents carcinogenesis induced by DMBA, aoxymethane, and benzo[a]pyrene.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1855</th>
<th>S-(N-Benzylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine</th>
<th>500 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="S-(N-Benzylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine" /></td>
<td>C_{11}H_{14}N_{2}O_{3}S_{2}</td>
<td>FW: 270.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysteine conjugate of benzyl isothiocyanate, N-dimethylnitrosamine demethylase inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in bladder cancer cells and inhibits cell growth in leukemia cells.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chemopreventive. It inhibits cell proliferation in colorectal cancer cells and suppresses MAM acetate-induced carcinogenesis in vivo.


Benzyl Thiocyanate

C₆H₅NS FW: 149.21 [3012-37-1] ≥98%

Inhibitor of oligopeptidase and AChE and potential σ receptor modulator found in various plant sources. It is used to stain heparin in mast cells. It also increases levels of 5-HT, DA, and NE and displays protective effects in Alzheimer’s disease, cerebral ischemia, and depression.


Berberine Chloride

C₂₀H₁₇NO₄ • Cl FW: 371.82 [633-65-8] ≥97%

Found in Bergenia. It displays many activities, including suppressing pro-inflammatory cytokine release and edema, limiting growth of Plasmodium, preventing mechanical hyperalgesia, and inhibiting TPA- and DMBA-induced tumor development.


Bergenin

C₁₄H₁₆O₉ FW: 328.27 [477-90-7] ≥98%

5-Methylthiopentyl isothiocyanate

C₁₀H₁₂ClFN₃O₃ • HCl FW: 430.31 [405165-61-9] ≥98%

Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor. It also inhibits production of IL-1R, IL-6, IL-1β, and MCP-1.


Aminopeptidase (N/CD13) inhibitor. It induces differentiation of acute promyelocytic leukemia cells, enhances proliferation of bone marrow macrophage progenitor cells, and inhibits catabolism of opioid endopeptides.


Bestatin Hydrochloride

Ubenimex hydrochloride

\( \text{C}_{41} \text{H}_{72} \text{N}_2 \text{O}_4 \cdot \text{HCl} \)  
FW: 344.87  
[65391-42-6]  
\( \geq 98\% \)

Found in various plant sources. It displays many biological activities, including decreasing symptoms of ethanol-induced fatty liver, inhibiting acidophilic necrosis, suppressing production and migration of ROS, and inducing apoptosis in cancer cells.


Betulin-3-Acetate

C_{18}H_{30}O_3 \text{ FW: 484.75} \geq 97%  

Betulin derivative found in various plant sources. It decreases inflammation, potentially induces apoptosis in cancer cells, and inhibits alphavirus replication.


Betulinic Acid

C_{18}H_{28}O_3 \text{ FW: 456.7} [472-15-1] \geq 98%  

It prevents platelet aggregation, promotes cholesterol efflux in macrophages, decreases atherosclerotic lesion size, and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in cancer cells.


Bexarotene

C_{18}H_{20}ClNO_4 \text{ FW: 361.82} [41859-67-0] \geq 98%  

LGD-1069

PPARα agonist used to lower LDL and triglyceride levels. It also decreases risk of myocardial infarction, delays the onset of type 2 diabetes, promotes bone formation, and suppresses angiogenesis and tumor growth in models of non-small cell lung cancer.


Bezafibrate

C_{10}H_{14}ClNO_4 \text{ FW: 361.82} [41859-67-0] \geq 98%  

PPARα agonist used to lower LDL and triglyceride levels. It also decreases risk of myocardial infarction, delays the onset of type 2 diabetes, promotes bone formation, and suppresses angiogenesis and tumor growth in models of non-small cell lung cancer.


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To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
PLK1 inhibitor. It disrupts mitosis and cell division and may induce apoptosis in cancer cells.


PLK1 inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in acute myelogenous leukemia cells.


Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that prevents cell wall synthesis and is used to treat respiratory and urinary tract infections. It inhibits growth of Bacteriodes, Prevotella, Clostridium, and Pseudomonas.


Androgen receptor antagonist used to treat prostate cancer and hirsutism. It binds the androgen receptor in two sites, distorting coactivator binding and inhibiting transcription. It also induces apoptosis in prostate cancer cells and decreases plasma PSA levels.


GABA-A receptor antagonist and NMDA receptor potentiator used to study GABA signaling. It induces membrane depolarization and prolongs Ca2+-dependent action potentials in neurons.


Inhibitor of 14-α demethylase, HMG-CoA reductase, and calmodulin—
that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It also
reduces viability of prostate cancer cells and melanoma cells.

Cheng JS, Chou CT, Liang WZ, et al. The mechanism of bifonazole-induced [Ca2+]i rises and non-Ca2+-trig-
24849495.

Penso J, Beitner R. Clotrimazole and bifonazole detach hexokinase from mitochondria of melanoma cells. Eur J


Endogenous endothelin-1 precursor and endothelin-A/B/C receptor
agonist. It increases arteriolar constriction and decreases blood flow.

Lawrence E, Brain SD. Big endothelin-1 and big endothelin-3 are constrictor agents in the microvasculature:
evidence for the local phosphoramidon-sensitive conversion of big endothelin-1. Eur J Pharmacol. 1993 Mar

Kohno M, Yasunari K, Yokokawa K, et al. Inhibition by atrial and brain natriuretic peptides of endothelin-1

GABA-A receptor antagonist found in
Ginkgo. It decreases anxiety and
improves spatial learning and memory, lowers edema and infarct vol-
ume in cerebral ischemia/reperfusion models, and inhibits carrageenan-
and capsaicin-induced hyperalgesia.

A P V M N, S S A, et al. Bilobalide attenuates hypoxia induced oxidative stress, inflammation, and mitochondrial
dysfunctions in 3T3 L1 adipocytes via its antioxidant potential. Free Radic Res. 2014 Jul 21:1-31. PMID:
25039303.

Goldie M, Dolan S. Bilobalide, a unique constituent of Ginkgo biloba, inhibits inflammatory pain in rats. Behav

Ma L, Wang S, Tai F, et al. Effects of bilobalide on anxiety, spatial learning, memory and levels of hippocampal

Potential PPARα and PPARγ agonist found in Fabaceae
plants such as clover, soy, and alfalfa. It prevents replication of influenza virus,
improves cognitive deficits, induces osteoblast differentiation, inhibits
migration, invasion, and proliferation of pancreatic cancer cells, and
suppresses production of pro-inflammatory cytokines.

Wang L, Waltenberger B, Pferschy-Wenzig EM, et al. Natural product agonists of peroxisome proliferator-ac-
25083916.

Biradar SM, Joshi H, Chheda TK. Biochanin-A ameliorates behavioural and neurochemical derangements in
PMID: 23900307.


Endogenous pterin coenzyme required for production of neurotransmit-
ters and release of NO.


Li HY, Yao YM, Shi ZG. The biological effect of tetrahydrobiopterin and its potential role in sepsis. Sheng Li Ke
Water-soluble coenzyme vitamin (B7) found in various foods, It is involved in synthesis of fatty acids and amino acids and is important in gluconeogenesis. It is found attached to lysine residues on histones and modulates gene expression.


Biotin
Biodermatin; Coenzyme R; Vitamin H
C_{10}H_{14}N_{2}O_{5} S
FW: 244.31 [58-85-5] ≥98%
Water-soluble coenzyme vitamin (B7) found in various foods, It is involved in synthesis of fatty acids and amino acids and is important in gluconeogenesis. It is found attached to lysine residues on histones and modulates gene expression.

Bisacodyl
Diphenylmethane derivative and Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase inhibitor that stimulates colonic muscle contractions. It indirectly activates PKC, down-regulates the expression of aquaporin 3 channels, stimulates enteric nerves, and increases NaCl secretion.

Bis(aziridinyl)methylamino Phosphine Sulfide
Mutagen used to sterilize male insects and lamprey eels. It induces DNA fragmentation in spermatozoa.

Bisdemethoxycurcumin
Curcumin derivative, inhibitor of DNMT1, α-amylase, and WIF-1 promoter demethylation, and potential activator of SIRT1 and AMPK. It inhibits Wnt signaling, induces apoptosis in non-small cell lung cancer cells, inhibits PDGF signaling in smooth muscle cells, and inhibits growth of gram positive bacteria.
Aspirin analog, induces hemoglobin chain cross-linking. It is used to study hemoglobin function in research models. It also decreases carageenan-induced inflammation in animal models.


B3272 Bis(3,5-dibromosalicyl) Fumarate

C_{18}H_{8}O_{8}Br_{4} FW: 671.87 [71337-53-6] ≥91%

Aspirin analog, induces hemoglobin chain cross-linking. It is used to study hemoglobin function in research models. It also decreases carageenan-induced inflammation in animal models.


B3275 Bis(3,5-dibromosalicyl) Succinate

C_{18}H_{8}O_{8}Br_{4} FW: 673.89 [71337-52-5] ≥95%

Aspirin analog, induces hemoglobin chain cross-linking. It is used to study hemoglobin function in research models. It also decreases carageenan-induced inflammation in animal models.


B3280 Bis(salicyl) Fumarate

C_{18}H_{12}O_{8} FW: 356.29

Aspirin analog, induces hemoglobin chain cross-linking. It is used to study hemoglobin function in research models. It may decrease carageenan-induced inflammation in animal models.


B3577 Bitertanol

C_{20}H_{23}N_{3}O_{2} FW: 337.42 [55179-31-2] ≥95%

Pesticide and demethylation inhibitor that disrupts membrane function and prevents sterol synthesis. It also increases activity of antioxidative enzymes and alters operant behavior in animal models.


B4248 BKM120

Buparlisib; NVP-BKM120

C_{18}H_{21}F_{3}N_{6}O_{2} FW: 410.39 [944396-07-0] ≥98%

Inhibitor of PI3K and microtubule polymerization. It induces cell cycle arrest, polyploidy, and apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and suppresses invasiveness of squamous cell lung cancer cells.


B4402 Blasticidin S Hydrochloride

C_{17}H_{26}N_{8}O_{5} • HCl FW: 458.5 [3513-03-9] ≥98%

Protein translation inhibitor that induces deformations in P-site tRNA. It inhibits aflatoxin production in species of Aspergillus.


NEW
B4517  
Bleomycin A5 Hydrochloride  
Pingyangmycin hydrochloride  
C₁₀H₁₇ClF₂NO₅S • HCl  
[516480-79-8]  
FW: 363.8  
≥98%  

DNA cleavage inducer used to treat various cancers. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in hemangioma. It may inhibit thioredoxin reductase.


B4518  
Bleomycin Sulfate  
Blenoxane; Blexane  
C₁₀H₁₇ClF₂NO₅S • H₂SO₄  
[714971-09-2]  
FW: 530.55  
≥98%  

Mixture of glycopeptide bleomycin sulfate salts that induces DNA strand breaks and is used to treat various cancers. It induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in hemangioma models. It also inhibits reproduction of human papilloma virus, cleaves DNA at 5'-GT sequences, and induces tRNA cleavage.


B5044  
BML-277  
NEW  
C₁₀H₁₉ClN₃O₂  
[916480-79-8]  
FW: 363.8  
≥98%  

Chk2 inhibitor. It protects CD4+ and CD8+ T cells against radiation-induced apoptosis.


B5074  
BMS-599626  
NEW  
AC480  
C₁₀H₁₇FN₃O₂  
[1001350-96-4]  
FW: 530.55  
≥98%  

Pan-HER (VEGFR/EGFR) inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits growth of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma cells.


B5072  
BMS-754807  
NEW  
C₁₀H₁₇FN₃O   
[1001350-96-4]  
FW: 463.51  
≥98%  

InsR and IGF-1R inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in models of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma and breast cancer.


B4974  
BMS-777607  
NEW  
C₁₀H₁₇CIF₃NO₂  
[1196681-44-3]  
FW: 512.89  
≥98%  

Inhibitor of MET and Ron. It induces polyplody in breast cancer cells and inhibits motility and invasion of sarcoma cells.


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103  
To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
JAK2 inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation in models of myeloproliferative neoplasms.


N N N H O

≥99%

B5000 BMS-911543

C_{12}H_{12}N_{6}O FW: 432.52 [1271022-90-2] ≥99%

Substrate used to measure protease activity.


N N N H O

≥98%

B5000 Boc-FAAGRK-AMC

C_{44}H_{66}N_{11}O_{6} FW: 906 Boc-Phe-Ala-Ala-Gly-Lys-AMC

Substrate used to measure activity of serine proteases such as cathepsins.


N N N H O

≥98%

B5000 Boc-GRR-AMC

C_{20}H_{28}N_{8}O_{4} FW: 644.7 Boc-Gly-Arg-Arg-AMC

≥98%

B5000 Boc-PRR-AMC

C_{29}H_{44}N_{10}O_{7} FW: 684.8 Boc-Pro-Arg-Arg-AMC

≥98%

B5000 Boc-RRR-AMC

C_{33}H_{53}N_{13}O_{7} FW: 743.8 Boc-Arg-Arg-Arg-AMC

≥98%

B5000 Bombesin

pGlu-Gln-Arg-Leu-Gly-NH_{2}

≥95%

B5000 [Tyr4]-Bombesin

pGlu-Gln-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Gly-NH_{2}

≥95%

B5000 Bongkrekic Acid

C_{60}H_{108}O_{7} FW: 1619.86 [31362-50-2]

Respiratory toxin and mitochondrial permeability transition inhibitor.

It suppresses transport of ADP/ATP across the mitochondrial inner membrane, decreasing oxidative stress.


Threonyl-tRNA synthetase/ligase inhibitor. It inhibits growth of Trypanosoma, Plasmodium, and Phytophthora, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in acute lymphocytic leukemia cells, and prevents formation of new capillary tubes in endothelial cells.


Structural isomer of bosutinib. Src and Abl inhibitor used to treat chronic myeloid leukemia. It does not induce apoptosis but suppresses cell proliferation. It also clears β-amyloid plaques and increases cognitive function in Alzheimer’s disease models.


Natriuretic and vasodilatory B1/2 receptor agonist and bradykinin fragment. It inhibits distal nephron Na⁺ transport, decreases H₂O₂-induced senescence, suppresses DNA damage and oxidative stress, and increases expression of VEGF and promotes tube formation.


Natriuretic and vasodilatory B1/2 receptor agonist and bradykinin fragment. It inhibits distal nephron Na⁺ transport, decreases H₂O₂-induced senescence, suppresses DNA damage and oxidative stress, and increases expression of VEGF and promotes tube formation.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Amounts 5 mg</th>
<th>Amounts 10 mg</th>
<th>Amounts 25 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B6805</td>
<td>Bradykinin (1-7)</td>
<td>C_{3}H_{5}N_{2}O_{3}</td>
<td>756.87</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natriuretic and vasodilatory B1/2 receptor agonist and bradykinin fragment. It inhibits distal nephron Na(^+) transport, decreases H(_2)O(_2)-induced senescence, suppresses DNA damage and oxidative stress, and increases expression of VEGF and promotes tube formation.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6806</td>
<td>Bradykinin (2-9)</td>
<td>C_{3}H_{5}N_{2}O_{3}</td>
<td>904.04</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natriuretic and vasodilatory B1/2 receptor agonist and bradykinin fragment. It inhibits distal nephron Na(^+) transport, decreases H(_2)O(_2)-induced senescence, suppresses DNA damage and oxidative stress, and increases expression of VEGF and promotes tube formation.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6812</td>
<td>Bradykinin Potentiator B</td>
<td>C_{9}H_{11}N_{1}O_{3}</td>
<td>1182.46</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhibitor of bradykinin inhibiting peptidase and ACE found in Agkistrodon.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B6813</td>
<td>Bradykinin Potentiator C</td>
<td>C_{9}H_{11}N_{1}O_{3}</td>
<td>1052.26</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Inhibitor of bradykinin inhibiting peptidase and ACE found in Agkistrodon.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6800</td>
<td>Bradykinin Triacetate</td>
<td>C_{9}H_{11}N_{1}O_{3}</td>
<td>1240.38</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
<td>50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natriuretic and vasodilatory B1/2 receptor agonist. It inhibits distal nephron Na(^+) transport, decreases H(_2)O(_2)-induced senescence, suppresses DNA damage and oxidative stress, and increases expression of VEGF and promotes tube formation.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6807</td>
<td>[Des-Arg9]-Bradykinin</td>
<td>C_{9}H_{11}N_{1}O_{3}</td>
<td>904.04</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natriuretic and vasodilatory B1/2 receptor agonist and bradykinin derivative. It inhibits distal nephron Na(^+) transport, decreases H(_2)O(_2)-induced senescence, suppresses DNA damage and oxidative stress, and increases expression of VEGF and promotes tube formation.</td>
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</table>
Natriuretic and vasodilatory B1/2 receptor agonist and bradykinin derivative. It inhibits distal nephron Na\(^{+}\) transport, decreases H\(_2\)O\(_2\)-induced senescence, suppresses DNA damage and oxidative stress, and increases expression of VEGF and promotes tube formation.


H-Arg-Pro-Gly-Phe-Ser-Pro-Phe-Arg-OH

≥95%

B6808 [Des-Pro2]-Bradykinin

C\(_{19}\)H\(_{36}\)N\(_{2}\)O\(_{10}\)

FW: 963.12

5 mg

10 mg

25 mg

B6809 [DPhe7]-Bradykinin

C\(_{19}\)H\(_{36}\)N\(_{2}\)O\(_{10}\)

FW: 1110.29

1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

B6810 [Hyp3]-Bradykinin

C\(_{19}\)H\(_{36}\)N\(_{2}\)O\(_{10}\)

FW: 1077.23

0.5 mg

1 mg

2.5 mg

B6811 [Tyr8]-Bradykinin

C\(_{19}\)H\(_{36}\)N\(_{2}\)O\(_{10}\)

FW: 1076.23

5 mg

10 mg

50 mg

B3346 Brain Injury-derived Neurotrophic Peptide (3)

BINP

Glu-Ala-Leu-Glu-Leu-Ala-Arg-Gly-Ala-Ile-Phe-Gln-Ala

FW: 1388.58

≥98%

B6801 Brassinin

C\(_{11}\)H\(_{12}\)N\(_{2}\)S\(_{2}\)

FW: 236.36

105748-59-2

≥98%

50 mg

100 mg

250 mg

Indoleamine-2,3-dioxygenase inhibitor found in cruciferous vegetables. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in prostate cancer cells and inhibits DMBA-induced skin tumor formation in vivo.


Guanine nucleotide exchange factor inhibitor found in fungi such as *Eupenicillium*. It suppresses protein transport from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus. It also inhibits poliovirus replication and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in prostate cancer cells.


**B6816**

**Brefeldin A**

Ascotoxin; Cyanine; Decumbin  
C_{16}H_{24}O_{4} FW: 280.36 [20350-15-6] ≥97%

**B6917**

**Brevetoxin 2**  
PbTx-2  
C_{50}H_{70}O_{14} FW: 895.2 [79580-28-2] ≥95%

**B6918**

**Brevetoxin 3**  
PbTx-3  
C_{50}H_{72}O_{14} FW: 897.2 [85079-48-7] ≥95%

**B6935**

**Brivudine**

Thymidine analog, DNA chain terminator, HSV-1 thymidine kinase inhibitor, and HSP27 modulator used to treat herpesvirus infections. It prevents DNA chain elongation, improves the efficacy of co-administered chemotherapeutics, and slows larval growth and development of *Spodoptera* worms.


**B6957**

**Bromhexine Hydrochloride**

C_{18}H_{35}BrN_{2} • HCl FW: 412.6 [611-75-6] ≥98%

Synthetic vasicine derivative used to treat mucus-related respiratory disorders. It increases production of serous mucus, decreases mucus viscosity, and helps cilia transport mucus out of the lungs.


Thymidine analog used to label actively proliferating cells. It is incorporated into DNA but does not prevent DNA replication.


N
\[\text{NH}_2\]
\[\text{O}\]
\[\text{Br}\]
\[\text{O}\]
\[\text{OH}\]
\[\text{OH}\]
\[\text{B6856 250 mg}\]
\[\text{500 mg}\]
\[\text{1 g}\]
\[\text{5 g}\]
5-Bromo-2’-Deoxyuridine
Broxuridine; 5-bromouracil deoxyriboside; BUdR
C\(_{9}\)H\(_{11}\)BrN\(_2\)O\(_5\) FW: 307.11 [59-14-3] ≥98%

Thymidine analog used to label actively proliferating cells. It is incorporated into DNA but does not prevent DNA replication.

N
\[\text{NH}_2\]
\[\text{O}\]
\[\text{Br}\]
\[\text{O}\]
\[\text{OH}\]
\[\text{OH}\]
\[\text{B6857 4-Bromoflavone}\]
\[\text{1 g}\]
\[\text{5 g}\]
\[\text{10 g}\]
4-Bromoflavone
C\(_{15}\)H\(_{11}\)BrO\(_2\) FW: 301.13 [1218-80-0] ≥98%

Nrf2-Keap1-ARE complex activator. It induces expression of phase II enzymes and prevents development of mammary tumors.


N
\[\text{Br}\]
\[\text{O}\]
\[\text{B6859 1 mg}\]
\[\text{10 mg}\]
\[\text{5 mg}\]
Bromosporine
C\(_{14}\)H\(_{19}\)BrN\(_2\)O \[\text{NEW}\]
Inhibitor of BRD2/4/9 and CECR2. It may inhibit proliferation of cancer cells.

N
\[\text{Br}\]
\[\text{N}\]
\[\text{O}\]
\[\text{N}\]
\[\text{B6959 1 mg}\]
\[\text{5 mg}\]
\[\text{10 mg}\]
\[\text{25 mg}\]
\[\text{100 mg}\]
Brompheniramine Maleate
C\(_{16}\)H\(_{19}\)BrN\(_2\)O \[\text{NEW}\]
Pheniramine derivative, histamine H1 receptor and mAChR antagonist, and potential SERT and MAO-B inhibitor used to treat allergic rhinitis and symptoms of the common cold. It inhibits histamine-induced vaso-dilation and potentiates the effects of opioid analgesics.


N
\[\text{Br}\]
\[\text{N}\]
\[\text{O}\]
\[\text{B7058 10 mg}\]
\[\text{25 mg}\]
\[\text{100 mg}\]
Bryostatin 1
C\(_{47}\)H\(_{68}\)O\(_{17}\) FW: 905.03 [83314-01-6] ≥98%

TLR4 activator and PKC modulator found in Bugula. It activates PKC at low doses and inhibits PKC at high doses. It also increases memory acquisition and storage, improves MHC class II antigen presentation by CD4+ T cells, and activates APP processing by α-secretase.


H-Ser-Pro-Lys-Met-Val-Gln-Gly-
Ser-Gly-Cys-Phe-Gly-Arg-Lys-
Met-Asp-Arg-Ile-Ser-Ser-Ser-
\[\text{B6998 10 μg}\]
\[\text{2.5 mg}\]
\[\text{0.5 mg}\]
\[\text{1 mg}\]
\[\text{5 mg}\]
Brain natriuretic peptide; BNP
C\(_{103}\)H\(_{184}\)N\(_{42}\)O\(_{42}\)S\(_{4}\) FW: 3464.1 [114471-18-0] ≥97%

Endogenous NPR-A agonist secreted by the heart. It induces lipolysis and inhibits de novo collagen synthesis. It is associated with the development of cardiovascular diseases.


H-Ser-Pro-Lys-Met-Val-Gln-Gly-
Ser-Gly-Cys-Phe-Gly-Arg-Lys-
Met-Asp-Arg-Ile-Ser-Ser-Ser-
\[\text{B5561 0.5 mg}\]
\[\text{1 mg}\]
\[\text{2.5 mg}\]
B-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-32), human
Brain natriuretic peptide; BNP
C\(_{16}\)H\(_{24}\)N\(_{4}\)O\(_{2}\)S\(_{4}\) FW: 3464.1 [114471-18-0] ≥97%

Endogenous NPR-A agonist secreted by the heart. It induces lipolysis and inhibits de novo collagen synthesis. It is associated with the development of cardiovascular diseases.


Endogenous NPR-A agonist secreted by the heart. It induces lipolysis and inhibits de novo collagen synthesis. It is associated with the development of cardiovascular diseases.


B5560 B-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-32), rat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.5 mg</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2.5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>C_{118}H_{239}N_{47}O_{44}S_{3} FW: 3453.01</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological Activity</strong></td>
<td>Brain natriuretic peptide; BNP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Relevance</strong></td>
<td>Endogenous NPR-A agonist secreted by the heart. It induces lipolysis and inhibits de novo collagen synthesis. It is associated with the development of cardiovascular diseases.</td>
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B8010 Buccalin

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>C_{109}H_{170}N_{42}O_{42}S_{6} FW: 1053.2</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological Activity</strong></td>
<td>Found in mollusks. It modulates neuromuscular transmission and decreases motor neuron-induced muscular contractions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Relevance</strong></td>
<td>Veenstra JA. Neurohormones and neuropeptides encoded by the genome of Lottia gigantea, with reference to other mollusks and insects. Gen Comp Endocrinol. 2010 May 15;167(1):86-103. PMID: 20171220.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B8112 Budesonide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>100 mg</th>
<th>250 mg</th>
<th>1 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>C_{21}H_{32}O_{8} FW: 430.53</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological Activity</strong></td>
<td>Glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat Crohn’s disease, IBD, and COPD. It induces pulmonary vasocostriction, decreases TGF-β1-induced VEGF secretion in lung fibroblasts, improves pulmonary function, and induces DNA hypermethylation.</td>
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</table>

B8144 Bulleyaconitine A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>C_{35}H_{49}NO_{9} FW: 627.76</td>
<td>≥96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological Activity</strong></td>
<td>Voltage-gated Na+ channel blocker found in Aconitum bulleyanum used to treat pain and inflammation. It also reduces absorption and prolongs drug effect when co-administered with anesthetics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

B8248 Bumetanide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>250 mg</th>
<th>1 g</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>C_{35}H_{50}NO_{6} FW: 627.76</td>
<td>≥96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological Activity</strong></td>
<td>Loop diuretic, NKCC symporter and KCC2 co-transporter inhibitor, and potential GABA-A receptor antagonist. It also induces hyperpolarization in kidney cells, inhibits upregulation of low-affinity NGF/pan-neurotrophin receptor p75NTR, and suppresses facilitation of recurrent seizures.</td>
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B8261 Bupivacaine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 g</th>
<th>5 g</th>
<th>25 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>C_{18}H_{28}N_{2}O FW: 288.43</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological Activity</strong></td>
<td>BK/SK, Kv1, Kv3, TASK-2 K+ channel and voltage-gated Na+ channel blocker used as an anesthetic. It may be neurotoxic at high doses, inducing apoptosis in neuroblastoma cells.</td>
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B8210 Bupivicaine

<table>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
<td>C_{18}H_{28}N_{2}O FW: 288.43</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Biological Activity</strong></td>
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</table>
### B8262 Bupivacaine Hydrochloride Monohydrate

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  
**FW:** 342.91  
**≥98%**

Voltage-gated Na⁺, BK/SK, Kv1, Kv3, and TASK-2 K⁺ channel inhibitor used as an anesthetic. It may cause depolarization of the mitochondrial membrane potential, increase levels of ROS, and induces apoptosis.


### B8363 Buspropion Hydrochloride

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{HCl}$  
**FW:** 391.97  
**≥98%**

α3β2, α3β4, α4β2 nAChR antagonist and indirect DA and NE reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression and to increase smoking cessation rates. It suppresses firing of NE neurons due to activation of their inhibitory somatodendritic α2-adrenoreceptors by circulating NE.


### B8271 Bursin

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_7\text{O}_3$  
**FW:** 339.39  
**≥98%**

Adjuvant that induces B-cell differentiation.


### B8274 Buspirone Hydrochloride

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$  
**FW:** 421.97  
**≥98%**

α1-Adrenergic receptor and 5-HT1A receptor partial agonist, and dopamine D2/3/4 receptor antagonist used to treat anxiety. It also inhibits MMPP-induced enhancements in memory acquisition and formation.


### B7973 Busulfan

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6\text{S}_2$  
**FW:** 246.3  
**≥98%**

DNA alkylator used to treat chronic myelogenous leukemia. It may induce senescence by modulating ERK and p38 MAPK signaling.


### B8277 Butein

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$  
**FW:** 272.25  
**≥98%**

Found in *Rhus verniciflua* and *Butea monosperma*. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in lung cancer cells, inhibits vessel sprouting from aortic rings, and prevents hepatic stellate cell activation.


14-α demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It inhibits growth of *Candida*, *Saccharomyces*, and *Trichomonas*.

Seidman LS, Skokos CK. An evaluation of butoconazole nitrate 2% site release vaginal cream (Gynazole-1) compared to fluconazole 150 mg tablets (Diflucan) in the time to relief of symptoms in patients with vulvovaginal candidiasis. Infect Dis Obstet Gynecol. 2005 Dec;13(4):197-206. PMID: 16338779.


Commercial food additive and antioxidant. It scavenges free radicals and inhibits proliferation of breast cancer cells. It may also induce carcinogenesis.

Singh B, Bhat HK. Superoxide dismutase 3 is induced by antioxidants, inhibits oxidative DNA damage and is associated with inhibition of estrogen-induced breast cancer. Carcinogenesis. 2012 Dec;33(12):2601-10. PMID: 23027624.


Derivative of BHA and food and cosmetics additive used to prevent oxidation. It induces apoptosis and DNA damage in leukemia cells and increases phase II enzyme activity in vivo.


Derivative of BHA. It inhibits proliferation of leukemia cells and may also induce cellular differentiation.


B8073 4-tert-Butyl-5-Methoxycatechol

C_{11}H_{14}O_{3}  
FW: 196.25  
91352-66-8  
±98%

BHA derivative. It inhibits proliferation of leukemia cells.


B8074 3-tert-Butyl-5-Methoxy-1,2-quinone

C_{11}H_{14}O_{3}  
FW: 194.25  
2940-63-8  
±98%

BHA derivative. It inhibits proliferation of leukemia cells.


B8075 4-tert-Butyl-5-Methoxy-1,2-quinone

C_{11}H_{14}O_{3}  
FW: 194.25  
36122-03-9  
±98%

BHA derivative. It inhibits proliferation of leukemia cells.


B8176 2-n-Butylthiophene

C_{8}H_{12}S  
FW: 140.25  
1455-20-5  
±98%

It induces phase II enzyme activity and prevents benzo[a]pyrene-induced tumor formation.


B8275 n-Butyric Acid

Butanoic acid; Ethylacetic acid

C_{4}H_{8}O_{2}  
FW: 88.1  
107-92-6  
±98%

HDAC inhibitor found in dairy products. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in glioma cells. It also stimulates epithelial cell proliferation at low doses and inhibits proliferation at high doses.


B8276 Butyric Acid Sodium

Sodium Butyrate

C_{4}H_{7}NaO_{2}  
FW: 110.09  
156-54-7  
±97%

HDAC inhibitor and RNA splicing modulator. It decreases restraint stress-induced depression, induces apoptosis and inhibits proliferation in prostate cancer cells, and decreases release of IL-12 and increases production of IL-23 in dendritic cells.


B8676 BVT-2733

Inhibitor of 11βHSD1. It decreases blood glucose and serum insulin levels in animal models of hyperglycemia, suppresses pro-inflammatory cytokine production, and prevents 11βHSD-induced osteogenic differentiation.


PDK1 inhibitor. It induces apoptosis and suppresses tumor growth in cancer models.


B9200
BX-795

NEW
5 mg
10 mg

C_{14}H_{20}N_{2}O_{6}S
FW: 591.47 [702675-74-9] ≥98%


C0800
C59

Wnt-C59

1 mg
5 mg

C_{19}H_{26}FN_{3}O_{2}
FW: 379.45 [1243243-89-1] ≥98%
PORCN inhibitor. It downregulates Wnt signaling and inhibits mammary tumor progression.


C0006
Cabozantinib

XL-184; BMS-907351

10 mg
25 mg

C_{19}H_{20}FN_{3}O_{5}
FW: 501.51 [849217-68-1] ≥98%
Inhibitor of VEGFR2, c-Met, and RET used to treat medullary thyroid cancer. It induces apoptosis and inhibits cell growth in cancer cells and suppresses proliferation of osteoclasts.


C0016
Caeorulomycin A

1 mg

C_{12}H_{11}N_{2}O_{2}
FW: 229.23 [21802-37-9] ≥96%
Toxin that inhibits growth of Entamoeba, may prevent proliferation of cancer cells, and suppresses immune responses.


C0020
Cafestol

10 mg
25 mg

C_{10}H_{23}O_{4}
FW: 316.44 [469-83-0] ≥98%
Natural product found in brewed, unfiltered coffee. Inhibitor of ERK2 and MEK1, agonist at FXR and PXR receptors. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting angiogenesis, inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in renal carcinoma cells, and suppressing neurodegeneration in Parkinson’s disease models.


Semi-synthetic derivative of cafestol, a natural product found in brewed, unfiltered coffee. Inhibitor of ERK2 and MEK1, agonist at FXR and PXR receptors. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting angiogenesis, inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in renal carcinoma cells, and suppressing neurodegeneration in Parkinson’s disease models.


C0021 Cafestol Acetate

C_{22}H_{30}O_{4} FW: 358.48 [81760-48-7] ≥98%

Semi-synthetic derivative of cafestol, a natural product found in brewed, unfiltered coffee. Inhibitor of ERK2 and MEK1, agonist at FXR and PXR receptors. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting angiogenesis, inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in renal carcinoma cells, and suppressing neurodegeneration in Parkinson’s disease models.


25 mg 50 mg 100 mg 500 mg

C0025 Cafestol Eicosanate

C_{40}H_{66}O_{4} FW: 610.95 ≥98%

25 mg 50 mg 100 mg

C0027 Cafestol Linoleate

C_{38}H_{58}O_{4} FW: 578.87 ≥98%

25 mg 50 mg 100 mg

C0029 Cafestol Oleate

C_{38}H_{60}O_{4} FW: 580.88 ≥98%

25 mg 50 mg 100 mg

C0022 Cafestol Palmitate

C_{36}H_{58}O_{4} FW: 554.43 [81760-46-5] ≥98%

25 mg 50 mg 100 mg 500 mg
**C0033 Cafestol Stearate**  
C₆₀H₇₂O₄ FW: 582.9 ≥98%  
Semi-synthetic derivative of cafestol, a natural product found in brewed, unfiltered coffee. Inhibitor of ERK2 and MEK1, agonist at FXR and PXR receptors. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting angiogenesis, inducing apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in renal carcinoma cells, and suppressing neurodegeneration in Parkinson’s disease models.


**C0121 Caffeic Acid**  
C₇H₆O₄ FW: 180.16 [331-39-5] ≥98%  
α-Amylase and α-glucosidase inhibitor found in coffee, argan oil, *Eucalyptus, Salvinia*, and *Phellinus*. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting LPS-stimulated inflammatory cytokine release, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in colon cancer cells, and decreasing membrane stability and inhibiting proliferation of *Staphylococcus*.


**C0221 Caffeine**  
C₈H₁₀N₄O₂ FW: 194.19 [58-08-2] ≥98%  
Adenosine agonist and PDE inhibitor found in coffee, tea, and other plant sources. It prevents fibrosis by decreasing release of TGF, collagen I, TGFB-β1, and pro-inflammatory cytokines. It also increases vasoconstriction, decreases UV radiation-dependent skin damage, and may limit risk of cardiovascular and neurological disease development.


**C0044 CAL101**  
C₁₀₆H₁₈FN₁₀O₂ FW: 415.42 [870281-82-6] ≥98%  
Inhibitor of p110δ PI3K used to treat chronic lymphocytic leukemia. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in mantle cell lymphoma cells and inhibits chemotaxis and migration in chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells.


**C0246 Calcimycin**  
C₁₂H₁₈N₈O₉ FW: 523.62 [52665-69-7] ≥98%  
Divalent cation ionophore that increases intracellular Ca²⁺ levels, uncouples oxidative phosphorylation, and inhibits mitochondrial ATPase activity. In mast cells, it induces degranulation and pro-inflammatory cytokine production.

Calcineurin Autoinhibitory Peptide

**C\textsubscript{12}H\textsubscript{24}N\textsubscript{5}O\textsubscript{8}S\textsubscript{2}**

FW: 2930.38 ≥95%

Calcineurin inhibitor. It inhibits glutamate-mediated neuronal cell death and decreases L-type Ca\textsuperscript{2+} channel currents.


Calcineurin Substrate

**C\textsubscript{12}H\textsubscript{20}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{8}S**

FW: 2112.4 [113873-67-9]

≥96%

Used to measure in vitro calcineurin activity.

Namgaladze D, Hofer HW, Ullrich V. Redox control of calcineurin by targeting the binuclear Fe\textsuperscript{2+}-Zn\textsuperscript{2+} center at the enzyme active site. J Biol Chem. 2002 Feb 22;277(8):5962-9. PMID: 11741966.


Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide (8-37), human

**C\textsubscript{139}H\textsubscript{230}N\textsubscript{44}O\textsubscript{38}FW: 3125.65 [119911-68-1]**

≥95%

Calcitonin-family peptide fragment used to study CGRP function. It likely activates RAMP1 and CGRP receptors. It also inhibits ghrelin signaling and induces apoptosis in retinal cells.


Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide (8-37), rat

**C\textsubscript{162}H\textsubscript{267}N\textsubscript{51}O\textsubscript{48}S\textsubscript{3}FW: 3793.38 [8338172]**

Calcitonin-family peptide that likely activates RAMP1 and CGRP receptors. It also dilates arterioles, inhibits gastric acid secretion, and is associated with inflammatory diseases.


Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide II, human

**C\textsubscript{196}H\textsubscript{352}N\textsubscript{28}O\textsubscript{49}S\textsubscript{3}FW: 3803.39 [8338172]**

Calcitonin-family peptide that likely activates RAMP1 and CGRP receptors. It also dilates arterioles, inhibits gastric acid secretion, and is associated with inflammatory diseases.


Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide, rat
CGRP
C_{100}H_{206}N_{50}O_{52}S_{2} FW: 3804.33 ≥95%
Endogenous calcitonin-family peptide involved in vasodilation and pain transmission. It activates RAMP1 and CGRP receptors, decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine levels, stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts, inhibits apoptosis in retinal cells, and increases capillary density in ischemia models.


Calcitonin, chicken
C_{16}H_{19}N_{4}O_{5}S_{2} FW: 3371.91 [9007-12-9] ≥95%
Endogenous hormone that lowers extracellular Ca^{2+} levels. It increases growth of osteosarcoma cells, improves medial femoral condyle osteoarthritis, and inhibits SCDP-induced apoptosis of osteoclasts.


Calcitonin, eel
C_{16}H_{19}N_{4}O_{5}S_{2} FW: 3414.94 ≥95%
Endogenous hormone that lowers extracellular Ca^{2+} levels. It increases growth of osteosarcoma cells, improves medial femoral condyle osteoarthritis, and inhibits SCDP-induced apoptosis of osteoclasts.


Calcitonin, human
hCCT; Thyrocalcitonin
C_{16}H_{19}N_{4}O_{5}S_{2} FW: 3417.88 [21215-62-3] ≥95%
Endogenous hormone that lowers extracellular Ca^{2+} levels. It increases growth of osteosarcoma cells, improves medial femoral condyle osteoarthritis, and inhibits SCDP-induced apoptosis of osteoclasts.


Calcitonin, rat
C_{16}H_{19}N_{4}O_{5}S_{3} FW: 3399.9 ≥95%
Endogenous hormone that lowers extracellular Ca^{2+} levels. It increases growth of osteosarcoma cells, improves medial femoral condyle osteoarthritis, and inhibits SCDP-induced apoptosis of osteoclasts.


Calcitonin, salmon
C_{16}H_{19}N_{4}O_{5}S_{3} FW: 3431.85 [47931-85-1] ≥98%
Endogenous hormone that lowers extracellular Ca^{2+} levels. It increases growth of osteosarcoma cells, improves medial femoral condyle osteoarthritis, and inhibits SCDP-induced apoptosis of osteoclasts.

Endogenous calcitonin-family peptide involved in vasodilation and pain transmission. It activates RAMP1 and CGRP receptors, decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine levels, stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts, inhibits apoptosis in retinal cells, and increases capillary density in ischemia models.


H-Ala-Cys-Asn-Thr-Ala-Thr-Cys-Val-Thr-His-Arg-Leu-Ala-Asp-Phe-Leu-Ser-Arg-Ser-Gly-Gly-Val-Gly-Lys-Asn-Asp-Phe-Val-Pro-Thr-Ala-Val-Gly-Ser-Lys-Ala-Phe-NH₂ (Disulfide bridge Cys2-Cys7)

α-Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide, chicken

C₆₋₉₋₅₋₃₋₂₋₁₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀_-95%

Endogenous calcitonin-family peptide involved in vasodilation and pain transmission. It activates RAMP1 and CGRP receptors, decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine levels, stimulates proliferation of osteoblasts, inhibits apoptosis in retinal cells, and increases capillary density in ischemia models.


Ala-Cys-Asn-Thr-Ala-Thr-Cys-Val-Thr-His-Arg-Leu-Ala-Asp-Phe-Leu-Ser-Arg-Ser-Gly-Gly-Val-Gly-Lys-Asn-Asp-Phe-Val-Pro-Thr-Ala-Val-Gly-Ser-Lys-Ala-Phe-NH₂ (Disulfide bridge Cys2-Cys7)

α-Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide, human

α-CGRP

C₆₋₉₋₅₋₃₋₂₋₁₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀₋₋₀_-95%

Hormonally active form of vitamin D. It activates VDR and regulates dietary Ca²⁺ absorption. It is used as a dietary supplement to prevent osteoporosis. It also decreases hedgehog signaling, suppressing cancer progression, and stimulates differentiation of skin cells, preventing skin tumor formation.


H₂O

Calcitriol

1α,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3

C₂₇H₄₄O₃ FW: 416.64 [32222-06-3] ≥97%

Folate source often co-administered with methotrexate. It may inhibit thymidylate synthase.


H₂O

Calcium Folinate Pentahydrate

Leucovorin

C₂₀H₂₁CaN₇O₇ • 5H₂O FW: 601.59 [6035-45-6] ≥95%

Folate source often co-administered with methotrexate. It may inhibit thymidylate synthase.


PKC inhibitor found in *Cladosporium*. It induces apoptosis and increases activation of JNK in breast cancer cells.


PP1 and PP2A inhibitor found in *Discodermia*.


SIRT inhibitor. It inhibits expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, improves survival in models of endotoxic shock and septic shock, and prevents proliferation and increases differentiation and senescence in hepatocellular carcinoma cells.


Highly toxic synthetic precursor of irinotecan originally found in *Camptotheca*. It inhibits topoisomerase I and induces double-stranded DNA breaks.


Synthetic camptothecin derivative and topoisomerase I inhibitor. It inhibits growth of cancer cells and is highly cytotoxic.


**C0154**

7-Ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin

SN-38; 7-ethyl-10-hydroxy-CPT

C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_5 | FW: 392.4 | [86639-52-3] | ≥98%

Synthetic camptothecin derivative and topoisomerase I inhibitor. It inhibits growth of cancer cells and is highly cytotoxic.


**C0155**

10-Hydrocamptothecin

C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_5 | FW: 364.35 | [19685-09-7] | ≥96%

Synthetic precursor of irinotecan originally found in *Camptotheca*. It inhibits topoisomerase I and induces double-stranded DNA breaks.


**C0156**

9-Nitro-20S-camptothecin

Rubitecan; 9-nitro-CPT

C_{22}H_{19}N_3O_6 | FW: 393.35 | [91421-42-0] | ≥98%

Synthetic camptothecin derivative and topoisomerase I inhibitor that induces double-stranded DNA breaks. It is highly cytotoxic.


**C0253**

Candesartan

C_{24}H_{20}N_6O_3 | FW: 440.45 | [139481-59-7] | ≥98%

AT1 receptor inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It decreases renal vascular resistance, glomerular filtration rate, and filtration fraction, suppresses calcium oxalate crystal deposition and kidney stone formation, and decreases retinal neovascularization without inhibiting total angiogenesis.


**C0254**

Candesartan Cilexetil Ester

C_{24}H_{34}N_6O_6 | FW: 610.66 | [145040-37-5] | ≥98%

AT1 receptor inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It decreases renal vascular resistance, glomerular filtration rate, and filtration fraction, suppresses calcium oxalate crystal deposition and kidney stone formation, and decreases retinal neovascularization without inhibiting total angiogenesis.


EGFR inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest in melanoma cells and inhibits Akt and ERK1/2 in cells lacking ErbB/EGFR receptors.


**Canertinib Dihydrochloride**

C24H23ClFN5O3 • 2HCl

FW: 558.86

≥98%

**Canrenone**

C22H28O3

FW: 340.46

≥98%

**Cantharidin**

C10H12O4

FW: 196.2

≥98%

**Canthaxanthin**

C40H52O2

FW: 564.84

≥95%

**Capecitabine**

C15H22FN3O6

FW: 359.35

≥98%

**Capsaicin, natural**

C18H27NO3

FW: 305.41

≥95%

**TRPV agonist found in Capsicum. It inhibits thermal and mechanical hyperalgesia, suppresses weight gain and fat deposition, and induces apoptosis in several cancer cell lines.**


Found in *Capsicum*. It induces apoptosis and inhibits cell proliferation in leukemia cells and increases HDL levels.


ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension, diabetic nephropathy, and CHF. It also induces apoptosis and decreases tumor growth in lung cancer models.


Livestock antibiotic and growth promoter. It may be mutagenic. It is particularly effective against Lawsonia and Treponema.


GABA receptor potentiator and voltage-gated Na\(^+\) and ATP-sensitive K\(^+\) channel blocker used to treat epilepsy, bipolar disorder, neuralgia/neuropathic pain, ADHD, schizophrenia, and PTSD. It also decreases LPS-induced expression of TNF-α and IL-1β.


### C0169: Carbenoxolone Disodium

18β-Glycyrrhetic acid hydrogen succinate

**Molecular Formula:** C₁₀H₁₄Na₂O₇

**Function:** Synthetic derivative of glycyrrhizin and inhibitor of connexins and 11β-HSD. It is used to treat ulcers and inflammation but also displays other biological activities. It suppresses gap junction communication, delays onset of EAE in vivo, and decreases infarct volume in models of cerebral ischemia/reperfusion.

**References:**

**Chemical Information:**

<table>
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<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>C₁₀H₁₄Na₂O₇</td>
<td>614.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 g</td>
<td>C₁₀H₁₄Na₂O₇</td>
<td>614.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 g</td>
<td>C₁₀H₁₄Na₂O₇</td>
<td>614.7</td>
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### C0170: N-(4-Carbethoxyphenyl)retinamide

**Molecular Formula:** C₂₉H₃₇NO₃

**Function:** It induces differentiation in leukemia cells and suppresses carcinogenesis in vivo.

**References:**

**Chemical Information:**

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<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td>C₂₉H₃₇NO₃</td>
<td>447.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mg</td>
<td>C₂₉H₃₇NO₃</td>
<td>447.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>C₂₉H₃₇NO₃</td>
<td>447.62</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### C0175: Carbetocin Acetate

**Molecular Formula:** C₄₅H₆₉N₁₁O₁₂S

**Function:** Oxytocin analog and potential oxytocin receptor agonist used to prevent postpartum hemorrhaging. It also attenuates the negative aspects of withdrawal, prevents stress-induced reinstatement of drug self-administration, and suppresses depression-like behaviors.

**References:**

**Chemical Information:**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td>C₄₅H₆₹N₁₁O₁₂S</td>
<td>988.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td>C₄₅H₆₹N₁₁O₁₂S</td>
<td>988.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>C₄₅H₆₹N₁₁O₁₂S</td>
<td>988.17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### C0367: S-(-)-Carbidopa Monohydrate

**Molecular Formula:** C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₄ • H₂O

**Function:** L-amino acid decarboxylase inhibitor. It inhibits formation of dopamine granules and inhibits restoration of norepinephrine and other catecholamine production in models with mutant isoforms of dopamine β-hydroxylase.

**References:**

**Chemical Information:**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td>C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₄ • H₂O</td>
<td>244.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td>C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₄ • H₂O</td>
<td>244.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₄ • H₂O</td>
<td>244.24</td>
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</table>

### C0172: Carbimazole

**Molecular Formula:** C₇H₁₀N₂O₂S

**Function:** Methimazole prodrug and thyroid peroxidase inhibitor used to treat hyperthyroidism and Graves’ disease. It decreases production of thyroid hormones and increases levels of IL-2.

**References:**

**Chemical Information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>C₇H₁₀N₂O₂S</td>
<td>186.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 g</td>
<td>C₇H₁₀N₂O₂S</td>
<td>186.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 g</td>
<td>C₇H₁₀N₂O₂S</td>
<td>186.23</td>
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### C0171: Carboplatin

**Molecular Formula:** C₆H₁₂N₄O₂Pt

**Function:** Platinum-based DNA cross-linker that inhibits DNA transcription and replication. It also modulates STAT signaling.

**References:**

**Chemical Information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td>C₆H₁₂N₄O₂Pt</td>
<td>371.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td>C₆H₁₂N₄O₂Pt</td>
<td>371.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 mg</td>
<td>C₆H₁₂N₄O₂Pt</td>
<td>371.25</td>
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Carcinoembryonic Antigen (605-613)

**C1600**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carcinoembryonic Antigen (605-613)</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C_{1600}N_{16}O_{15}</td>
<td>FW: 964.09</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
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| Carcinoembryonic antigen epitope recognized by T cells.


**C1601**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carcinoembryonic Antigen (605-613) analog</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C_{1601}N_{16}O_{15}</td>
<td>FW: 965.08</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
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</table>
| Carcinoembryonic antigen epitope analog recognized by T cells.


**C0271**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carfilzomib</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR-171</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C_{40}H_{57}N_{5}O_{7}</td>
<td>FW: 719.91</td>
<td>[868540-17-4]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| Epoxomicin analog and proteasome inhibitor used to treat multiple myeloma. It prevents protein degradation, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.


**C0174**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carmofur</th>
<th>1 g</th>
<th>5 g</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCFU</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C_{11}H_{16}FN_{3}O_{3}</td>
<td>FW: 257.26</td>
<td>[61422-45-5]</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
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</table>
| Pyrimidine analog, fluorouracil derivative, and inhibitor of thymidylate synthase and acid ceramidase used to treat resected colon cancer and breast cancer.


**C0173**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carmustine</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{5}H_{9}Cl_{2}N_{3}O_{2}</td>
<td>FW: 214.05</td>
<td>[154-93-8]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| DNA alkylator used to treat brain cancers, lymphomas, and multiple myeloma. It also induces apoptosis in platelets, increasing bleeding time.


**C0262**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-Carnitine</th>
<th>1 g</th>
<th>5 g</th>
<th>25 g</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B_{12}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C_{7}H_{15}NO_{3}</td>
<td>FW: 161.2</td>
<td>[541-15-1]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Endogenous quaternary ammonium required for fatty acid transport. It is used in dietary supplements and increases muscle carnitine content and work output while decreasing glycogen utilization during exercise. It also improves biomarkers of exercise stress, increases bone mineral density, and decreases ventricular arrhythmias and symptoms of angina.


Endogenous quaternary ammonium required for fatty acid transport. It is used in dietary supplements and increases muscle carnitine content and work output while decreasing glycogen utilization during exercise. It also improves biomarkers of exercise stress, increases bone mineral density, and decreases ventricular arrhythmias and symptoms of angina.


Found in Rosmarinus. It displays a variety of biological activities, including inhibiting growth of colon adenocarcinoma cells, inducing autophagy in hepatoma cells, suppressing amyloid β-induced spatial memory and learning deficits, and upregulating activity of phase II enzymes.


Prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor found in Rosmarinus. It prevents PMA-induced edema, decreases expression of IL-1β and TNF-α, inhibits androgen and estrogen receptors, and suppresses epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in ovarian cancer cells.


β-Carotene

C_{40}H_{56} FW: 536.87 [7235-40-7] ≥97%

β-Carotene is a vitamin A prodrug used to quantify antioxidative activity. It exhibits a wide variety of activities, including preventing radiation-induced DNA damage, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in breast cancer cells, and decreasing levels of total cholesterol, VLDL, and LDL in vivo.


Carprofen

C_{15}H_{12}ClNO_{2} FW: 273.71 [53716-49-7] ≥98%

Carprofen is an NSAID and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat inflammation.


Carvedilol

C_{24}H_{26}N_{2}O_{4} FW: 406.47 [72956-09-3] ≥98%

Antagonist at α1- and β1/2-adrenergic receptors and FIASMA used to treat congestive heart failure. It decreases force, pressure, and cardiac workload. It also inhibits release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and alleviates oxidative stress.


Carvedilol Phosphate Hemihydrate

C_{24}H_{26}N_{2}O_{4} • H_{3}O_{4}P • 1/2H_{2}O FW: 513.47 [610309-89-2] ≥98%

Inhibitor of α1- and β1/2-adrenergic receptors and FIASMA used to treat congestive heart failure. It decreases force, pressure, and cardiac workload. It also inhibits release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and decreases oxidative stress.


Carveol

C_{10}H_{16}O FW: 152.23 [99-48-9] ≥98%

TRPV3 agonist found in spearmint oil used commercially as a food additive and fragrance. It suppresses cell proliferation in prostate cancer cells and inhibits growth of Dermatophagoides.


Casein Kinase 2 Assay Kit

C_{45}H_{73}N_{19}O_{24} FW: 1264.2 ≥95%

Substrate used to measure casein kinase 2 activity.


Casein Kinase 2 Assay Kit

C_{45}H_{73}N_{19}O_{24} FW: 1264.2 ≥95%

Substrate used to measure casein kinase 2 activity.


β-Casomorphin, human

\[
\text{C}_{128}\text{H}_{98}\text{N}_{16}\text{O}_{16}\quad \text{FW: } 864.02 \quad \geq 95\%
\]

Casein fragment that improves high glucose-induced oxidative damage and prevents the development of renal interstitial fibrosis.


β-Casomorphin Diacetate

\[
\text{C}_{128}\text{H}_{98}\text{N}_{16}\text{O}_{16}\cdot \text{C}_{4}\text{H}_{8}\text{O}_{4}\quad \text{FW: } 1213.42 \quad \geq 95\%
\]

1,3-β-Glucan synthase inhibitor that suppresses growth of \textit{Aspergillus} and \textit{Candida} by decreasing cell wall mechanical strength, altering cell surface hydrophobicity, and triggering cell aggregation.


O-GlcNAcase inhibitor. It decreases expression of cellular adhesion molecules in leukocytes and endothelial cells, inhibits metastasis of melanoma cells, and prevents viral replication of the Moloney murine leukemia virus.


(+)-Catechin

\[
\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{6}\quad \text{FW: } 290.27 \quad \geq 99\%
\]

MAO-B inhibitor found in \textit{Camilla} (green tea). It displays a variety of biological activities, including increasing life span in \textit{Caenorhabditis elegans}, suppressing LDL oxidation and uptake, activating phase II enzymes, inhibiting histidine decarboxylase, and decreasing tumor number and formation in colorectal cancer models.


Catharanthine base

\[
\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{2}\quad \text{FW: } 336.43 \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Voltage-gated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} channel blocker found in \textit{Catharanthus} and precursor in synthesis of vinca alkaloids. It binds tubulin poorly, suppresses growth of \textit{Plasmodium}, and decreases blood pressure and heart rate.


Voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker found in *Catharanthus* and precursor in synthesis of vinca alkaloids. It binds tubulin poorly, suppresses growth of *Plasmodium*, and decreases blood pressure and heart rate.


CAY10505

Inhibitor of p110\(\gamma\) PI3K. It increases endothelial relaxation, normalizes levels of glutathione, nitrate, and nitrite, and alters the vascular endothelial lining in hypertension models.


CB-TH

Cecropin B-thanatin conjugate that inhibits microbial growth.


CCG1423

Serum response factor inhibitor that suppresses Rho signaling. It binds myocardin-related transcription factor A, improves glucose uptake and tolerance, and inhibits invasiveness of prostate cancer cells.


Cecropin B

Found in *Hyalophora cecropia* and *Bombyx mori*. It inhibits growth of *Haemophilus*, *Staphylococcus*, and *Escherichia*.


Cediranib
AZD2171
C_{22}H_{24}FN_{4}O_{3} FW: 450.51 [28838-20-0] ≥98%
VEGFR inhibitor. It decreases tumor vascular bed volume in brain metastasis models and lowers lesion number and polyp size in intestinal cancer models.

C1613

C1623

C1619

C1621

C1622

C1627

Cefaclor Monohydrate
C_{16}H_{13}ClN_{3}O_{4}S • H_{2}O FW: 385.83 [70356-03-5] ≥97%
Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that prevents peptidoglycan synthesis and bacterial cell wall formation. It also enhances phagocytosis and bactericidal activity of granulocytes and macrophages and slows gastric emptying and intestinal transit.
Penicillin binding protein inhibitor and mammalian mRNA splicing inhibitor that prevents peptidoglycan synthesis and bacterial cell wall formation.


Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that prevents peptidoglycan synthesis and bacterial cell wall formation. It is mostly resistant to β-lactamase activity.


Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that prevents peptidoglycan synthesis and bacterial cell wall formation. It is mostly resistant to β-lactamase activity.


Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that prevents peptidoglycan synthesis and bacterial cell wall formation. It is also decreases LPS-induced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines in endotoxemia models.


Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that prevents synthesis of bacterial cell walls. It also decreases LPS-induced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines in endotoxemia models.


Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that prevents peptidoglycan synthesis and bacterial cell wall formation. It also decreases neuronal autophagy, improves traumatic brain injury-induced brain edema and cognitive function deficits, and attenuates the development of dependence and abstinence-induced withdrawal.


Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis. It displays activity against *Haemophilus*, *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Staphylococcus*, and *Klebsiella*. It also downregulates expression of genes associated with Th2 and Treg differentiation.


NSAID and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat pain and inflammation. It also induces apoptosis in hepatoma cells and indirectly activates SIRT1.


Found in *Anisomeles*. It inhibits growth of *Mycobacterium* and *Colletotrichum*.


Found in tobacco plants and cigarette smoke. It is cytotoxic in cancer cells and some microbes.


**C1660**

**CEP-32496**

\[ \text{C}_{22}H_{13}F_{3}N_{4}O_{3} \]

FW: 517.46  [1188910-76-0]  ≥98%

V600E mutant B-Raf inhibitor. It also inhibits MEK and ERK, inhibiting proliferation in several cancer cell lines.


**Rowbottom MW, Faraooni R, Chao Q, et al. Identification of 1-(3-(6,7-dimethoxyquinazolin-4-yloxy)phenyl)-3-(5-(1,1,1-trifluoro-2-methylpropan-2-yl)isoxazol-3-yl)urea hydrochloride (CEP-32496), a highly potent and orally efficacious inhibitor of V-RAF murine sarcoma viral oncogene homologue B1 (BRAF) V600E. J Med Chem. 2012 Feb 9;55(3):1082-105. PMID: 22168626.**

**O**

\[ \text{NH} \]

**H**

\[ \text{O} \]

\[ \text{NO} \]

\[ \text{F} \]

\[ \text{N} \]

\[ \text{O} \]

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\[ \text{O} \]

\[ \text{O} \]

\[ \text{H} \]

\[ \text{C}/_{1660} \]

\[ \text{C}_{1668} \]

\[ \text{C}_{1668} \]

\[ \text{C}_{1668} \]

**C1718**

**Cepharanthine**

\[ \text{O-Methylcepharanoline} \]

\[ \text{C}_{37}H_{38}N_{2}O_{6} \]

FW: 606.71  [481-49-2]  ≥95%

Found in *Stephania*. It inhibits the development of *Plasmodium*, prevents cell fusion and entry of HIV-1, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in osteosarcoma cells, and decreases LPS-stimulated expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines in macrophages.


**NH**

\[ \text{O} \]

\[ \text{O} \]

\[ \text{O} \]

\[ \text{H} \]

\[ \text{C}/_{1718} \]

**C1867**

**Ceramide**

\[ \text{N-Palmitoyl-D-sphingosine} \]

\[ \text{C}_{16} (\text{C}_{34} \text{H}_{67} \text{NO}_{3}) \]

FW: 537.9  [24696-26-2]  ≥98%

Endogenous lipid component of sphingomyelin required for cell membrane lipid bilayer production. It is involved in differentiation, proliferation, programmed cell death, and apoptosis.


**C1868**

**Cerebellin**

\[ \text{H-Ser-Gly-Ser-Ala-Lys-Val-Ala-Phe-Ser-Ala-Ile-Arg-Ser-Thr-Asn-His-OH} \]

\[ \text{C}_{1868} \]

FW: 1632.81  [94071-26-8]  ≥95%

Neurexin-family cell adhesion peptide involved in synapse formation.


**H-Ser-Gly-Ser-Ala-Lys-Val-Ala-Phe-Ser-Ala-Ile-Arg-Ser-Thr-Asn-His-OH**

\[ \text{≥95%} \]

**C1668**

**Cerivastatin Sodium**

\[ \text{C}_{16} (\text{C}_{34} \text{H}_{67} \text{NO}_{3}) \]

FW: 481.53  [143201-11-0]  ≥98%

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. Use is associated with the development of rhabdomyolysis. It also decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and PAI-1, preventing atherosclerosis, fibrosis, and inflammation.


**Fatty acid synthase inhibitor found in *Cephalosporium*. It induces apoptosis and cellular death in colon cancer cells. It may also inhibit insulin secretion.**

Straub SG, Sharp GW. Inhibition of insulin secretion by cerulenin might be due to impaired glucose metabolism. Diabetes Metab Res Rev. 2007 Feb;23(2):146-51. PMID: 16705622.


**C1869**

**Cerebellin**

\[ \text{C}_{37}H_{38}N_{2}O_{6} \]

FW: 606.71  [481-49-2]  ≥95%

Endogenous lipid component of sphingomyelin required for cell membrane lipid bilayer production. It is involved in differentiation, proliferation, programmed cell death, and apoptosis.


**C1686**

**Cerivastatin Sodium**

\[ \text{C}_{16} (\text{C}_{34} \text{H}_{67} \text{NO}_{3}) \]

FW: 481.53  [143201-11-0]  ≥98%

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. Use is associated with the development of rhabdomyolysis. It also decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and PAI-1, preventing atherosclerosis, fibrosis, and inflammation.


**C1869**

**Cerulinen**

\[ \text{C}_{1668} \]

FW: 223.27  [17397-89-6]  ≥98%

Fatty acid synthase inhibitor found in *Cephalosporium*. It induces apoptosis and cellular death in colon cancer cells. It may also inhibit insulin secretion.

Straub SG, Sharp GW. Inhibition of insulin secretion by cerulinen might be due to impaired glucose metabolism. Diabetes Metab Res Rev. 2007 Feb;23(2):146-51. PMID: 16705622.


**H-Ser-Gly-Ser-Ala-Lys-Val-Ala-Phe-Ser-Ala-Ile-Arg-Ser-Thr-Asn-His-OH**

\[ \text{≥95%} \]
Histamine H1 receptor antagonist used to treat dermatitis. It also inhibits DNA binding activity of NF-κB, suppresses expression of adhesion molecules on immunocytes and endothelial cells, and increases release of prostaglandin E2.


N
N
O
O
Cl
2HCl
≥99%
C1876 Cetirizine Dihydrochloride
C18H21ClN2O3 • 2HCl FW: 461.82 [83881-52-1]

Mixture of quaternary ammonium salts, cationic detergent, and H^+ ATP synthase inhibitor. It induces pore formation in bacterial membranes and inhibits proliferation of head and neck cancer cells.


N
N
O
H
N
H
Cl
HN
Cl
HN
S
F
NO2
Cl
≥98%
C1878 Cetrimide
C19H42BrN FW: 364.45 [57-09-0]

GnRH analog and GnRH receptor agonist used as a treatment for infertility. It also decreases prostate size and weight in BPH models, inhibits activity of LHRH and GnRH, and induces apoptosis in granulosa cells.


Ac-3-(2-naphthyl)-D-Ala-4-Chloro-D-Phe-3(3-pyridyl)-D-Ala-Ser-Tyr-D-Cit-Leu-Arg-Pro-D-Ala-OH
≥95%
C1879 Cetrorelix Acetate
C70H92N17O14 FW: 1431.06 [130143-01-0]

ATM and ATR kinase inhibitor. It prevents double-stranded DNA strand break repair and induces cell death in cancer cells.


C2540 CGK 733
ATM/ATR Kinase Inhibitor
C22H13ClFN4O3 FW: 555.83 [905973-89-9] ≥98%

Inhibitor of p110α PI3K. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in several cancer models.


Chalcone and its derivatives typically display a wide variety of biological activities, including suppressing inflammation, limiting oxidative damage, and inhibiting growth of cancer cells.


O

C2800 Chalcone

C₉H₆O₉ FW: 208.26 [94-41-7] ≥97%

Chalcone and its derivatives typically display a wide variety of biological activities, including suppressing inflammation, limiting oxidative damage, and inhibiting growth of cancer cells.

O

C2803 Chartreusin

C₅H₁₂O₈ FW: 640.6 [6377-18-0] ≥98%

RNA synthesis inhibitor that binds DNA. It induces accumulation of free radicals.


O

C2816 Cheirolin

C₅H₉NO₂S₂ FW: 179.26 [505-34-0] ≥97%

Antioxidant and sulfonyl analog of sulforaphane. It induces phase II enzyme activity and expression.


O

C2818 Chelerythrine Chloride

C₂₁H₁₈ClNO₄ FW: 383.82 [3895-92-9] ≥98%

Inhibitor of PKC and Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase found in Chelidonium and Zanthoxylum. It decreases LPS-stimulated pro-inflammatory cytokine expression and induces apoptosis in hepatoma cells.


O

C2916 Chenodeoxycholic Acid

C₂₄H₄₀O₄ FW: 392.57 [474-25-9] ≥98%

Endogenous bile acid and FXR agonist used to treat constipation. It prevents NSAID-induced gastrointestinal injury and decreases PKC activity and induces apoptosis in ovarian cancer cells.


O

C2946 Chlorambucil

C₁₄H₁₈ClNO₂ FW: 304.21 [305-03-3] ≥98%

DNA alkylator used to treat chronic lymphocytic leukemia. It inhibits DNA replication.


Protein translation and peptidyl transferase inhibitor. It is particularly active against *Streptomyces*.


---

**Chloramphenicol**

\[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClN}_{2}\text{O}_{3} \quad \text{FW: 323.13 [56-75-7]} \quad \geq 98\%\]

Protein translation and peptidyl transferase inhibitor. It is particularly active against *Streptomyces*.


---

**Levo-Chloramphenicol**

\[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClN}_{2}\text{O}_{3} \quad \text{FW: 323.13 [56-75-7]} \quad \geq 98\%\]

Protein translation and peptidyl transferase inhibitor. It is particularly active against *Streptomyces*.


---

**Chlormadinone Acetate**

\[\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{29}\text{ClO}_{4} \quad \text{FW: 404.93 [302-22-7]} \quad \geq 96\%\]

Synthetic steroid hormone and antagonist at androgen and estrogen receptors used to treat BPH and polycystic ovary syndrome. It also promotes osteoblast differentiation and Ca^{2+} deposition in bone marrow stem cells.


---

**Mechlorethamine Hydrochloride**

Nitrogen mustard; Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine

\[\text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}_{2}\text{N} \cdot \text{HCl} \quad \text{FW: 192.51 [55-86-7]} \quad \geq 98\%\]

DNA alkylator used to treat various cancers. It forms a reactive aziridinium ion intermediate and induces 5’-GNC-3’ DNA crosslinks. It also increases oxidative stress and apoptosis in B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells.


---

**Chloroadenosine**

\[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClN}_{5}\text{O}_{4} \quad \text{FW: 301.69 [146-77-0]} \quad \geq 98\%\]

Adenosine analog and adenosine receptor agonist that terminates DNA chain elongation. It induces double-stranded DNA breaks and apoptosis in lung cancer cells. It also stimulates arterial dilation and decreases expression of TNF-α.


Derivative of caffeic acid found in Eucommia and inhibitor of DNMT. It inhibits oxidative stress in acetaminophen-induced liver injury, suppresses inflammation and mast cell activation, and inhibits glioma cell migration.


Derivative of caffeic acid found in Lonicera and inhibitor of DNMT. It inhibits oxidative stress in acetaminophen-induced liver injury, suppresses inflammation and mast cell activation, and inhibits glioma cell migration.


Semi-synthetic derivative of chlorophyll commercially used as a food additive and coloring agent. Induces apoptosis and autophagy under UV light in bladder cancer cells and suppresses benzo[a]pyrene- and DBP-induced carcinogenesis.


It binds heme and causes cell lysis and is used to treat malaria. It also inhibits replication of many viruses, decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine production, and suppresses the induction of autophagy.


Histamine H1 receptor antagonist and SERT and NET inhibitor used to treat allergic rhinitis and urticaria. It also modulates memory consolidation.


Antagonist at D1/2/3/4 receptors, 5-HT1/2 receptors, M1/2 mAChRs, and α1/2-adrenergic receptors. It also acts as a FIASMA, prevents oligomerization by stabilizing misfolding motifs of prions, and induces autophagy and apoptosis in glioma tumor models.


Inhibitor of protein translation, MMPs, calpain, and NMDA receptors. It also acts as a free radical scavenger and protects against cerebral ischemia.


Vitamin D prodrug synthesized in the skin under UV-B exposure. It is used as a dietary supplement to prevent bone loss. It may also decrease skin cancer risk.


Endogenous sterol component of animal cell membranes and precursor to steroid hormones, bile acids, and vitamin D compounds. It is also involved in vesicular transport, nerve conduction, and antioxidative activity.


Endogenous compound used in dietary supplements to improve connective tissue resistance and elasticity. It suppresses expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, increases synthesis of collagen, proteoglycan, and hyaluronic acid, and decreases levels of ROS.


Endogenous compound used in dietary supplements to improve connective tissue resistance and elasticity. It suppresses expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, increases synthesis of collagen, proteoglycan, and hyaluronic acid, and decreases levels of ROS.


Chondroitin Sulfate, cow

C13H21NO15S ~50,000 Da [9007-28-7] ≥90%

Chromium Picolinate

C18H12CrN3O6 FW: 418.3 [14639-25-9] ≥98%

Chromium(III) trispicolinate

Chromomycin A3

C57H82O26 FW: 1183.2488 [7059-24-7] 1 mg 5 mg 10 mg

Mg²⁺/Zn²⁺ chelator, bacterial DNA gyrase and RNA polymerase inhibitor, and potential alcohol dehydrogenase inhibitor. It inhibits growth of *Bacillus* and suppresses tumor growth of breast cancer xenografts.


Chromomycin A3 fragment and PP2A activator. It inhibits vasoconstriction in thoracic arteries and saphenous veins induced by K⁺, norepinephrine, and endothelin-1 and suppresses catecholamine secretion in chromaffin cells.


Chromostatin, cow

C78H120N24O35 FW: 1953.97 0.5 mg 1 mg 2.5 mg

Chromogranin A fragment and PP2A activator. It inhibits vasoconstriction in thoracic arteries and saphenous veins induced by K⁺, norepinephrine, and endothelin-1 and suppresses catecholamine secretion in chromaffin cells.


Chrysine 5,7-Dihydroxyflavone

C15H10O4 FW: 254.2 [480-40-0] 5 g 25 g

HDAC2/8 inhibitor found in *Passiflora*, *Oroxylum*, and *Pleurotis*. It may also inhibit aromatase. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including suppressing LPS-stimulated inflammation in macrophages, increasing levels of antioxidant enzymes, and preventing DEN-induced renal carcinogenesis in vivo.


**Chrysophanol**

**C_{15}H_{10}O_{4}**  
FW: 254.24  
[481-74-3] ≥98%


**Chymostatin**

**C_{20}H_{16}N_{2}O_{4}**  
FW: 1809.1  
[9076-44-2] ≥98%

Protease inhibitor used in research models.


**Ciclopirox Olamine**

**C_{18}H_{23}NO_{3}S**  
FW: 333.45  
[74772-77-3] ≥98%

Metal ion chelator and mTOR inhibitor. It induces DNA damage and cell death in *Candida* and *Saccharomyces*, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in various cancer cells, and prevents tube formation.


**Ciglitazone**

**C_{18}H_{23}NO_{3}S**  
FW: 333.45  
[74772-77-3] ≥98%

PPARγ agonist. It decreasing insulin levels, VEGF production, and blood pressure and induces cell cycle arrest in stomach cancer cells.


PDE 3B inhibitor used to treat intermittent claudication associated with peripheral vascular disease. It also inhibits TNF-α-induced inflammation, improves glucose tolerance and insulin resistance, and upregulates production of G-CSF and VEGF.


Inhibitor of catalase, histamine H2 receptors and androgen receptors used to treat ulcers. It also increases the efficacy of co-administered chemotherapeutics.


Ca²⁺-sensing receptor agonist used to treat secondary hyperparathyroidism with chronic kidney disease. It decreases parathyroid hormone secretion and prevents the development of renal fibrosis.


L-type Ca²⁺ channel blocker and dopamine D2 receptor antagonist. It acts as a FIASMA, suppresses stimulant-induced locomotor activity, and limits seizure development.


Inhibitor of topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase. It inhibits prevents DNA replication, inhibiting growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Ciprofloxacin (BAY Q 3939)

C₁₇H₁₈FN₃O₃ FW: 331.34 [85721-33-1] ≥98%

Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor. It prevents DNA replication in gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride Monohydrate

C₁₇H₁₈FN₃O₃ • HCl • H₂O FW: 385.82 [86393-32-0] ≥98%

Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor in gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Cisatracurium Besylate

C₅₃H₇₂N₂O₁₂ • 2C₆H₅O₃S FW: 1243.48 [96946-42-8] ≥95%

Non-depolarizing NMJ blocker and antagonist at nAChRs and M2 mAChRs used to induce anesthesia. It relaxes skeletal muscles, prevents action potential shortening, and suppresses atrial fibrillation.


Cisplatin (CDDP, cis-diamminedichloroplatinum)

Cl₂H₆N₂Pt FW: 300.04 [15663-27-1]

Platinum-based DNA cross-linker used to treat various cancers. It decreases phosphorylation of PI3K, Akt, and FOXO3a and induces apoptosis in lung cancer cells and modulates STAT signaling and immune responses in other models.


Citalopram Hydrobromide

C₂₀H₂₁FN₂O • HBr FW: 405.31 [59729-32-7] ≥98%

SERT inhibitor used to treat depression and anxiety. It also inhibits neuronal apoptosis, suppresses arthritis progression by decreasing pro-inflammatory cytokine production, and potentially prolongs the cardiac QT interval.


Citreoviridin A  
C_{23}H_{30}O_{6}  
FW: 402.48  
[25425-12-1]  
≥95%  
1 mg  
5 mg

Mycotoxin and F1F0 ATP synthase inhibitor found in grain products. It induces oxidative stress and DNA damage, increases TNF-α-induced cellular adhesion to monocytes, and suppresses growth of *Bacillus* and *Candida* and replication of HIV-1.


Citrinin  
C_{13}H_{14}O_{5}  
FW: 250.249  
[518-75-2]  
≥98%  
1 mg  
5 mg  
10 mg

Mycotoxin found in *Penicillum*, *Aspergillus*, and *Monascus*. It inhibits testosterone production and induces caspase-mediated apoptosis in Leydig cells, increases generation of ROS and superoxide anions, and causes malformations, edema, and red cell accumulation in embryos.


L-Citrulline  
C_{6}H_{13}N_{3}O_{3}  
FW: 175.19  
[372-75-8]  
≥98%  
1 g  
5 g  
25 g  
100 g

By product of L-arginine metabolism also found in watermelon. It decreases uterine contractile force, reverses NOS inhibitor-induced neurogenic vasodilation, and inhibits lipid peroxidation.


CKS-17  
C_{41}H_{43}N_{25}O_{24}  
FW: 1942.31  
[99273-04-8]  
≥95%  
0.5 mg  
1 mg  
2.5 mg

Synthetic retroviral envelope protein sequence analog. It inhibits Th1-centric immune responses.


**Deoxyadenosine analog, DNA chain terminator, and inhibitor of ribonucleotide reductase and DNA polymerase used to treat hairy cell leukemia. It induces apoptosis in monocyte-derived dendritic cells and decreases levels of circulating B and T lymphocytes.**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cladribine</td>
<td>C_{9}H_{7}C_{2}N_{2}O_{3}</td>
<td>285.69</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarithromycin</td>
<td>C_{30}H_{46}NO_{15}</td>
<td>747.95</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>Protein translation inhibitor used to treat respiratory infections. It is primarily effective against gram positive bacteria and <em>Helicobacter pylori</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemizole</td>
<td>C_{19}H_{20}ClN_{3}</td>
<td>325.84</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>Inhibitor of NS4B, H1 histamine receptors, and TRPC5 channels. It suppresses replication of hepatitis C virus, decreases convulsive behaviors, and limits histamine-induced inflammation and allergy responses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemizole Hydrochloride</td>
<td>C_{19}H_{20}ClN_{3} • HCl</td>
<td>362.3</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>Inhibitor of histamine H1 receptors, NS4B, and TRPC5 channels. It suppresses HCV replication and prevents the development of seizures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clenbuterol Hydrochloride</td>
<td>C_{12}H_{18}Cl_{2}N_{2}O • HCl</td>
<td>313.65</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>β2-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat asthma. It also decreases adipose cell size and increases muscle fiber size, induces hypertrophy in skeletal muscle, and kainic acid-induced apoptosis of hippocampal neurons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbazole</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{17}ClN_{2}O_{2}</td>
<td>292.76</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It is used to treat dandruff and eczema as it displays activity against <em>Malassezia</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.lktlabs.com To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat bacterial respiratory infections. It inhibits growth of *Actinobacillus*, *Pasturella*, *Mannheima*, and *Histophilus*.


**Clinafloxacin Hydrochloride**

![Chemical structure of Clinafloxacin](image)

C₁₇H₁₇ClFN₃O₃ • HCl FW: 402.24 ≥98%

100 mg 250 mg 1 g

**Clindamycin Hydrochloride**

7(S)-Chloro-7-deoxylincomycin hydrochloride

C₁₇H₁₇ClFN₃O₃ • HCl FW: 461.44 ≥87%

10 mg 50 mg 100 mg

Ribosomal translocation and protein synthesis inhibitor that displays efficacy against MRSA. It is also occasionally used to treat *Plasmodium* infection.


**Clindamycin Palmitate Hydrochloride**

Ribosomal translocation and protein synthesis inhibitor that displays efficacy against MRSA. It is also occasionally used to treat *Plasmodium* infection.


**Clindamycin Phosphate**

Ribosomal translocation and protein synthesis inhibitor that displays efficacy against MRSA. It is also occasionally used to treat *Plasmodium* infection.


**Clobetasol Propionate**

Glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat eczema, psoriasis, contact dermatitis, and several autoimmune diseases. It also inhibits TNF-α and CD40L-induced activation of NF-κB.


**Clodronate Disodium Tetrahydrate**

Mitochondrial ATP/ADP translocase inhibitor used to prevent bone resorption. It generates a non-hydrolysable β-γ ATP analog that prevents mitochondrial oxygen consumption and function and induces apoptosis in osteoblasts. It also decreases severity of experimental autoimmune neuritis and inhibits proliferation of renal cell carcinoma cells.


### C4646
**Clofarabine**

$$C_{16}H_{11}ClF_{2}N_{3}O_{3}$$  
FW: 303.68  
**[123318-82-1]**  
≥98%

Adenosine analog, DNA chain terminator, ribonucleotide reductase and DNA polymerase inhibitor, and adenosine A1/2/3 receptor modulator used to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia.


### C4557
**Clofibrate**

Chlorophenoxyisobutyrate; CPIB

$$C_{12}H_{13}ClO_{3}$$  
FW: 242.7  
**[637-07-0]**  
≥98%

PPARα agonist used to lower cholesterol levels. It also induces cell cycle arrest and differentiation in leukemia cells.


### C4556
**Clofibrate Acid**

$$C_{10}H_{11}ClO_{3}$$  
FW: 214.65  
**[882-09-7]**  
≥98%

PPARα agonist, auxin inhibitor and metabolite of clofibrate used as a plant growth regulator. It also decreases production of cholesterol and activity of HMG-CoA reductase and ACAT. It also suppresses microvessel growth in ovarian cancer models.


### C4559
**Clomiphene Citrate**

$$C_{26}H_{28}ClNO • C_{6}H_{8}O_{7}$$  
FW: 598.09  
**[50-41-9]**  
≥98%

SERM and FIASMA used for in vitro fertilization. It inhibits estrogen receptors in the hypothalamus, upregulating release of LH and FSH.


### C4457
**Clonidine Hydrochloride**

$$C_{19}H_{23}ClN_{2} • HCl$$  
FW: 351.32  
**[17321-77-6]**  
≥98%

Inhibitor of mAChRs, 5-HT2/3/6/7 receptors, α1/2-adrenergic receptors, SERT, NET, and hERG K⁺ and L-type Ca²⁺ channels used to treat depression, anxiety, narcolepsy, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. It also acts as a FIASMA, decreases thermal and mechanical pain, and may prolong the cardiac QT interval.


### C4558
**Clonidine Hydrochloride**

$$C_{16}H_{11}ClN • HCl$$  
FW: 266.55  
**[4205-91-8]**  
≥98%

α2-Adrenergic receptor and imidazoline 1 receptor agonist and Na⁺ channel blocker used to treat mood disorders, migraines, and hypertension. It also inhibits long term potentiation, decreases excitatory postsynaptic potentials, suppresses mechanical and thermal pain, and induces downstream activation of histamine H2 receptors.


P2Y12 receptor antagonist used to treat coronary artery disease and peripheral vascular disease and to prevent myocardial infarction and stroke.


C4658

Clopidogrel Sulfate

C16H16ClNO2S • H2SO4 FW: 419.9 [135046-48-9] ≥98%

P2Y12 receptor antagonist used to treat coronary artery disease and peripheral vascular disease and to prevent myocardial infarction and stroke.

C4656

Clopidol

C15H36Cl2NO FW: 297.04 [2971-90-6] ≥98%

Coccidiostat used to treat parasite infections in veterinary medicine.


C4758

Closantel Sodium

C22H14Cl2I2N2O2Na FW: 686.06 [61438-64-0] ≥98%

Protonophore and chitinase OvCHT1 inhibitor that inhibits nematode development and parasite survival.


C4657

Clopoxocillin Sodium Monohydrate

C19H18ClN3NaO5S • H2O FW: 475.88 [7081-44-9]

Methicillin-S

Mycosporin

C25H34Cl2I2N4O2S • Na+ FW: 686.06 [61438-64-0] ≥98%

Inhibitor of 14-α demethylase, H+/K+ ATPase, and Na+/K+ ATPase that prevents ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation and is used to treat fungal infections. It also induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in cancer cells and prevents heme degradation and Plasmodium growth.


C4756

Clobazamine

C17H15N3O2 FW: 326.22 [5786-21-0] ≥97%

M4 mAChR agonist, 5-HT1A receptor partial agonist, and inhibitor of M1/2/3/5 mAChRs, dopamine D2 receptors, and K+1.1 K+ channels used to treat mood disorders. It also prolongs the cardiac QT interval, induces granulocytosis, and potentiates GABAergic neurotransmission.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>MW</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clozapine N-oxide</td>
<td>C_{14}H_{19}ClN_{4}O</td>
<td>342.82</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>Pharmacologically inert clozapine analog that activates specialized GPCRs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM346 Hydrochloride</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{21}N_{3}O_{2}S • HCl</td>
<td>343.87</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>Potential anxiolytic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-Myc Peptide</td>
<td>C_{10}H_{19}N_{5}O_{2}</td>
<td>1203.32</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>H-Glu-Gln-Lys-Leu-Ile-Ser-Glu-Glu-Asp-Leu-OH (≥95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO-1686</td>
<td>C_{20}H_{25}F_{2}N_{2}O_{4}</td>
<td>555.55</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>Inhibitor of WT and T790M EGFR. It sensitizes cancer cells to other chemotherapeutics and induces tumor regression in models of non-small cell lung cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coelenterazine, natural</td>
<td>C_{20}H_{12}N_{3}O_{3}</td>
<td>423.46</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>Light-emitting luciferin analog found in aquatic organisms used to measure cell activity. It is one of two components of aequorin, a calcium-sensitive photoprotein found in bioluminescent jellyfish. It oxidizes in organic solvents such as DMSO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchicine, 97%</td>
<td>C_{22}H_{25}NO_{6}</td>
<td>399.44</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td>Microtubule polymerization inhibitor found in Colchicum that is used to treat gout. It also inhibits neutrophil motility, inflammasome activation, cytokine generation, and chemotaxis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NADH quinone oxidoreductase inhibitor that induces formation of pores in membranes of gram negative bacteria. It is highly neurotoxic and nephrotoxic.


Fibronectin fragment used as a negative control to study fibronectin effects on cell migration and gastralation.


Plant mitogen found in Canavelia that binds α-D-mannosyl and α-D-glucosyl residues and is used to study cell adhesion. It induces fibrosis and stimulates autophagy in hepatoma models.


Toxin and α7 nAChR inhibitor found in Conus snails. It disrupts motor coordination.


Antioxidant that decreases hyperglycemia and DNA damage in diabetes models, suppresses lung fibrosis development, and inhibits mammary tumor growth.


MAO-A inhibitor found in a variety of plant sources. It attenuates mitochondrial respiratory dysfunction, inhibits expression of RhoA and ROCK, suppresses proliferation of hepatoma and leukemia cells, and decreases myocardial apoptosis.


Found in insects. It stimulates cardiovascular function and promotes transfer of sperm and mating behavior.


Deoxyadenosine analog and RNA and DNA synthesis inhibitor found in Cordyceps. It induces double-stranded DNA breaks and apoptosis in cancer cells, decreases the amplitude of excitatory presynaptic membranous potentials, indirectly inhibits AMPA receptor- and NMDA receptor-mediated responses, and terminates RNA chains in cells infected with picornavirus.


Endogenous steroid hormone involved in immune responses, stress responses, and energy homeostasis. It activates mineralocorticoid and glucocorticoid receptors.


C5972
Corticotropin Releasing Factor, human/rat
CF: CRH
C26H41N6O3S FW: 4757.49 [86784-80-7] ≥98%
Endogenous CRF agonist involved in stress response and mood. It stimulates release of cortisol, ACTH, DHEA, and β-endorphin.

C5777
Corticotropin Releasing Factor, sheep
H-Pro-Cys-Lys-Asp-Phe-Phe-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Ser-Ser-Cys-Lys-Orh (Drugulide Bridge Cy52-Cy53)
CF: CRH
C24H34N6O5S FW: 4370.41 ≥95%
Endogenous CRF agonist involved in stress response and mood. It stimulates release of cortisol, ACTH, DHEA, and β-endorphin.

C5970
Corydine NEW
C7H11NO2 FW: 1721.02 [186901-48-4] ≥95%
Endogenous somatostatin analog that activates somatostatin and ghrelin receptors. It also decreases seizure duration, inhibits production of IL-1β in macrophages, and suppresses carrageenan-induced edema.

C5972
Corynoline NEW
C21H21NO5 FW: 367.4 [18797-79-0] ≥98%
ACHE inhibitor found in Corydalis. It displays cytotoxicity in various cancer cell lines.
C5782

**Coumarin**

Tonka bean camphor

C₉H₆O₂  
FW: 146.14  
[91-64-5]  
≥98%

Vitamin K inhibitor and warfarin synthesis precursor found in various plants. It is commercially used in perfumes, dyes, and bio-imaging and is also used to treat edema. It stimulates macrophages to degrade extracellular albumen and increase fluid reabsorption.


C5680

**Coumestrol**

C₁₅H₁₀O₅  
FW: 268.2  
[479-13-0]  
≥96%

ERβ agonist and inhibitor of aromatase and 3α-HSD found in plants such as soy and clover. It decreases immobility in animals undergoing the forced swim test, suppresses pro-inflammatory cytokine release, and limits T cell differentiation and activation.


C6018

**C-Peptide, dog**

C₁₉H₂₃,N₃O₄₉  
FW: 3174.54  
≥95%

Endogenous peptide that connects A and B chains of insulin. It binds cell surfaces, activating Ca²⁺-dependent signaling pathways and improving neuropathy symptoms and kidney function.


C6019

**C-Peptide, human**

C₁₅H₂₁₂,N₃₅O₄₈  
FW: 3020.33  
≥95%

Endogenous peptide that connects A and B chains of insulin. It binds cell surfaces, activating Ca²⁺-dependent signaling pathways and improving neuropathy symptoms and kidney function.


C6132

**CPI-203**

H-Lys-Arg-Arg-Glu-Ile-Leu-Ser-Arg-Arg-Pro-Ser-Tyr-Arg  
C₁₉H₁₈ClN₅OS  
FW: 399.9  
≥99%

JQ-1 derivative and BRD inhibitor. It decreases production of IL-6, downregulates expression of Myc, and inhibits phosphorylation of the carboxyl-terminus domain of RNA polymerase II.


C6916

**CREBtide**

H-Lys-Arg-Arg-Glu-Ile-Leu-Ser-Arg-Arg-Pro-Ser-Tyr-Arg  
C₁₉H₁₈ClN₅OS  
FW: 1699.01  
≥95%

Synthetic CREB analog and PKD1 and PKA substrate.


FLT3 and PDGFR inhibitor. It inhibits proliferation and induces apoptosis in non-small cell lung cancer cells and acute myelogenous leukemia cells.


Crenolanib
C_H_{28}N_{10}O_{5} FW: 443.54 [670220-88-9] ≥98%

Inhibitor of ALK, ROS1, and c-MET used to treat non-small cell lung cancer. It downregulates expression of survivin, induces apoptosis, and inhibits cell proliferation.


Crizotinib
C_{21}H_{22}ClFN_{5}O FW: 450.34 [877399-52-5] ≥98%

Antipruritic used to treat scabies and demodicosis. It kills disease-causing mites.


Crotamiton
C_{13}H_{17}NO FW: 203.28 [483-63-6] ≥98%

Mixture found in species of Croton used to induce inflammation, edema, and skin tumor development. It also repels mosquitoes and inhibits growth of Candida, Lactobacillus, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, and Porphyromonas.


Croton Oil
Oleum tigli

C6918 C6935 C6955 C6956 C6957
Hormone found in arthropods that modulates heart rate, cardiac contractility, cardiac output, muscle contractions, and ecdysis.


H-Pro-Phe-Cys-Ala-Phe-Thr-Gly-Cys-OH

≥95%

C6982 Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide

FW: 957.1

C6982

C42H56N10O12S

1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

STAT3 inhibitor found in species of Salvia. It downregulates expression of VEGF and inhibits HIF-1α signaling and induces cell cycle arrest in rhabdomyosarcoma cells.


O-O

≥90%

C7097 Cryptotanshinone

FW: 35825-57-1 [296.36]

1 mg

2 mg

10 mg

25 mg

100 mg

μOR agonist. It prevents reinstatement of drug seeking and inhibits opioid-induced analgesia.


H-D-Phe-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Arg-Thr-Pen-Thr-NH2 (Disulfide bridge Cys2-Pen7)

≥95%

C7602 CTAP

FW: 1102.33

0.5 mg

1 mg

2.5 mg

Structural component of collagen.


H-Glu-Lys-Ala-His-Asp-Gly-Gly-Arg-OH

≥95%

C7618 C-Telopeptide

FW: 868.91

0.5 mg

1 mg

2.5 mg

Endogenous NPR-B agonist. It increases conduction velocity in the sinoatrial node and decreases basal ATP-sensitive K+ channel openings and currents. It also plays a role in the regulation of skeletal growth and inflammation.


≥95%

C7997 C-Type Natriuretic Peptide (1-22), human

FW: 2197.64

0.5 mg

1 mg

2.5 mg

Endogenous cardiomodulatory NPR-B agonist. It regulates cardiac hypertrophy and remodeling, inhibits the renin-angiotensin system, and plays a role in bone growth.


(Cys6-Cys22)
Endogenous NPR-B agonist. It increases conduction velocity in the sinoatrial node and decreases basal ATP-sensitive K+ channel openings and currents. It also plays a role in the regulation of skeletal growth and inflammation.


≥95%

C7998


(Dasifide bridge Cys5-Cys22)

C-Type Natriuretic Peptide, chicken

CNP

C_9H_{16}N_2O_5\cdot S

FW: 2241.66

Endogenous NPR-B agonist. It increases conduction velocity in the sinoatrial node and decreases basal ATP-sensitive K+ channel openings and currents. It also plays a role in the regulation of skeletal growth and inflammation.


≥95%

C7998

C2-C4-C7-C8-C9-C10-C11-C14

CTX-0294885

C_6H_5ClO

FW: 437.93

[1439934-41-4]

≥98%

Inhibitor of many kinases.


≥98%

C7692

C6H5NH2

FW: 899.14

Snake venom cardiotoxin found in Naja naja atra.


Arg-Asn-Arg-Leu-Ile-Pro-Pro-Phe-Trp-Lys-Thr-Arg-NH2

≥98%

C7693

C_22H_24ClN_7O FW: 437.93 [1439934-41-4]

NEW

5 mg

25 mg

PI3K and HDAC inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in various cancer models.


≥98%

C8112

C_21H_20O_6 FW: 368.38 [458-37-7]

Turmeric yellow

C8017

C_12H_14O_3 FW: 206.24 [3572-06-3]

≥97%

≥97%

C8017

Cuelure

≥97%

C8069

C_8H_12O_4 FW: 368.38 [458-37-7]

≥97%

Curcumin

Found in Zingiberaceae. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including decreasing oxidative stress in vivo, activating MST1 and inducing apoptosis in cancer models, inhibiting cell wall biosynthesis of Candida albicans, and protecting against amyloid-β-induced hippocampal damage.


Hormonal attractant for male Bactrocera flies.

Curcumin, high purity

Turmeric yellow

\[ \text{C}_{66} \text{H}_{50} \text{O}_6 \quad \text{FW: 368.38} \quad [458-37-7] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Natural product found in turmeric, MST1 activator, and CRMP2 inhibitor. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including decreasing oxidative stress, increasing levels of APOBEC1, facilitating increased clearance of lipid particles from plasma, inducing apoptosis in cancer cells, and protecting against amyloid-β-induced hippocampal damage.


CV-65

\[ \text{C}_{15} \text{H}_{13} \text{N}_2 \text{O}_4 \quad \text{FW: 270.24} \quad \geq 60\% \]

JNK and ERK5 inhibitor. It suppresses proliferation of various cancer cells.


CV-66

\[ \text{C}_{16} \text{H}_{11} \text{N}_2 \text{O}_4 \quad \text{FW: 270.24} \quad \geq 95\% \]

JNK and ERK5 inhibitor. It suppresses proliferation of various cancer cells.


CV-70

\[ \text{C}_{16} \text{H}_{11} \text{N}_2 \text{O}_4 \quad \text{FW: 298.29} \quad \geq 90\% \]

JNK and ERK5 inhibitor that inhibits proliferation of cancer cells.


CX-6258

\[ \text{C}_{20} \text{H}_{25} \text{ClN}_3 \text{O}_3 \quad \text{FW: 461.95} \quad [1202916-90-2] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Pim kinase inhibitor. It decreases tumor growth in animal models of cancer.


Cyanopeptolin 1007

\[ \text{C}_{65} \text{H}_{45} \text{N}_{10} \text{O}_{13} \quad \text{FW: 1007.14} \quad [791104-89-7] \quad \geq 95\% \]

Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It may also inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Cyanopeptolin 1007 MB1

C₆₆H₇₅ClN₈O₁₃ FW: 1055.65 ≥95%

Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Cyanopeptolin 1007 MB2

C₆₆H₇₅ClN₈O₁₃ FW: 1057.61 ≥95%

Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Cyanopeptolin 1020

C₅₂H₇₅ClN₈O₁₃ FW: 1021.17 ≥95%

Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Cyanopeptolin 1040 MB

C₄₉H₆₉ClN₂₁O₁₃ FW: 1041.62 ≥95%

Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Cyanopeptolin 1041

C₄₆H₄₉ClN₁₀O₁₃ FW: 1041.7 ≥95%

Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It may also inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Cyanopeptolin 1054 MB1

C₅₂H₇₅ClN₈O₁₃ FW: 1055.61 ≥95%

Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Cyanopeptolin 1054 MB2

C₅₂H₇₅ClN₈O₁₃ FW: 1055.65 ≥95%

Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Serine protease inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic and may inhibit growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Aurora kinase B/C inhibitor. It prevents mitotic spindle formation and inhibits proliferation of a variety of cancer cells.


Eukaryotic protein synthesis inhibitor that prevents tRNA translocation and elongation. It is used to measure protein lifespan.


Nitrogen mustard and DNA alkylator that inhibits DNA repair and replication. It is highly toxic and is used to treat various cancers and autoimmune diseases.


C9809

**Cyclopiazonic Acid**

\[ \text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_3 \]

FW: 336.39 \[ [18172-33-3] \] ≥98%

SERCA inhibitor that alters contractility in smooth muscle tissues. It also inhibits proliferation of *Plasmodium*.


C9610

**D-Cycloserine**

\[ \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 \]

FW: 102.09 \[ [68-41-7] \] ≥98%

NMDA partial agonist and D-Ala-D-Ala ligase inhibitor. It enhances memory and learning and suppresses growth of *Mycobacterium*.


C9611

**Cyclosporin A**

\[ \text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{109}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_{12} \]

FW: 1202.61 \[ [59865-13-3] \] ≥98%

Calcineurin inhibitor used to prevent transplant rejection and graft-versus-host disease. It binds cyclophilin, inhibiting calcineurin and decreasing levels of IL-2 and activated T cells.


C9615

**Cyclosporin B**

\[ \text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{108}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_{12} \]

FW: 1188.59 \[ [63775-95-1] \] ≥98%

Calcineurin inhibitor. It inhibits entry of hepatitis B into hepatocytes and induces apoptosis in osteoclasts. It is less immunosuppressive than other cyclosporins.


C9612

**Cyclosporin C**

\[ \text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{107}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_{12} \]

FW: 1218.61 \[ [59787-61-0] \] ≥98%

Cyclosporin metabolite and weak calmodulin inhibitor. It inhibits *Plasmodium* development and suppresses growth of filamentous phytopathogenic fungi.


C9613

**Cyclosporin D**

\[ \text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{106}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_{12} \]

FW: 1216.64 \[ [63775-96-2] \] ≥98%

Cyclosporin metabolite and weak calmodulin inhibitor. It inhibits *Plasmodium* development.


www.lktlabs.com 159  To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Cyclosporin H

Csh cyclosporin

C_{96}H_{111}N_{11}O_{12} FW: 1202.61 [83602-39-5] ≥96%

Cyclosporin metabolite and formyl peptide inhibitor. It inhibits basophil activation but does not display significant immunosuppressive activity.


Cyclovirobuxine D

Bebuxine

C_{97}H_{21}N_{2}O FW: 402.66 [860-79-7] ≥98%

hERG K+ channel inhibitor found in Buxus. It induces autophagy in breast cancer cells, improves heart failure pathology, and decreases infarct size and venous thrombus size in models of myocardial ischemia.


Cylindrospermopsin

NEW 100 µg

Protein and glutathione synthesis inhibitor found in Cylindrospermopsis. It induces oxidative stress and double-stranded DNA breaks, causes degeneration and steatosis in the liver, glomerulopathy in the kidney, and myofibrolysis and edema in the heart, and may be carcinogenic.


Cypermethrin

C_{96}H_{19}Cl_{2}NO_{3} FW: 416.3 [52315-07-8] ≥98%

Synthetic type II pyrethroid insecticide and protein phosphatase inhibitor. It inhibits protein phosphatases, inducing nerve blockade and paralysis


Cyproconazole

C_{98}H_{18}ClN_{3}O FW: 291.78 [94361-06-5] ≥95%

14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It also inhibits voltage-gated Ca2+ channels, potentially inhibits aromatase, and may be a carcinogen. It alters hepatic cell proliferation, serum cholesterol, and hepatic retinoic acid levels in an androgen receptor-dependent manner.


Androgen receptor antagonist that inhibits androgen entry into the prostate.


Cyproterone Acetate

C9662

C₂₉H₃₇ClO₄
FW: 416.94 [427-51-0] ≥98%

JAK2 inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and decreases tumor burden in multiple myeloma models.


C9876

CYT-387

CYT-11387; Momelotinib

C₂₆H₂₉ClN₄O₆
FW: 414.46 [1056634-68-4] ≥99%

Melamine derivative and insect growth regulator. It inhibits chitin synthesis and prevents growth of Anopheles, Culex, and Aedes.


C9670

Cyromazine

H₂N₉N₉N
FW: 166.18 [66215-27-8] ≥98%

Cytidine analog and inhibitor of DNA polymerase and RNA polymerase. It terminates DNA chain elongation and is used to treat leukemias and lymphomas. It also inhibits growth or replication of herpesviruses.


α3β4 nAChR agonist and α4β2 nAChR partial agonist found in *Laburnum*, and *Cytisus*. It decreases depression-like behaviors and increases smoking cessation rates.


Cytisine

C₈H₁₁N₂O

FW: 190.24  [485-35-8]  ≥98%

162

C9779

Cytochalasin A

C₁₀H₁₄NO₃

FW: 477.6  [14110-64-6]  ≥98%

Actin polymerization inhibitor and K, 1.5 K⁺ channel blocker found in *Aspergillus*. It inhibits platelet-mediated adhesion of tumor cells and prevents phagocytosis in macrophages.


Cytochalasin A

C₁₀H₁₄NO₃

FW: 477.6  [14110-64-6]  ≥98%

Actin polymerization inhibitor and K, 1.5 K⁺ channel blocker found in *Aspergillus*. It inhibits secretion of corticosterone and aldosterone, suppresses FGF- and PDGF-induced mitogenesis, and prevents phagocytosis in macrophages.


Cytochalasin B

C₁₀H₁₄NO₃

FW: 479.6  [14930-96-2]  ≥98%

Actin polymerization inhibitor found in *Aspergillus*. It inhibits secretion of corticosterone and aldosterone, suppresses FGF- and PDGF-induced mitogenesis, and prevents phagocytosis in macrophages.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C9781</td>
<td>Basic Cytotoxicity Test Assay Kit</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>125 tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cytotoxicity measuring kit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C9782</td>
<td>Total Cytotoxicity Test Assay Kit</td>
<td></td>
<td>125 Tests</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cytotoxicity measuring kit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C9773</td>
<td>L-Cystine</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>25 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C(<em>6)H(</em>{12})N(_2)O(_4)S(_2))</td>
<td>FW: 240.3</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endogenous amino acid that forms disulfide bridges in proteins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C9808</td>
<td>CZC-54252</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C(<em>{22})H(</em>{25})ClN(_6)O(_4)S(_2))</td>
<td>FW: 504.99</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LRRK2 inhibitor. It may decrease neuronal injury in models of neurodegenerative diseases.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0004</td>
<td>Dabrafenib</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C(_{22})H(_36)F(_3)N(_7)O(_2)S(_2))</td>
<td>FW: 519.56</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhibitor of V600E/V600K/V600D mutant B-Raf and c-Raf used to treat metastatic melanoma.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0005</td>
<td>Dabrafenib Mesylate</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C(<em>{27})H(</em>{33})F(_3)N(_7)O(_2)S(_2)) (\cdot) CH(_3)SO(_3)H</td>
<td>FW: 615.67</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhibitor of V600E/V600K/V600D mutant B-Raf and c-Raf used to treat metastatic melanoma.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D0011</td>
<td>Dacarbazine</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C(<em>6)H(</em>{10})N(_2)O(_2)N(_2))</td>
<td>FW: 182.18</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DNA alkylator used to treat various cancers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EGFR inhibitor that covalently modifies cytosine residues in the catalytic domain of EGFR. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in squamous cell carcinoma cells, ovarian carcinoma cells, and non-small-cell lung cancer cells.


ClOONHNO

Dacomitinib Monohydrate

PF-00299804

C_{24}H_{25}ClFN_{5}O_{2} \cdot H_{2}O \quad FW: 487.95 \quad [1042385-75-0] \quad \geq 99% 

Found in many plant sources, including soy. It exhibits a variety of biological activities, including activating TGF-β/Smad signaling to increase collagen synthesis in fibroblasts, decreasing TNF-α-induced inflammation in vivo, increasing antioxidative enzyme activity to inhibit DMBA-induced carcinogenesis, and neurite growth.


Daidzein

7,4'-Dihydroxyisoflavone

C_{15}H_{10}O_{4} \quad FW: 254.24 \quad [486-66-8] \quad \geq 97% 

Phytoestrogen found in soy that displays a variety of biological activities, including reversing scopolamine-induced memory impairments, promoting proliferation of osteoblasts and bone marrow stromal cells, and inhibiting adipocytic differentiation in osteoblasts.


Daidzin

C_{21}H_{20}O_{9} \quad FW: 416.38 \quad [552-66-9] \quad \geq 98% 

Peptidoglycan cell wall component targeted by antibacterials such as vancomycin.


D-Ala-D-Ala

C_{6}H_{12}N_{2}O_{3} \quad FW: 160.17 \quad [923-16-0] \quad \geq 98% 

μOR agonist that decreases pain transmission, motor activity, and GABA-A current.


DAMGO

C_{26}H_{35}N_{5}O_{6} \quad FW: 513.0 \quad \geq 95% 

H-Try-D-Ala-Gly-N-MePhe-Gly-OH

≥95%
Synthetic ethisterone derivative and weak androgen receptor agonist used for in vitro fertilization and to treat endometriosis and hereditary angioedema. It inhibits production of FSH and LH.


Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor. It increases activity of antioxidative enzymes and suppresses growth of Mycoplasma, Actinobacillus, Mannheimia, Escherichia, and Pasturella.


Substrate of peptidylglycine monooxygenase and peptidylglycine α-amidating enzyme.


Hydantoin derivative and inhibitor of ryanodine receptors and L-type Ca2+ channels used to treat malignant hyperthermia. It also decreases apoptosis and TNF-α levels in ischemia/reperfusion models.


α1-Adrenergic receptor antagonist used to reverse mydriasis. It also decreases mean intraocular pressure, suppresses pigment shedding, and increases outflow facility.


RT inhibitor that suppresses HIV replication in dendritic cells and T cells.


Dapivirine

TMC120

C26H22N9S • H2O FW: 506.02 [863127-77-9] ≥98%

Inhibitor of Abl, PDGFR, EphR, Src, k-Kit, FYN, LCK, and HCK clinically used to treat leukemias. It induces myeloid differentiation and autophagy in acute myelogenous leukemia cells. It also inhibits dengue virus infection.


### D0182 - Daunorubicin Hydrochloride

**Leukamycin C; Rubidomycin; RP-13057**

C_{27}H_{29}NO_{10} • HCl  

FW: 564  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DNA intercalator and topoisomerase II inhibitor used to treat various cancers. It also promotes histone H2AX eviction from chromatin, inhibiting DNA repair.


### D0808 - DCC-2036

**Rebastinib**

C_{27}H_{21}FN_{2}O_{3}  

FW: 553.59  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abl inhibitor that binds the switch control pocket of Abl that is involved in conformational regulation of the kinase domain. It induces apoptosis in chronic myelogenous leukemia cells.


### D1722 - Defactinib

**Defactinib**

VS-6063; PF-04554878  

C_{26}H_{21}F_{5}N_{3}O_{3}  

FW: 510.49  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FAK inhibitor. It induces apoptosis and inhibits proliferation of ovarian cancer cells.


### D1621 - Deferasirox

**Deferasirox**

ICL670A; CGP 72 670  

C_{21}H_{15}N_{3}O_{4}  

FW: 373.63  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iron chelator used to treat iron-overload disease. It increases expression of metastasis suppressing genes, decreases tumor growth in cancer models, and limits stroke damage in cerebral ischemia models.


### D1720 - Deferiprone

**Deferiprone**

C_{16}H_{16}NO_{3}  

FW: 327.19  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iron chelator. It decreases plasma iron and cholesterol levels, phosphorylation of tau protein, and levels of amyloid-β, suppresses T cell survival, and reverses iron-overload cardiomyopathy in clinical heart failure.


Glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy. It improves motor function, slows disease progression, and decreases the development of myocardial fibrosis.


Reduction product of cafestol found in roasted coffee. It potentially inhibits the development of liver fibrosis and induces apoptosis in malignant pleural mesothelioma cells.


Dehydrocostus lactone found in Saussurea. It exhibits several biological activities, including inhibiting growth of Mycobacterium, preventing mitochondrial dysfunction induced by antimycin A, activating cAMP-activated CFTR Cl- channels, and inducing G0/G1 phase cell cycle arrest and preventing capillary tube formation.


Endogenous steroid hormone that acts as an agonist at ERβ, NMDA, and σ1 receptors, a partial agonist at ERα and AR, and antagonist at GABA-A receptors. It displays a variety of biological activities, including enhancing working memory and cognition, inhibiting proliferation and migration of cervical cancer cells, increasing expression of various glutamate transporters to suppress seizures, and minimizing gastric acid secretion, lipid peroxidation, and ulcer formation.


Prasterone; DHEA; Androstenolone

Endogenous steroid hormone that acts as an agonist at ERβ, NMDA, and o1 receptors, a partial agonist at ERα and AR, and antagonist at GABA-A receptors. It displays a variety of biological activities, including enhancing working memory and cognition, inhibiting proliferation and migration of cervical cancer cells, increasing expression of various glutamate transporters to suppress seizures, and minimizing gastric acid secretion, lipid peroxidation, and ulcer formation.


Found in *Piper methysticum* (kava plant). It inhibits aggregation and ATP release of platelets, thromboxane B2 formation, and H$_2$O$_2$-induced oxidative stress.


GABA signaling potentiator and NMDA receptor negative allosteric modulator. It decreases the incidence, severity, and duration of metapht-induced seizures, inhibits non-enzymatic glycosylation of hemoglobin, and suppresses expression of HSP70 in myoleukemia cells.


PDEδ inhibitor and indirect K-Ras inhibitor that binds PDEδ at the farnesyl binding pocket. It inhibits proliferation in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma cells.


Protein translation inhibitor and potential calpain inhibitor used to treat bacterial infections. It also decreases expression of aquaporin 2 (AQP2) and adenylate cyclase 5/6 to prevent hyponatremia in SIADH and suppresses glutamate-induced neuronal death in models of cerebral ischemia.


Microtubule polymerization inhibitor used to study embryonic cloning. It forces ejection of the nucleus.


**4’-Demethylepipodophyllotoxin**

C₂₁H₂₀O₈ FW: 400.38 [6559-91-7] ≥98%

Podophyllotoxin derivative and topoisomerase II inhibitor found in *Podophyllum*. It may inhibit proliferation of cancer cells.


**Demethoxycurcumin**

C₂₀H₁₈O₅ FW: 338.35 [24939-17-1] ≥98%

Curcumin derivative, AMPK activator, STAT3 and eIF4E-BP3 inhibitor, and potential AChE and EGFR inhibitor. It inhibits proliferation, migration, and invasion in cancer cells, suppresses phosphorylation of tau, and prevents migration of vascular smooth muscle cells.


**L-Deoxyallilin**

S-Allylcysteine

C₆H₁₁NO₂S FW: 161.22 [21593-77-1] ≥98%

Found in garlic. It inhibits growth of *Staphylococcus, Escherichia*, and *Pseudomonas* when complexed with Pd(III). It may also induce phase II enzyme activity.


**2-Deoxy-D-glucose**

C₆H₁₂O₅ FW: 164.16 [154-17-6] ≥98%

Inhibitor of glucose metabolism and N-linked glycosylation used as a biomarker of glucose metabolism, hypoxia, and angiogenesis. It also mimics glucose deprivation and induces cell death in cancer cells.


**Deoxynivalenol**

Vomitoxin

C₁₅H₂₀O₆ FW: 296.32 [51481-10-8] ≥98%

Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It increases the formation of pores in the intestinal epithelial barrier of the jejunum, upregulates expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and induces apoptosis.


**D1760**

3-Acetyl-deoxynivalenol

3α-Acetyl-vomitoxin; 3-acetyl DON; Deoxynivalenol monoacetate; NSC 26703

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>7</sub> FW: 338.35 [50722-38-8] ≥98%

Mycoxin found in *Fusarium*. It induces apoptosis in Jurkat T cells, modulates expression of IL-2, IL-4, and IL-5, and inhibits the plaque-forming cell response.

Puri KD, Zhang S. The 3ADON population of *Fusarium graminearum* found in North Dakota is more aggressive and produces a higher level of DON than the prevalent 15ADON population in spring wheat. Phytopathology. 2010 Oct;100(10):1007-14. PMID: 20839936.


**D1761**

15-Acetyl-deoxynivalenol

15-A-DON

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>7</sub> FW: 338.35 [88337-96-6] ≥98%

Mycoxin found in *Fusarium*. It induces apoptosis in Jurkat T cells and modulates expression of IL-2, IL-4, and IL-5.

Puri KD, Zhang S. The 3ADON population of *Fusarium graminearum* found in North Dakota is more aggressive and produces a higher level of DON than the prevalent 15ADON population in spring wheat. Phytopathology. 2010 Oct;100(10):1007-14. PMID: 20839936.


**D1869**

Deracoxib

NEW

C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>19</sub>F<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S FW: 397.37 [169590-41-4] ≥98%

NSAID and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat osteoarthritis. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in mammary tumor cells, decreases platelet aggregation, and lowers inflammatory responses.


**D1768**

Dermaseptin I


C<sub>152</sub>H<sub>257</sub>O<sub>43</sub>N<sub>44</sub>S<sub>2</sub> FW: 3455.08

It alters bacterial membrane permeability and suppresses growth of *Acinetobacter* and *Pseudomonas*. It also inhibits capillary formation and tumor growth in prostate cancer models.


**D1767**

Dermakenphalin

H-Tyr-D-Met-Phe-His-Leu-Met-Asp-NH<sub>2</sub>

C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>9</sub>S FW: 955.17 ≥95%

Exogenous δOR-2 agonist. It increases pain response latency and induces conditioned place preference in animal models previously administered ethanol or cocaine.

Mitchell JM, Margolis EB, Coker AR, et al. Intra-VTA deltorphin, but not DPDPE, induces place preference in animal models previously administered ethanol or cocaine.

**D1769**

Dermorphin

Tyr-D-Ala-Phe-Gly-Tyr-Pro-Ser-NH<sub>2</sub>

C<sub>46</sub>H<sub>68</sub>N<sub>10</sub>O<sub>20</sub> FW: 802.88 [77614-16-5] ≥96%

μOR agonist that increases pain thresholds in thermal, mechanical, and chemical pain models.


D1770 Synthetic dermorphin analog and δOR and μOR agonist. It alters learning and memory, increases motor activity, and decreases pain nociception.


H-Tyr-D-Arg-Phe-Sar-Tyr-Pro-Ser-NH2

≥95%

D1770 Dermorphin Analog

C₄₅H₆₁N₁₀O₁₀ FW: 902.03

D1770 5 mg

10 mg

25 mg

D1782 Des(benzylpyridyl) Atazanavir

C₁₉H₂₂N₁₂O₁₁ FW: 537.66 [1192224-24-0] ≥98%

D1782 5 mg

10 mg

25 mg

D1773 Deshydroxy LY-411575

C₁₉H₂₁F₂N₃O₇ FW: 463.48 [209984-56-5] ≥98%

D1773 5 mg

25 mg

D1774 Desloratadine

C₁₉H₁₉ClN₂ FW: 310.82 [100643-71-8] ≥97%

D1774 100 mg

500 mg

1 g

D1775 Deslorelin Acetate

C₆₄H₈₃N₁₇O₁₂ FW: 1282.47 [57773-65-6] ≥95%

D1775 Please inquire

D1776 Desmopressin

C₄₈H₅₆N₁₂O₁₂S₂ FW: 1069.1 [16679-58-6] ≥95%

D1776 1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

Synthetic vasopressin derivative and V2R agonist used to treat bleeding disorders. It enhances platelet coagulant activity and thrombin generation.


Synthetic vasopressin derivative and V2 receptor agonist used to treat bleeding disorders. It increases platelet-dependent thrombin generation and pro-coagulant activity.


Desmopressin Acetate

C$_9$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_7$S$_2$ FW: 1069.24 [16679-58-6] ≥95%

Venlafaxine metabolite and inhibitor of SERT and NET used to treat depression. It also alters rates of gastric emptying and decreases symptoms of menopausal hot flashes.


Dexamethasone Acetate Monohydrate

C$_{22}$H$_{29}$F$_3$O$_5$H$_2$O FW: 452.52 [55812-90-3] ≥98%

Glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat diseases of inflammation and the respiratory system. It decreases secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines, upregulates expression of PTEN, and inhibits migration and maturation of macrophages.


Glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat diseases of inflammation and the respiratory system. It decreases secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines, upregulates expression of PTEN, and inhibits migration and maturation of macrophages.


Iron chelator used to prevent anthracycline-induced cardiotoxicity. It decreases infarct size, increases capillary density, and improves cardiac function in models of myocardial infarction and suppresses growth of Plasmodium.


Iron chelator used to prevent anthracycline-induced cardiotoxicity. It decreases infarct size, increases capillary density, and improves cardiac function in models of myocardial infarction and suppresses growth of Plasmodium.


Agonist at σ1/2 and μ/κ/δ-OR receptors and antagonist at α3β4/α4β2/α7 nAChR, NMDA receptors, SERT, and NET. It is used to treat respiratory cough. It also prevents endotoxin-induced dopaminergic neurodegeneration, suppresses the development of seizures, and inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis.


IL-1β inhibitor used to treat osteoarthritis. It also suppresses somatic nociception induced by glutamate, NMDA, and kainate and suppresses synthesis of resorptive factors and in osteoclast formation.


Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It induces apoptosis in Jurkat T cells, inhibits the killing action of phagocytic cells, alters lysozyme abilities, and displays some cytotoxicity in more tissues and cell types.


---

**D3200**

**Diacetoxyscirpenol**

Anguidine

C$_{17}$H$_{20}$O$_5$; FW: 366.41; ≥98%

**Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It induces apoptosis in Jurkat T cells, inhibits the killing action of phagocytic cells, alters lysozyme abilities, and displays some cytotoxicity in more tissues and cell types.**


---

**D3201**

**Diallyl Sulfide**

Diallyl thioether

C$_{10}$H$_{14}$S; FW: 210.4; ≥90%

**Found in garlic. It exhibits a variety of activities, including decreasing DES-induced DNA damage and carcinogenesis, inducing phase II enzyme activity, and VEGF levels, microvessel density, cellular invasion, and tumor growth in osteosarcoma models.**


---

**D3202**

**Diallyl Trisulfide**

DATS

C$_{10}$H$_{14}$S$_3$; FW: 178.34; ≥98%

**Synthetic compound found in garlic. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including increasing phase II enzyme activity, decreasing collagen deposition and fibrosis, suppressing angiogenesis in osteosarcoma cells, and inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in leukemia cells.**


---

**D3301**

**Diaveridine**

C$_{13}$H$_{16}$N$_4$O$_2$; FW: 260.29; ≥98%

**Cocciostat and dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor. It prevents folic acid synthesis in species of *Pneumocystis* and induces DNA damage.**


Coccidiostat and dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor. It prevents folic acid synthesis in species of *Pneumocystis* and induces DNA damage.


Dibenzoylmethane

γ-Hydroxychalkone

FW: 224.25  [120-46-7]  ≥98%  

Cytoprotectant found in *Glycyrrhiza* (licorice) used in sunscreen components. It induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits proliferation in prostate cancer cells and activates phase II enzyme expression.


Diclazuril

FW: 407.64  [101831-37-2]  ≥98%  

Coccidiostat and GAPDH inhibitor used to prevent parasitic contamination of livestock and poultry feed.


Diclofenac Sodium

FW: 318.14  [15307-79-6]  ≥98%  

NSAID and inhibitor of COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat pain and inflammation. It may modulate K⁺ channel activity. It also inhibits DMH-induced colon carcinogenesis and suppresses epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, decreasing squamous cell carcinoma tumor growth.


2',3'-Dideoxyctydine

FW: 211.22  [7481-89-2]  ≥98%  

Cytidine analog and inhibitor of RT that terminates DNA chain elongation. It is used to treat HIV infection.


Guanosine analog, DNA chain terminator, and RT inhibitor used to treat HIV infection. It also inhibits the humoral immune response by targeting B lymphocytes.


Antioxidant found in citrus fruit. It induces apoptosis in non-small cell lung cancer cells and suppresses tumor growth in neuroblastoma models.


Synthetic non-steroid endocrine disrupter and estrogen receptor agonist. It was previously used to treat hormonal cancers and disorders.


Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor. It suppresses growth of Staphylococcus, Escherichia, and Pasturella.


### D3322 Diflunisal

![Chemical Structure]

- **CAS Number:** C$_7$H$_8$F$_2$O$_3$
- **Formula:** FW: 250.2
- **Purity:** ≥98%

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat arthritis and dental pain. It also prevents viral integration of HIV-1 by inhibiting docking to LEDGF/p75.


### D3420 3,4-Difluorobenzocurcumin

![Chemical Structure]

- **CAS Number:** C$_{28}$H$_{22}$F$_2$O$_6$
- **Formula:** FW: 492.47
- **Purity:** ≥95%

Curcumin derivative that may inhibit inflammation, oxidative stress, and bacterial growth.

### D3221 Difluoromethylornithine Hydrochloride Monohydrate

![Chemical Structure]

- **CAS Number:** C$_{12}$H$_{12}$F$_2$N$_2$O$_2$ • HCl • H$_2$O
- **Formula:** FW: 236.65
- **Purity:** ≥98%

Ornithine decarboxylase inhibitor that is used to treat African sleeping sickness. It inhibits growth of *Leishmania* and *Trypanosoma*, suppresses breast cancer cell invasion by increasing PKA signaling, and decreases development of esophageal tumors in vivo.


### D3428 Dihydrochelerythrine

![Chemical Structure]

- **CAS Number:** C$_{20}$H$_{15}$NO$_4$
- **Formula:** FW: 349.38
- **Purity:** ≥98%

Found in *Garcinia*. It displays many activities, including suppressing growth of *Trypanosoma, Leishmania, Botrytis, Erysiphe*, and *Candida*, inducing apoptosis and necrosis in leukemia cells, and binding DNA sequences containing contiguous G or C base pairs.


### D3430 Dihydrosanguinarine

![Chemical Structure]

- **CAS Number:** C$_{20}$H$_{15}$NO$_4$
- **Formula:** FW: 333.34
- **Purity:** ≥98%

Sanguinarine metabolite. It inhibits growth of *Leishmania, Botrytis, Erysiphe*, and *Candida*, induces apoptosis and necrosis in leukemia cells, suppresses LPS-induced production of NO and IL-6, and binds DNA sequences containing contiguous G or C base pairs.


Dihydrocytochalasin B
C_{29}H_{39}NO_5 FW: 481.62 [39156-67-7] ≥98%


Dihydrokainic Acid
C_{29}H_{39}NO_5 FW: 215.25 [52497-36-7] ≥98%
NMDA agonist and GLT-1 inhibitor. It attenuates alcohol intake and prevents cellular uptake of glutamate.


7,8-Dihydrokawain
DHK; Marindiinin
C_{15}H_{16}O_5 FW: 232.28 [587-63-3] ≥98%
Found in Piper methysticum (kava plant). It activates neuronal Nrf2, protecting against amyloid-β-induced neurotoxicity.


Dihydromethysticin
C_{15}H_{16}O_5 FW: 276.28 [19902-91-1] ≥98%
Voltage-gated Na⁺ and L-type Ca²⁺ channel blocker found in Piper methysticum (kava plant). It inhibits the formation of NNK-induced tumors, suppresses growth of Fusarium, Trichoderma, and Colletotrichum, and protects against cerebral ischemia-induced damage.


Dihydromyristicin
C_{11}H_{14}O_3 FW: 194.23 [52811-28-6] ≥98%
Antioxidant found in parsley. It induces phase II enzyme activity and inhibits benzo[a]pyrene-induced carcinogenesis.


Resveratrol metabolite and potential voltage-gated K⁺ channel modulator found in various plant sources. It features better bioavailability than resveratrol and may inhibit growth of cancer cells.


www.lktlabs.com 179 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
D3330  
**Dihydrotanshinone**  
\[ \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3 \]  
FW: 278.3  
[87205-99-0]  
≥90%  

Inhibitor of fatty acid synthase, AChE, mineralocorticoid receptors, and glucocorticoid receptors found in *Salvia*. It displays many biological activities, including increasing activation of AMPK, suppressing passive cutaneous anaphylaxis, inhibiting collagen-induced thromboxane B2 production and platelet aggregation, and preventing angiogenesis.


D3329  
**7,8-Dihydroxyflavone Hydrate**  
\[ \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O} \]  
FW: 254.24  
[38183-03-8]  
≥98%  

BDNF mimic and TrkB agonist. It displays many biological activities, including improving cognitive and motor function, decreasing brain edema in traumatic brain injury models, improving insulin sensitivity, inducing apoptosis in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells, and decreasing blood pressure.


D3431  
**3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl Ethanol**  
\[ \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3 \]  
FW: 154.16  
[10597-60-1]  
≥95%  

Antioxidant found in olive oil. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including decreasing lipid peroxidation, lowering fasting glucose and serum lipid levels, preventing platelet aggregation, and inhibiting proliferation of cholangiocarcinoma cells.


D3230  
**3,3’-Diindolylmethane**  
\[ \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2 \]  
FW: 246.31  
[1968-05-4]  
≥89%  

Antioxidant and AhR agonist found in cruciferous vegetables. It suppresses expression of TLR4 and Th17 cells to prevent liver inflammation and inhibits T cell activity to suppress EAE development in vivo. It also decreases activity of HDAC2 and inhibits cellular invasion, cellular metastasis, and tumor growth in nasopharyngeal carcinoma models.


D3231  
**1-(2,4-Dihydroxy-6-methoxy-phenyl)-3-hydroxy-3-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-propan-1-one**  
\[ \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6 \]  
FW: 318.32  
≥98%  

Synthetic compound found in *Piper methysticum* (kava plant).


D3230  
**1-(2,4-Dihydroxy-6-methoxy-phenyl)-3-hydroxy-3-phe-nyl-propan-1-one**  
\[ \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_5 \]  
FW: 288.3  
≥98%  

Synthetic compound found in *Piper methysticum* (kava plant).


D3232  
**3,3’-Diindolylmethane**  
\[ \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2 \]  
FW: 246.31  
[1968-05-4]  
≥89%  

Antioxidant and AhR agonist found in cruciferous vegetables. It suppresses expression of TLR4 and Th17 cells to prevent liver inflammation and inhibits T cell activity to suppress EAE development in vivo. It also decreases activity of HDAC2 and inhibits cellular invasion, cellular metastasis, and tumor growth in nasopharyngeal carcinoma models.

L-type \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) channel blocker and potential CNG channel blocker used to treat hypertension, angina, and arrhythmia. It also prevents formation of aortic aneurysms and limits dephosphorylation of connexin43 gap junction proteins in ischemia/reperfusion models.


AMPK activator, AMPA receptor potentiator, and inhibitor of L-type \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) channels, NMDA receptors, histamine H1/2 receptors, \( \alpha \)-adrenergic receptors, and 5-HT2C/5A/6 receptors. It decreases neuronal excitability and glutamate release and prevents amyloid-\( \beta \)-induced mitochondrial swelling in the brain.


Chelating agent used to treat lead poisoning and to highlight imaging of renal tissue.


Geldanamycin derivative and HSP90 inhibitor. It induces autophagy and improves motor dysfunction in Machado-Joseph disease models, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in neuroblastoma cells, and prevents viral production by human T-lymphocytic virus type-1.


Acyl transfer catalyst involved in peptide synthesis. It also acts as a positive inotrope.


Curcumin derivative. It induces DNA damage and apoptosis in cancer cells, increases levels of ROS in cancer cells without affecting normal cells, suppresses expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and inhibits growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Agonist at nAChRs and indirect Nrf2 activator used to treat psoriasis. It decreases proliferation of T cells and release of inflammatory cytokines and improves neurologic outcomes in multiple sclerosis subjects.


ACE2 activator and DNA polymerase inhibitor. It opposes the effects of AT II and inhibits growth of Trypanosoma, Babesia, Brucella, and Streptococcus.


CDK1/2/5/9 inhibitor. It binds BRD proteins and inhibits cell proliferation, motility, and colony formation in pancreatic cancer models.


**Diosgenin**  
3β-Hydroxy-5-spirostene  
\[ C_{27}H_{42}O_3 \]  
FW: 414.62  
≥98%  

Found in *Dioscorea*. It exhibits many biological activities, including inhibiting actin polymerization and cell migration in breast cancer cells, suppressing production of pro-inflammatory cytokines in macrophages, and improving performance on object recognition memory tasks.


**Diosmetin**  
Cyanidene-4′-methyl ether 1479; Luteolin-4′-methyl ether  
\[ C_{16}H_{12}O_6 \]  
FW: 300.26  
≥98%  

Found in vetch and various fruits. It exhibits many biological activities, including decreasing generation of ROS, inducing differentiation in osteoblasts, and causing cell cycle arrest in breast cancer cells.


**Diosmin**  
\[ C_{28}H_{32}O_{15} \]  
FW: 608.54  
≥95%  

Found in *Teucrium*. It displays several biological activities, including alleviating neurological deficits and decreasing infarct volume in models of cerebral ischemia/reperfusion, increasing antioxidative enzyme activity, and inhibiting proliferation of hepatocellular carcinoma cells.


**Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride**  
\[ C_{17}H_{21}NO \cdot HCl \]  
FW: 291.82  
≥98%  

Voltage-gated Na+ channel blocker, mAChR antagonist, and histamine H1 receptor inverse agonist used to treat inflammation and allergies. It also decreases leukocyte infiltration to injury sites.


**Dipropyl Disulfide**  
\[ C_6H_{14}S_2 \]  
FW: 150.31  
≥98%  

Cholesterol synthesis inhibitor found in *Allium*. It induces phase II enzyme activity, suppresses benzo[a]pyrene-induced carcinogenesis, and decreases N-nitrosamine-induced DNA damage.


Cholesterol synthesis inhibitor found in *Allium*. It induces phase II enzyme activity, suppresses benzo[a]pyrene-induced carcinogenesis, and decreases N-nitrosamine-induced DNA damage.


4-Thiaheptane; Dipropyl thioether

C₆H₁₄S FW: 118.24 [111-47-7]

It inhibits vascular stenosis and prevents expression of MMP9.


Squalene synthase inhibitor. It prevents bone resorption and suppresses bone loss due to immobilization. It also improves stiffness and ultimate load in fractured bones.


Inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenase, 26S proteasome, and MGMT used to treat chronic alcohol dependence. It prevents metabolism of alcohol and causes acetaldehyde buildup. It induces apoptosis in several cancer cell lines and inhibits the growth of *Trichomonas* and *Tritrichomonas*.


Derivative of BHA and potential Ca²⁺ ATPase inhibitor. It displays both cytoprotective and carcinogenic activities and may inhibit T cell adhesion.


Synthetic product found in cruciferous vegetables. It induces activation of Nrf2, inhibits apoptosis in neurons, and prevents the formation of DBP-induced DNA adducts.


β1-Adrenergic receptor agonist and β2- and α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat heart failure and cardiogenic shock. It decreases GABAergic, glycinergic, and glutamatergic neurotransmission to cardiac vagal neurons and acts as a positive inotrope.


Semi-synthetic microtubule depolymerization inhibitor and taxol analog used to treat various cancers.


Essential fatty acid found in fish oil. It is involved in prostaglandin synthesis and inflammation.


Derivative of essential fatty acid found in fish oil. It is involved in prostaglandin synthesis and inflammation and may form protein adducts in aging-related diseases.


It may inhibit *Mycobacterium* growth or display other antibacterial activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight (g/mol)</th>
<th>Purity (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dolasetron</strong></td>
<td>5-HT3 receptor antagonist used to prevent nausea and emesis.</td>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;18&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;22&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>324.37</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dolasetron Mesylate Hydrate</strong></td>
<td>5-HT3 receptor antagonist used to treat nausea. It also decreases pain sensitivity in fibromyalgia subjects.</td>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;18&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;22&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt; • CH&lt;sub&gt;4&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;S • xH&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;O</td>
<td>420.48</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domperidone</strong></td>
<td>Dopamine D2/3 receptor antagonist and hERG K&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; channel blocker used to treat nausea, induce prolactin release, and increase gastrointestinal transit speed. It also decreases pain and prolongs the cardiac QT interval.</td>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;22&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;24&lt;/sub&gt;ClN&lt;sub&gt;5&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>425.91</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donepezil Hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td>GSK3 and AChE inhibitor and potential σ1 receptor agonist used to treat Alzheimer’s disease. It also improves learning and memory, downregulates expression of the NR1 subunit of NMDA receptors, decreases left ventricular end diastolic pressure, and increases left ventricular contractility.</td>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;24&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;29&lt;/sub&gt;NO&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt; • HCl</td>
<td>415.95</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dopamine Hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td>Endogenous dopamine D1-5 receptor agonist involved in motor control, mood, cognition, reward, and nausea. It also activates naïve and resting T cells and inhibits activated T cells.</td>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;8&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;11&lt;/sub&gt;NO&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; • HCl</td>
<td>189.64</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doramapimod</strong></td>
<td>Inhibitor of JNK, ALK, and p38 MAPK. It inhibits expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, decreases release of prostaglandin E&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;, and inhibits growth of cancer cells.</td>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;31&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;37&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;5&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>527.66</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis. It is especially active against *Pseudomonas* and *Enterobactericeae*.


K⁺ channel blocker. It stimulates catecholamine release from carotid bodies, facilitates presynaptic activity, and inhibits postsynaptic activity.


α₁-Adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat hypertension and BPH. It also induces Fas-mediated apoptosis in benign and malignant prostate cells.


Inhibitor of 5-HT₁/₂ receptors, M₁-₅ mAChRs, α₁-adrenergic receptors, histamine H₁/₂ receptors, SERT, NET, and H⁺/K⁺ ATPase. It is used to treat depression, anxiety, insomnia, and dermatological itch.


Prodrug of 5-FU and inhibitor of thymidylate synthase that is used to treat various cancers. It inhibits DNA synthesis and induces apoptosis in gastric carcinoma models by downregulating expression of FasL and PD-ECGF.


Xanthine derivative and PDE inhibitor used to treat asthma. It decreases bronchoconstriction and does not activate adenosine receptors.


Doxofylline

C_{11}H_{14}N_{4}O_{4} FW: 266.25 [69975-86-6] ≥98%

DNA intercalator and topoisomerase II inhibitor used to treat various cancers. It inhibits DNA repair by promoting histone H2AX eviction from chromatin. It also inhibits growth of Plasmodium.


Doxorubicin Hydrochloride

C_{21}H_{18}N_{3}O_{8} • HCl FW: 579.99 [25316-40-9] ≥98%

Inhibitor of MMPs and protein translation. It also inhibits expression of the apicoplast genome, induces sterilization in Wolbachia endosymbionts from Wucheria, improves pulmonary function and parameters of COPD, and inhibits migration and proliferation of breast adenocarcinoma cells


Doxycycline Hyclate

(C_{27}H_{29}NO_{11}) • 2HCl • H_2O • C_6H_6O FW: 512.9 [24390-14-5] ≥97%

Prolyl hydroxylase inhibitor that stabilizes expression of HIF-1α. It inhibits proliferation of breast cancer cells and limits growth of connective tissue on biomaterials and implanted medical devices.


Doxycycline Monohydrate

C_{22}H_{24}N_{2}O_{8} • H_2O FW: 462.45 [17086-28-1] ≥97%

1,4-DPCA

C_{15}H_{16}NO_{3} FW: 240.22 [331830-20-7] ≥98%

D6108

Prolyl hydroxylase inhibitor that stabilizes expression of HIF-1α. It inhibits proliferation of breast cancer cells and limits growth of connective tissue on biomaterials and implanted medical devices.


www.lktlabs.com 188 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Tamoxifen analog and SERM that acts as an ER agonist in bone and as an ER antagonist in breast tissue. It increases apoptosis in luteal cells, inhibits bone resorption and turnover, and decreases levels of E-selectin.


Steroid sulfatase inhibitor. It increases levels of excitatory neurosteroids, enhances cognitive function, and improves memory acquisition and learning associated with contextual fear and spatial memory.


Inhibitor of SERT, NET, and Nav1.7 Na+ channels used to treat mood disorders, neuropathy, fibromyalgia, and stress urinary incontinence. It also decreases pain transmission and alters downstream signaling mediated by NMDA receptors and NO.

Wang SY, Calderon J, Kuo Wang G. Block of neuronal Na+ channels by antidepressant duloxetine in a state-dependent manner. Anesthesiology. 2010 Sep;113(3):655-65. PMID: 20693878.


5α-reductase inhibitor used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia. It induces apoptosis and inhibits proliferation of prostate cells and suppresses growth of prostate tumors.


www.lktlabs.com 189 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D9752</th>
<th>Dynasore</th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dynasore structure" /></td>
<td>C_{18}H_{14}N_{2}O_{4} FW: 322.32 [304448-55-3] ≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dynamin inhibitor that prevents endocytosis-mediated membrane fission. It inhibits bone resorption and suppresses HSV viral entry and infectivity.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E0001</td>
<td>E64</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{18}H_{22}N_{5}O_{5} FW: 357.41 [66701-25-5] ≥98%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cysteine protease inhibitor. It decreases production of IL-8.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Quain MD, Makgopa ME, Márquez-García B, et al. Ectopic phytocystatin expression leads to enhanced drought stress tolerance in soybean (Glycine max) and Arabidopsis thaliana through effects on strigolactone pathways and can also result in improved seed traits. Plant Biotechnol J. 2014 Apr 22. [Epub ahead of print]. PMID: 24754628.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E0003</td>
<td>E64-d</td>
<td>NEW</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{18}H_{22}N_{5}O_{5} FW: 342.43 [88321-9-9] ≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cathepsin inhibitor. It decreases brain amyloid-β plaque formation and aggravates left ventricular dysfunction in models of myocardial infarction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E0403</td>
<td>Ebastine</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>5 g</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{18}H_{38}NO_{2} FW: 469.66 [90729-43-4] ≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Histamine H1 receptor antagonist used to treat allergic rhinitis. It is minimally sedative. It also increases production of IFN-γ.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E0073</td>
<td>Ebselen</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C_{18}H_{9}NOSe FW: 274.18 [60940-34-3] ≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Synthetic glutathione peroxidase mimetic and yeast sporulation inhibitor. It displays a variety of biological activities, including inhibiting GDH function, preventing outer membrane synthesis in Mycobacterium, and decreasing decreases glucose levels, Hb1Ac, and oxidative stress.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ecdysone agonist produced by arthropods involved in ecdysis and metamorphosis. It induces autophagy in *Drosophila*, decreases chronic nerve and muscle fatigue, and increases microvessel density in cerebral ischemia models.


Echinacoside

C_{35}H_{46}O_{20} \text{ FW: 786.73 [82854-37-3] } £98.0%

Found in *Echinacea*. It induces vasodilation, inhibits suppression of dopamine and DAT levels in Parkinson’s disease models, and improves bone mineral density and microarchitecture.


Efaroxan Hydrochloride

C_{13}H_{16}N_2O \cdot HCl \text{ FW: 252.74 [89197-00-2] } £99%

Inhibitor of α2-adrenergic receptors, imidazoline-1 receptors, and ATP-sensitive K+ channels. It improves glucose tolerance, alters opioid-mediated tolerance and antinociception signaling pathways, and decreases symptoms of Parkinson’s Disease.


Efavirenz

C_{14}H_{9}ClF_3NO_2 \text{ FW: 315.67 [154598-52-4] } £98%

Non-nucleoside RT inhibitor used to treat HIV infection. It also induces autophagy in neurons and inhibits cellular proliferation and increases activation of p53 in cancer cells.


Egg Laying Hormone (from *Aplysia*)

C_{27}H_{44}O_7 \text{ FW: 480.64 [5289-74-7] } £96%

Found in *Aplysia*. It is released from bag cell neurons and triggers ovulation.


### E4408 Synthetic calcitonin analog. It inhibits thermal and chemical pain transmission, decreases symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease, induces osteoblast proliferation, and prevents bone resorption.


### E4416 Substance P analog and NK receptor agonist. It modulates gastric acid secretion, induces gastric muscle contractions, and dilates blood vessels.


### E4417 Substance P analog and NK receptor agonist. It decreases pain thresholds in thermal pain models, induces bronchoconstriction, stimulates gastric acid secretion, and inhibits M-currents.


### E4418 Found in various plant sources. It suppresses Notch-1 signaling, decreases differentiation of Th17 cells, prevents expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and induces apoptosis in various cancer cell lines.


### E4444 HDAC modulator found in fruit. It displays a variety of activities, including suppressing neovascularization and angiogenesis, preventing airway hyperresponsiveness in allergy models, inhibiting cellular proliferation and inducing apoptosis in pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells, and limiting proliferation of Plasmodium and Rhinovirus.


### E4668 Microtubule polymerization inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in models of breast cancer and suppresses expression of HIF-1α in models of renal cell carcinoma.


Elvitegravir

C₂₃H₃₃ClFNO₅
FW: 447.88  [697761-98-1]  ≥98%

Integrase inhibitor used to treat HIV infection.


E4902

Emamectin B1 Benzoate

MK-244
C₅₀H₇₅NO₁₃
FW: 886.12  [137512-74-4]  ≥80%

Semi-synthetic GABA signaling potentiator used to treat worm and parasite infections. It induces neuromuscular paralysis in microbes and parasites.


E4912

EMD 1214063

MSC2156119J
C₂₉H₃₈N₂O₆
FW: 492.57  [1100598-32-0]  ≥98%

c-MET inhibitor. It inhibits tumor growth and induces regression in models of hepatocellular carcinoma, pancreatic cancer, and glioblastoma.


E5057

Emodin

C₁₅H₁₀O₅
FW: 270.24  [518-82-1]  ≥95%

CFTR Cl⁻ channel activator found in various plant sources. It displays a variety of activities, including increasing fluid secretion and inducing mitochondria-dependent apoptosis.


E5178

Emtricitabine

C₈H₁₀FN₃O₃S
FW: 247.25  [143491-57-0]  ≥98%

Cytidine analog and inhibitor of RT and telomerase used to treat HIV infection. It also decreases proliferation of hepatitis B virus.


E5202

Enalapril

C₂₀H₂₈N₂O₅
FW: 376.45  [75847-73-3]  ≥98%

ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension, heart failure, and diabetic nephropathy. It prevents and reverses atrial remodeling and improves endothelial function by increasing levels of NO.


ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension, heart failure, and diabetic nephropathy. It prevents and reverses atrial remodeling and improves endothelial function by increasing levels of NO.


Endogenous μOR agonist. It increases pain thresholds and stimulates proliferation, migration, adhesion, and tube formation in endothelial cells.


Endogenous μOR agonist. It increases pain thresholds and decreases depression-like behaviors.

**E5215**
Acetyl-α-Endorphin

Ac-Tyr-Gly-Phe-Met-Thr-Ser-Glu-Lys-Ser-Gln-Thr-Pro-Leu-Val-Thr-OH

C$_{12}$H$_{25}$N$_{4}$O$_{4}$S FW: 1788.02 ≥95%

α-Endorphin derivative and μOR agonist that is involved in reward and reinforcement signaling. It increases pain thresholds and decreases depression-like behaviors.


**E5216**
β-Endorphin, camel

H-Tyr-Gly-Phe-Met-Thr-Ser-Glu-Lys-Ser-Gln-Thr-Pro-Leu-Val-Thr-Leu-Phe-Lys-Asn-Ala-Ille-Ile-Lys-Asn-Ala-His-Lys-Gly-Gln-OH

C$_{155}$H$_{250}$N$_{42}$O$_{44}$ S FW: 3438.04 ≥95%

Endogenous μOR agonist. It plays a role in reward and reinforcement signaling, increases B cell levels and antibody production, and decreases depression-like behaviors.


**E5217**
β-Endorphin, human

H-Tyr-Gly-Phe-Met-Thr-Ser-Glu-Lys-Ser-Gln-Thr-Pro-Leu-Val-Thr-Leu-Phe-Lys-Asn-Ala-Ile-Ile-Lys-Ala-Ala-Tyr-Lys-Gly-Gln-OH

C$_{169}$H$_{254}$N$_{42}$ O$_{44}$ S FW: 3465.06 ≥95%

Endogenous μOR agonist. It plays a role in reward and reinforcement signaling, increases B cell levels and antibody production, and decreases depression-like behaviors.


**E5218**
β-Endorphin, rat

H-Tyr-Gly-Phe-Met-Thr-Ser-Glu-Lys-Ser-Gln-Thr-Pro-Leu-Val-Thr-Leu-Phe-Lys-Asn-Ala-Ile-Ile-Lys-Asn-Ala-His-Lys-Gly-Gln-OH

C$_{157}$H$_{250}$N$_{42}$O$_{44}$ S FW: 3466.09 ≥95%

Endogenous μOR agonist. It plays a role in reward and reinforcement signaling, increases B cell levels and antibody production, and decreases depression-like behaviors.


**E5219**
Endothelin-1, human

H-Cys-Ser-Cys-Ser-Ser-Leu-Met-Asp-Glu-Lys-Cys-Val-Tyr-Phe-Cys-His-Leu-Asp-Ile-Ile-Trp-OH (Cys1-Cys15, Cys3-Cys11)

C$_{109}$H$_{159}$N$_{20}$O$_{55}$ S$_{5}$ FW: 2491.95 ≥95%

Endogenous endothelin A/B receptor agonist involved in vascular contraction. It induces proliferation in osteoblasts and decreases tube formation and PPARγ expression in pulmonary artery endothelial cells.


**E5221**
Endothelin-2, human

H-Cys-Ser-Cys-Ser-Ser-Trp-Leu-Asp-Glu-Lys-Cys-Val-Tyr-Phe-Cys-His-Leu-Asp-Ile-Ile-Trp-OH (Cys1-Cys15, Cys3-Cys11)

C$_{12}$H$_{160}$N$_{42}$O$_{55}$ S$_{6}$ FW: 2546.97 [123562-20-9] ≥95%

Endogenous endothelin A/B receptor agonist involved in vascular contraction. It inhibits endothelial cell migration and invasion and promotes myelination.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentration Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E5222</td>
<td>Endothelin-3, human</td>
<td>C_{19}H_{19}N_{3}O_{9}S_{4}</td>
<td>2643.1</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2.5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5220</td>
<td>Enfuvirtide (T-20)</td>
<td>C_{36}H_{43}N_{3}O_{14}S</td>
<td>4462</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>E5240</td>
<td>Leu-Enkephalin</td>
<td>C_{29}H_{33}N_{3}O_{7}</td>
<td>555.62</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 125 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5241</td>
<td>Met-Enkephalin</td>
<td>C_{27}H_{35}N_{3}O_{7}</td>
<td>573.67</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 125 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>E5242</td>
<td>Met-Enkephalin Amide</td>
<td>C_{27}H_{35}N_{3}O_{6}</td>
<td>572.69</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>10 mg, 20 mg, 50 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>E5456</td>
<td>Enocitabine</td>
<td>C_{31}H_{55}N_{3}O_{6}</td>
<td>565.78</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cytarabine derivative, cytosine analog, and DNA chain terminator. It also also inhibits replication and growth of cytomegalovirus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enoxacin

\[ C_{19}H_{22}FN_3O_3 \]  
FW: 359.39  \[ \text{[93106-60-6]} \]  
≥98%

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat gram positive and gram negative infection in veterinary medicine.


Enramycin A

\[ \text{[34438-27-2]} \]  
≥95%

Peptidoglycan inhibitor that prevents cell wall synthesis and is used as a livestock feed additive to prevent bacterial infection, accelerate growth rates, and relieve stress reactions.


Enramycin B

\[ \text{[34304-21-7]} \]  
≥83%

Peptidoglycan inhibitor that prevents cell wall synthesis and is used as a livestock feed additive to prevent bacterial infection, accelerate growth rates, and relieve stress reactions.


Enrofloxacin

\[ C_{19}H_{22}FN_3O_3 \]  
FW: 359.39  \[ \text{[93106-60-6]} \]  
≥98%

COMT inhibitor used to treat Parkinson’s disease. It reduces clearance of L-DOPA, improves motor function, and prevents α-synuclein and amyloid-β oligomerization and fibril formation.


Deoxyguanosine analog, DNA chain terminator, and RT inhibitor used to treat hepatitis B infections. It prevents DNA synthesis and may inhibit HIV-1 RT.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E5576</th>
<th>Entecavir</th>
<th>C_{12}H_{15}N_{5}O_{3}</th>
<th>FW: 277.28</th>
<th>≥97%</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E5276</th>
<th>Enterostatin, human</th>
<th>C_{19}H_{16}N_{6}O_{5}</th>
<th>FW: 496.57</th>
<th>≥97%</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>E5277</th>
<th>Enterostatin, pig/rat</th>
<th>C_{22}H_{20}N_{4}O_{3}</th>
<th>FW: 582.66</th>
<th>≥98%</th>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>E5477</th>
<th>Entinostat</th>
<th>C_{21}H_{20}N_{4}O_{2}</th>
<th>FW: 376.41</th>
<th>≥98%</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E6231</th>
<th>(−)-Epicatechin</th>
<th>C_{15}H_{14}O_{6}</th>
<th>FW: 290.27</th>
<th>≥93%</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>E6232</th>
<th>(−)-Epicatechin gallate</th>
<th>C_{22}H_{18}O_{10}</th>
<th>FW: 442.37</th>
<th>≥98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


CB1 agonist found in Camilla (green tea). It decreases platelet aggregation, inhibits cell migration and invasion of breast cancer cells, suppresses adipocyte formation, and increases osteogenic differentiation.


Found in Camilla (green tea). It inhibits HSP90, AhR, STAT3, α-amylase, and α-glucosidase. It displays many biological activities, including suppressing α-synuclein oligomerization and amyloid-β aggregation, limiting ROS-mediated DNA damage and oxidative stress, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in hepatocarcinoma cells, and stimulating apoptosis in Candida.


Found in Epimedium sagittatum. It inhibits proliferation of hepatoma cells and enhances lymphocyte proliferation and increased IL-2 production in hydrocortisone acetate-mediated immunosuppression models.


Active isomer of epinephrine, endogenous hormone neurotransmitter, and α/β-adrenergic receptor agonist involved in sympathetic nervous system signaling. It is used to treat cardiac arrest and anaphylaxis. It increases cardiac output and peripheral resistance, decreases edema, inhibits insulin secretion, increases glucagon and adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) secretion, and induces glycogenolysis, glycolysis, and lipolysis.


Epirubicin Hydrochloride

DNA intercalator and topoisomerase II inhibitor used to treat breast cancer. It inhibits DNA and RNA synthesis and increases levels of ROS.


Epirubicin Hydrochloride

C_{27}H_{29}NO_{11}·HCl FW: 579.99 [56390-09-1] ≥90%

E6255

Eplerenone

Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist used to treat congestive heart failure. It prevents COX expression and high salt diet-induced kidney damage, decreases oxidative stress, and suppresses nephrotic VEGF expression.


E6254

Eplerenone

C_{24}H_{30}O_{6}·HCl FW: 414.29 [107724-20-9] ≥98%

E6256

Epothilone A

Microtubule depolymerization inhibitor that binds β-tubulin and induces formation of a short helix. It inhibits growth of lung cancer and prostate cancer cells. It is the most active of the epothilone subtypes.


E6257

Epothilone B


E6356

Epothilone D

Microtubule depolymerization inhibitor that binds β-tubulin and induces formation of a short helix. It inhibits growth of lung cancer and prostate cancer cells. It is the least active of the epothilone subtypes.


14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It may inhibit aromatase and act as an endocrine disrupter.


Semi-synthetic GABA signaling potentiator used to inhibit bacterial infections. It causes neuromuscular paralysis in microbes and parasites.


Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor that inhibits fibrinogen-mediated platelet aggregation and is used to treat cute coronary syndrome.


DOT1L HMT inhibitor. It induces cell death in acute myelogenous leukemia cells.


EZH2 HMT inhibitor. It induces regression in malignant or atypical teratoid rhabdoid tumors containing altered or mutant SWI/SNF ATP-dependent chromatin remodelers.

Phytoestrogen and ER agonist found in soy. It is the major metabolite of daidzein. It increases expression of extracellular matrix proteins collagen and elastin, decreases expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and induces apoptosis in cancer models.


HO

E6781

(±)-Equol

C_{10}H_{18}O_3

FW: 242.27

[94105-90-5] ≥98%

10 mg

25 mg

100 mg

Thiol derivative and antioxidant used to treat bronchitis and COPD. It inhibits H2O2-induced oxidative stress and DNA damage, scavenges free radicals, and decreases levels of leukotrienes.


HO

E6814

Erdosteine

RV-144

C_{11}H_{11}NO_3S

FW: 249.31

[84611-23-4] ≥98%

100 mg

500 mg

1 g

Thiol cell membrane component found in yeast and fungi. It inhibits bladder cancer tumor promotion and suppresses neovascularization in sarcoma models.


HO

E6825

Ergosterol

Provitamin D2

C_{28}H_{44}O

FW: 396.65

[57-87-4] ≥96%

5 g

10 g

25 g

100 g

EGFR inhibitor. It induces autophagy and cell cycle arrest in non-small cell lung cancer cells.


HO

E6846

Erlotinib Monohydrochloride

C_{22}H_{23}N_3O_4 • HCl

FW: 429.9

[183319-69-9] ≥98%

10 mg

25 mg

100 mg

500 mg

4-Methylthiobutyl isothiocyanate

C_{15}H_{14}O_3S

FW: 242.27

[94105-90-5] ≥98%

10 mg

25 mg

100 mg

Sulforaphane analog and telomerase inhibitor found in cruciferous vegetables. It induces phase II enzyme activity, suppresses cellular proliferation in hepatoacellular carcinoma cells, prevents 6-OHDA-induced neurodegeneration, and inhibits LPS-stimulated pro-inflammatory cytokine expression in vivo.


HO

E6880

Erucin

4-Methylthiobutyl isothiocyanate

C_{15}H_{14}NS

FW: 161.29

[4430-36-8] ≥98%

25 mg

50 mg

100 mg

www.lktlabs.com
Sulforaphane analog found in cruciferous vegetables. It induces phase II enzyme activity and inhibits growth of colon cancer cells.


E6896  Erysolin, 97%  25 mg

C_{11}H_{14}NO_2S_2  FW: 193.29  [504-84-7]  ≥97%

Endogenous glycoprotein hormone and EpoR agonist involved in red blood cell production. It is used to treat anemia. It also increases absorption of iron, increases proliferation of smooth muscle fibers, stimulates angiogenesis, and improves memory and mood.


E6994  Erythromycin  5 g

C_{27}H_{45}NO_13  FW: 733.93  [114-07-8]  ≥94%

Inhibitor of protein translation and mammalian mRNA splicing. It inhibits growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


E6995  Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate  5 g

C_{43}H_{75}NO_16  FW: 862.05  [41342-53-4]  ≥97%

Inhibitor of protein translation and mammalian mRNA splicing. It inhibits growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


E6993  Erythromycin Resistance Peptide MRLFV  1 mg

E-peptide  2 mg

Met-Arg-Leu-Phe-Val  5 mg

It confers resistance against macrolide antibiotics such as erythromycin by preventing antibiotic-ribosome interactions.


E6996  Erythromycin Thiocyanate  5 g

C_{37}H_{67}NO_13 • HSCN  FW: 793.02  [7704-67-8]  ≥90%

Bone marrow and mammalian mRNA splicing inhibitor. It is active against both gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


E6997  Erythropoietin  50 U

Endogenous glycoprotein hormone and EpoR agonist involved in red blood cell production. It is used to treat anemia. It also increases absorption of iron, increases proliferation of smooth muscle fibers, stimulates angiogenesis, and improves memory and mood.


S-enantiomer of citalopram and inhibitor of SERT used to treat depression. It also decreases weight gain, suppresses formation of osteoclasts and osteoblasts, prevents production of NO and TNF-α, and potentially prolongs the cardiac QT interval.


β-catenin inhibitor found in chicory and other plant sources. It displays a wide variety of activities, including inhibiting MPTP-induced neurotoxicity and neuronal apoptosis, decreasing body weight, triglyceride levels, total cholesterol, and glucose levels in high-fat diet-fed animals, and suppressing proliferation of colon cancer cells.


Endogenous steroid hormone involved in regulation of menstrual cycle and growth of reproductive organs. It is an ER agonist used in HRT. It also inhibits acetylcholine-induced vascular constriction, prevents sperm apoptosis, and limits glutamate-induced neurotoxicity.


H

Estradiol derivative and microtubule depolymerization inducer used to treat prostate cancer. It induces apoptosis in various cancer cells and increases DNA fragmentation in glioma cells without affecting normal tissue.


Estradiol derivative and microtubule depolymerization inducer used to treat prostate cancer. It decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine production, improves neuronal pathology, and inhibits platelet aggregation.


Endogenous steroid hormone, estriol precursor, and ER agonist. It may be carcinogenic, as it forms DNA adducts.


www.lktlabs.com 205 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Acridine derivative and DNA intercalator used as an antiseptic. It increases levels of prostaglandin E, decreases excretion of estriol, and may induce fetal death in pregnant females.


Ethacridine Lactate Monohydrate
\[ C_{15}H_{15}N_3O \cdot C_3H_6O_3 \cdot H_2O \]  
FW: 361.39  [6402-23-9] ≥98%

Acradinyl transferase inhibitor that prevents bacterial cell wall formation and is used to treat tuberculosis.


Ethambutol Dihydrochloride
\[ C_{10}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl \]  
FW: 277.24  [1070-11-7] ≥98%

HSP90 inhibitor and antioxidant used as a pesticide and preservative in animal feed.


Ethisterone
\[ C_{21}H_{28}O_2 \]  
FW: 312.45  [434-03-7] ≥98%

Synthetic contraceptive and progesterone receptor agonist previously used in contraceptives. Derivatives inhibit prostate cancer cell growth.


Etidronate Disodium
\[ C_{7}H_{6}Na_{2}O_{7}P_{2} \]  
FW: 249.99  [7414-83-7] ≥98%

Metal chelating agent used in detergents and cleaning agents. It inhibits bone calcification and resorption and is used to treat osteoporosis. It also decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines in macrophages.


www.lktlabs.com  206  To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Etodolac

NSAID, TRPA1 receptor agonist, and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat pain and inflammation. It also decreases incidence of intraductal papillary carcinoma, displays radical scavenging activity, and induces cell cycle arrest in hepatocellular carcinoma cells.


Etomidate

GABA-A receptor agonist used to induce anesthesia and sedation. It inhibits presynaptic excitatory synaptic transmission in a SNARE-dependent manner. It also attenuates acetylcholine-induced relaxation in aortic endothelial tissue and impairs memory performance in several tasks.


Martin LJ, Oh GH, Orser BA. Etomidate targets alpha5 gamma-aminobutyric acid subtype A receptors to regulate synaptic plasticity and memory blockade. Anesthesiology. 2009 Nov;111(5):1025-35. PMID: 19809285.

Etoposide

Derivative of podophyllin and inhibitor of topoisomerase II that prevents DNA replication and repair. It induces autophagy and apoptosis in hepatoma cells and decreases release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and suppresses T cell activity in hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis.


Etoposide Phosphate

Epipodophyllotoxin derivative and topoisomerase II inhibitor used to treat various cancers and hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis. It prevents DNA repair and causes cell death in breast cancer cells, induces autophagy and apoptosis in hepatoma cells, decreases release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and inhibits activated T cells.


Etoricoxib

NSAID and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat arthritis, pain, and gout. It also increases levels of oxidative enzymes, decreases aberrant crypt foci and lesion formation, and suppresses colon carcinogenesis.


RAR and RXR agonist previously used to treat psoriasis. It induces birth defects and suppresses proliferation in cutaneous T-cell lymphoma models.


**E7668**

**Etretinate**

C$_{25}$H$_{30}$O$_3$  
FW: 354.49  
[54350-48-0]  
≥98%

mTOR1 inhibitor used as an immunosuppressant in renal transplant subjects. It also induces autophagy and apoptosis in nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells, decreases levels of Th1, Th2, and Th17 cytokines, and improves renal function in models of nephrotic syndrome.


**E8419**

**Everolimus**

C$_{10}$H$_{34}$NO$_4$  
FW: 958.22  
[159351-69-6]  
≥98%

Topoisomerase I and II inhibitor found in *Evodia rutaecarpa*. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including enhancing TRAIL-induced apoptosis in bladder cancer cells, inducing cell cycle arrest in leukemia cells, improving glucose tolerance, and inhibiting viral replication of influenza virus A.


**E8657**

**Evodiamine**

C$_{19}$H$_{17}$N$_3$O  
FW: 303.36  
[518-17-2]  
≥98%

Aromatase inhibitor used to treat ER+ breast cancer. It prevents estrogen synthesis and induces cell cycle arrest, autophagy, and apoptosis in breast cancer cells.


**E9201**

**EX-527**

Selisistat

C$_{13}$H$_{13}$ClN$_2$O  
FW: 248.71  
[49843-98-3]  
≥98%

Aromatase inhibitor used to treat ER+ breast cancer. It prevents estrogen synthesis and induces cell cycle arrest, autophagy, and apoptosis in breast cancer cells.


Exendin 3 derivative and GLP-1 receptor antagonist found in *Heloderma*. It induces spontaneous contractions in colon circular muscle.


Ezetimibe

NPC1L1 inhibitor. It induces autophagy and decreases free cholesterol in hepatocytes, prevents THP-1 cells from differentiating into macrophage-like cells, and improves fibrosis and steatosis in models of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.

F0010 FAM FLICA® Poly Caspases Assay Kit

Caspase activity measuring kit.

F0011 FAM FLICA™ Caspase 1 Assay Kit

Caspase 1 activity measuring kit.

F0012 FAM FLICA™ Caspase 2 Assay Kit

Caspase 2 activity measuring kit.

F0013 FAM FLICA™ Caspase 3 & 7 Assay Kit

Caspase 3/7 activity measuring kit.

F0014 FAM FLICA™ Caspase 6 Assay Kit

Caspase 6 activity measuring kit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F0015</td>
<td>FAM FLICA™ Caspase 8 Assay Kit</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100 Tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caspase 8 activity measuring kit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0016</td>
<td>FAM FLICA™ Caspase 9 Assay Kit</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100 Tests</td>
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<td>Caspase 9 activity measuring kit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0017</td>
<td>FAM FLICA™ Caspase 10 Assay Kit</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0018</td>
<td>FAM FLICA™ Caspase 13 Assay Kit</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0121</td>
<td>FAM-DEVD-OPH in vitro Apoptosis Detection Reagent</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Apoptosis measuring kit.</td>
<td>Pack</td>
<td>NEW</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0021</td>
<td>FAM-Leu-CMK Green FLISP™ Assay Kit</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Leucine-specific serine protease activity measuring</td>
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<td></td>
<td>kit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0024</td>
<td>FAM-Leu-DAP Green FLISP™ Assay Kit</td>
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<td>100 Tests</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Serine protease activity measuring kit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0019</td>
<td>FAM-Phe-CMK Green FLISP™ Assay Kit</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100 Tests</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phenylalanine-specific serine protease activity</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>measuring kit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F0118</td>
<td>Fam-Phe-DAP Green FLISP Assay™ Kit</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100 Tests</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serine protease activity measuring kit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F0023</td>
<td>FAM-Spacer-Leu-CMK Green FLISP™ Assay Kit</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100 Tests</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serine protease activity measuring kit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0022</td>
<td>FAM-Spacer-Phe-CMK Green FLISP™ Assay Kit</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100 Tests</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Serine protease activity measuring kit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F0119</td>
<td>FAM-VAD-OPH I in vitro Apoptosis Detection Reagent</td>
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<td>F0120</td>
<td>FAM-VAD-OPH II in vitro Apoptosis Detection Reagent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apoptosis measuring kit.</td>
<td>Pack</td>
<td>NEW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### F0048 Penciclovir Prodrug and Guanosine Analog

- **F0048**
- **C₁₅H₁₅N₅O₄**
- **FW:** 321.33
- **≥98%**

Penciclovir prodrug and guanosine analog. It terminates DNA chain synthesis and is used to treat herpes virus infection.


### F0150 Famciclovir

- **F0150**
- **C₁₆H₂₄N₆O₆S**
- **FW:** 367.45
- **≥98%**

Histamine H2 receptor antagonist and GSK-3β inhibitor used to treat ulcers. It also suppresses radiation-induced DNA damage.


### F0268 Farnesol

- **F0268**
- **C₁₅H₂₆O**
- **FW:** 222.37
- **≥97%**

Found in various essential oils. It regulates the volatility of odorants in perfumes. It displays a variety of biological activities, including inducing cell cycle arrest and stimulating p21 and p27 expression in pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells, increasing latency to tumor formation in TPA-induced skin carcinogenesis, and inhibiting growth of *Aspergillus* and *Candida*.


### F0275 Fasudil Hydrochloride

- **F0275**
- **C₁₄H₁₇N₃O₂S • HCl**
- **FW:** 327.83
- **≥98%**

ROCK inhibitor used to treat cerebral vasospasm and hypertension. It decreases myocardial infarction size, inhibits progression of existing aneurysms, and suppresses motor neuron loss in ALS models.


### F1607 Febuxostat

- **F1607**
- **C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₃S**
- **FW:** 316.37
- **≥98%**

Xanthine oxidase inhibitor used to treat gout. It prevents uric acid generation, decreases oxidative stress, and suppresses the development of fibrosis in models of renal ischemia.


### F1745 Felodipine

- **F1745**
- **C₁₅H₁₉ClNO₄**
- **FW:** 384.25
- **≥98%**

L-type Ca²⁺ channel blocker used to treat hypertension. It decreases blood pressure, serum insulin, and circulating macrophage levels.

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor to treat infections of *Giardia*, *Strongyloides*, and various worms. It binds fungal tubulin, inhibiting hyphal growth and nuclear division.


Fenbufen

C_{16}H_{14}O_{3} FW: 254.28 [36330-85-5] ≥98%

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat arthritis and tendinitis. It also scavenges oxygen radicals.


Fenofibrate

C_{20}H_{21}ClO_{4} FW: 360.83 [49562-28-9] ≥98%

PPARα agonist used to decrease triglyceride, VLDL, and LDL levels. It stimulates lipoprotein lipase, decreases oxidative stress-induced pro-inflammatory cytokine expression, and induces cell cycle arrest in breast cancer cells.


Fenoldopam Mesylate

C_{16}H_{16}ClNO_{3}S • CH_{3}SO_{3}H FW: 401.87 [67227-57-0] ≥98%

Benzazepine derivative, dopamine D1 receptor partial agonist, and potential α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist. It promotes sodium excretion and decreases blood pressure, afterload, and blood flow.


Fenoprofen Calcium Dihydrate

2C_{20}H_{24}O_{6}Ca • 2H_{2}O FW: 558.64 [53746-45-5] ≥97%

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat arthritis. It also inhibits fatty acid oxidation and acts as a peroxisome proliferator.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>F1854</strong></th>
<th><strong>Fenticonazole Nitrate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-α Demethylase inhibitor and potential glucosamine-6-phosphate synthase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It inhibits secretion of proteinase and suppresses growth of <em>Candida, Trichomonas</em>, and gram positive bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F1768</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ferintoic Acid A</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Found in <em>Microcystis</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F1769</strong></td>
<td><strong>Methoxy Ferintoic Acid A</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Found in <em>Microcystis</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F1669</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ferulic Acid</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caffeic acid 3-methyl ether; 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy-cinnamic acid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbascoside metabolite found in various plant sources. It displays a variety of activities, including suppressing oxidative stress and inflammation, reversing pathology induced by amyloid-β dimers, inhibiting presynaptic glutamate release from cortical synaptosomes, and decreasing levels of NE, DA, 5-HT to limit nociception.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F1670</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ferulic Acid Methyl Ester</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbascoside metabolite and ion chelator. It decreases oxidative stress and inflammation in diabetic nephropathy models, protects against oxidative damage, decreases levels of NE, DA, 5-HT, and substance P in the hippocampus and frontal cortex, and reverses amyloid-β-induced pathology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F1895</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fexofenadine Hydrochloride</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histamine H1 receptor antagonist used to treat seasonal allergic rhinitis.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Compound Code</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>F3204</td>
<td>Fibrinogen-binding Peptide</td>
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<tr>
<td>F3205</td>
<td>Fibrinogen γ-chain Dodecapeptide</td>
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<tr>
<td>F3206</td>
<td>Fibrinolysis Inhibiting Factor</td>
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<tr>
<td>F3207</td>
<td>Fibrinopeptide B, human</td>
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<tr>
<td>F3208</td>
<td>Fibronectin CS-1 Peptide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3209</td>
<td>Fibronectin-Binding Protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3354</td>
<td>Finasteride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Information**


Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor antagonist used to treat autoimmune diseases. It prevents movement of autoreactive lymphocytes from the lymph nodes into circulation, decreases production of amyloid-β in Alzheimer’s disease models, and induces cell death in neuroblastoma cells.


3,3',4',7-Tetrahydroxyflavone

Inhibitor of MMPs and topoisomerase I and II found in various plant sources. It displays many biological activities, including limiting the development of learning and memory deficits in Alzheimer’s disease models, decreasing levels of H₂O₂-generated superoxide anions, hydroxyl radicals, and ROS, and inhibiting Th1/Th2 cytokine production.


### Flavokawain B

**C₂₇H₂₇O₄**  
FW: 453.46  \[1775-97-9\]  ≥97%

Found in *Piper methysticum* (kava plant). It suppresses inflammation and inhibits degradation of IκBα and activation of NF-κB.


### Fleroxacin

**C₁₇H₁₈F₃N₃O₃**  
FW: 369.34  \[79660-72-3\]  ≥98%

Bacterial DNA gyrase and helicase inhibitor. It inhibits growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria, inhibits DNA unwinding and ATPase activities of Bloom helicase, and increases peroxidation of squalene when exposed to UVA light.


### Boc-Phe-Leu-Phe-OH

**C₄₄H₅₉N₅O₈**  
FW: 785.99  \[148182-34-7\]  ≥95%

FPR1 receptor antagonist. It inhibits antinociceptive activity of annexin and suppresses muscle contractions induced by formyl peptides.


### FLI-06

**C₁₀H₈N₂O₅**  
FW: 284.31  \[1775-97-9\]  ≥97%

Inhibitor of γ-secretase and Notch signaling. It inhibits protein secretion prior to endoplasmic reticulum exit.


### Flibanserin

**C₂₀H₂₁F₃N₄O**  
FW: 390.4  \[167933-07-5\]  ≥98%

5-HT1A receptor agonist and 5-HT2A receptor antagonist used to treat hypoactive sexual disorder in females. It also decreases dystonia induced by L-DOPA and quinelorane in models of Parkinson’s disease.


### FLICA® 660 Caspase 1 Assay Kit

Caspase 1 activity measuring kit.

### FLICA® 660 Caspase 3/7 Assay Kit

Caspases 3/7 activity measuring kit.

### FLICA® 660 Poly Caspase Assay Kit

Caspase activity measuring kit.
Florfenicol
Fluorothiamphenicol
C_{12}H_{14}Cl_{2}FNO_4S  FW: 358.21  [73231-34-2] ≥98%

Synthetic thiamphenicol analog and protein translation inhibitor. It is particularly active against *Shigella*, *Escherichia*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, and *Haemophilus*.


Florfenicol
C_{12}H_{14}Cl_{2}FNO_4S  FW: 358.21  [73231-34-2] ≥98%

5-Fluorouracil derivative and pyrimidine nucleoside analog that inhibits thymidylate synthase. It induces apoptosis in cancer cells and inhibits replication of dengue virus.


Floxuridine
NSC-27640; FUDR
C_{9}H_{11}FN_{2}O_{5}  FW: 246.19  [50-91-9] ≥98%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor. It suppresses growth of *Haemomonas* and *Trichomonas* and decreases viability of myeloma cells.


Flubendazole
C_{16}H_{12}FN_{3}O_{3}  FW: 313.28  [31430-15-6] ≥98%

14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It is especially active against *Candida* and *Cryptococcus*.


Fludarabine
C_{10}H_{12}FN_{5}O_{4}  FW: 285.23  [21679-14-1] ≥98%

Adenosine analog, DNA chain terminator, and inhibitor of ribonucleotide reductase, DNA ligase, DNA primase, and adenosine A1 receptors. It is used to treat leukemias and graft-versus-host-disease in transplant patients. It also induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in alloreactive bone marrow stromal cells.


Fludarabine Phosphate
F-ara-A
C_{10}H_{13}FN_{5}O_{7}P  FW: 365.21  [75607-67-9] ≥98%

Adenosine analog, DNA chain terminator, and inhibitor of ribonucleotide reductase, DNA ligase, DNA primase, and adenosine A1 receptors used to treat various leukemias and to prevent graft-versus-host-disease during hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. It also inhibits TNF-α-stimulated production of IL-2 and IFN-γ.


NSAID, TREK1 K⁺ potentiator, voltage-gated Na⁺ channel blocker, TRPC3 and TRPM2 receptor antagonist, and COX-1/2 inhibitor. It decreases pain and inflammation and lowers glutamatergic excitatory activity and neuronal excitability.


H N CF₃ O HO

Flufenamic Acid

C₁₅H₁₀F₃NO₂ FW: 281.23 [530-78-9] ≥97%

Influenza matrix protein M1 epitope recognized by CD8+ T cells.


Gly-Ile-Leu-Gly-Phe-Val-Phe-Thr-Leu

≥95%

F₄₄₈₀ FluM1 A2 Peptide (58-66)

CEF1; Influenza matrix protein M1 (58-66)

C₁₅H₁₅N₉O₁₁ FW: 966.2 [141368-69-6] ≥95%

GABA-A receptor antagonist used as a stimulant to counteract the effects of benzodiazepines. It inhibits benzodiazepine-induced sedation, motor impairment, and ventilator depression.


F₄₆₈₁ Flumazenil

Anexate; Ro-15-1788

C₁₅H₁₄FN₃O₃ FW: 303.29 [78755-81-4] ≥98%

Synthetic hydrocortisone derivative and glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat ocular inflammation. It downregulates expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and upregulates expression of PPARγ.


Inhibitor of SERT, 5-HT receptors, and σ1 receptors used to treat mood disorders. It also acts as a FIASMA, prevents cue- and stress-induced reinstatement of heroin administration, and reduces synthesis of coxsackievirus RNA and protein.


Fluoxetine Hydrochloride

\[ \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_{3}\text{NO} \cdot \text{HCl} \quad \text{FW: } 345.79 \quad [5933-67-4] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Inhibitor of dopamine D2 receptors and hERG K+ channels used to treat dementia and mood disorders. It also acts as a FIASMA and prolongs the cardiac QT interval.


Fluphenazine Hydrochloride

\[ \text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{F}_{3}\text{N}_{3}\text{OS} \cdot 2\text{HCl} \quad \text{FW: } 510.44 \quad [146-56-5] \quad \geq 97\% \]

Kv7 K+ channel activator, NMDA receptor antagonist, and GABA-A receptor negative modulator used to treat pain. It increases axonal excitability and attenuates development of and reverses established pulmonary arterial hypertension.


Flurbiprofen

\[ \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{FO}_2 \quad \text{FW: } 244.26 \quad [5104-49-4] \quad \geq 98\% \]

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat pain and inflammation associated with arthritis. It also decreases infarct volume, apoptosis, and neurological deficits in models of cerebral ischemia/reperfusion and decreases cellular proliferation, metastasis, and tumor size in models of gastric cancer.


Flutamide

\[ \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{F}_{3}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{3} \quad \text{FW: } 276.22 \quad [13311-84-7] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Non-steroidal androgen receptor antagonist used to treat prostate cancer and polycystic ovary syndrome. It induces cell cycle arrest in prostate cancer cells and suppresses release of pro-inflammatory cytokines.


**Fluticasone Propionate**

C_{22}H_{28}FO_{5}S

FW: 500.57  [80474-14-2]  ≥98%

β2-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat asthma and COPD. It decreases lymphocyte activation and prevents eosinophilic inflammation and airway remodeling.


**Flutriafol**

C_{16}H_{13}F_{2}N_{3}O

FW: 301.29  [76674-21-0]  ≥95%

Pesticide, demethylation inhibitor, and NMDA receptor agonist that prevents sterol synthesis and disrupts membrane function. It also induces striatal dopamine release and decreases oxidative damage.


**Fluvastatin Sodium**

Fluindostatin; XU-62-320

C_{18}H_{21}FN_{4}NaO_{4}

FW: 433.45  [93957-55-2]  ≥98%

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. It may inhibit RhoA. It also prevents viral replication of hepatitis C, decreases platelet activation, scavenges hydroxyl radicals, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, and improves left ventricular function and prevents fibrosis in cardiac distress models.


**Fluvoxamine Maleate**

C_{13}H_{21}O_{2}N_{2}F_{3} • C_{4}H_{4}O_{4}

FW: 434.41  [61718-82-9]  ≥97%

5-HT3 receptor and σ1 receptor agonist, SERT inhibitor, and FIASMA used to treat mood disorders. It also prevents transverse aortic constriction-induced myocardial hypertrophy, inhibits osteoclast formation and resorption, and decreases levels of oxidative enzymes.


**Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-Leu-Lys(Boc)**

C_{26}H_{35}N_{8}O_{7}S

FW: 809.9  ≥98%

Highly reactive tripeptide used for glycation.

Involved in reproductive behavior. It also increases the magnitude of delayed rectifier K⁺ current (I(K)) in olfactory neurons.


Aromatase inhibitor used to treat ER+ breast cancer. It inhibits production of estrogens.


Found in Fabaceae (soy). It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including decreasing expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, inducing apoptosis in prostate cancer cells, lowering systolic blood pressure, and inhibiting attachment and motility of Giardia.


β2-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat asthma and COPD. It also increases resting energy expenditure, fat utilization, and mitochondrial biogenesis.


FPR agonist involved in neutrophil activation.


Chemotactic peptide; F-Peptide
PP2A and adenylyl cyclase activator found in Coleus. It displays several biological activities, including increasing levels of cAMP, decreasing intraocular pressure in glaucoma models, enhancing proteasome activity, and suppressing Shh signaling to limit basal cell carcinoma tumor growth.


Forskolin

\[ \text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{7} \quad \text{FW:} \ 410.5 \quad [66575-29-9] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Metal ion chelator and inhibitor of viral DNA polymerase, reverse transcriptase, and type II Pi transporter used to treat viral infections. It mimics the pyrophosphate leaving group in DNA polymerase. It also inhibits vascular calcification.


Foscarnet Sodium

\[ \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{CaO}_{4}\text{P} \quad \text{FW:} \ 176.12 \quad [20616-98-8] \quad \geq 97\% \]

MurA and isopentenyl mevalonate kinase inhibitor that prevents synthesis of bacterial cell walls. It also prevents aminoglycoside antibiotic-induced nephrotoxicity and lowers serum levels of TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 in models of septic Pseudomonas infection.


Fosfomycin Calcium

\[ \text{C}_{9}\text{H}_{18}\text{CaO}_{7}\text{P} \quad \text{FW:} \ 585.64 \quad [88889-14-9] \quad \geq 98\% \]

DNA alkylator and cross-linker. It induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits DNA repair mechanisms in cancer cells. It may also deactivate thioredoxin reductase, glutathione reductase, and ribonucleotide reductase by alkylating thiol active sites.


Fosinopril Sodium

\[ \text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{45}\text{NNaO}_{7}\text{P} \quad \text{FW:} \ 585.64 \quad [92118-14-9] \quad \geq 98\% \]

ACE inhibitor used to treat congestive heart failure. It suppresses the formation of atherosclerotic plaques and decreases left ventricular hypertrophy and blood pressure.


Fotemustine

\[ \text{C}_{9}\text{H}_{18}\text{ClN}_{3}\text{O}_{5}\text{P} \quad \text{FW:} \ 315.69 \quad [92118-27-9] \quad \geq 98\% \]

DNA alkylator and cross-linker. It induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits DNA repair mechanisms in cancer cells. It may also deactivate thio- doxin reductase, glutathione reductase, and ribonucleotide reductase by alkylating thiol active sites.


PAK inhibitor. It ameliorates synaptic deterioration induced by DISC1 knockdown and rescues seizures and other behavioral abnormalities in models of fragile X syndrome.


Tegafur; 5-Fluoro-1-((tetrahydro-2-furyl)uracil)

Prodrug of 5-FU and inhibitor of thymidylate synthase that is used to treat various cancers. It inhibits DNA synthesis and displays significant peripheral toxicity.


Amebacilin; Fumadil B

Type 2 methionine aminopeptidase inhibitor produced by Aspergillus used to treat microsporidiosis. It decreases pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, and ventricular remodeling, prevents endothelial tube and microvessel formation, and inhibits growth of Plasmodium, Nosema, and Enterocytozoon.


Macrofusine; FB1

Mycotoxin and grain contaminant. It inhibits sphingosine acyltransferase and disrupts sphingolipid metabolism. It is less toxic than fumonisin B2.


Mycotoxin and grain contaminant. It inhibits sphingosine acyltransferase and disrupts sphingolipid metabolism. It is more toxic than fumonisin B2.

Loop diuretic, NKCC symporter inhibitor, CFTR Cl⁻ channel blocker, and GABA-A receptor antagonist used to treat congestive heart failure, edema, and hypertension. It also decreases anxiety-like behaviors in contextual fear conditioning and fear-potentiated startle assays.


Mycotoxin found in Fusarium. It induces DNA strand breakage and decrease food intake.


Proteasome inhibitor used to treat pancreatitis. It increases expression of PTEN, inhibits activity of tumor-associated trypsinogen and urokinase-type plasminogen activator, and prevents cleavage of hemagglutinin.


Endogenous neurotransmitter and GABA receptor agonist involved in neuronal excitability, muscle tone, stem cell growth, brain development, and mood. It decreases incidence of anxiety and seizures.


Galactosamine Hydrochloride
Chondrosamine; GallN
C₆H₁₁NO₅ • HCl FW: 215.63 [1772-03-8] ≥98%

Galactose-derived hexosamine sugar and component of FSH and LH. It is used to induce endotoxic shock.


Galanin, human
C₆H₁₅N₂O₄₃ FW: 3157.44 [119418-04-1] ≥98%

Endogenous GAP receptor agonist involved in nociception, sleep regulation, and feeding behavior. It also plays a role in action potential signaling and neuronal propagation.


Galanin receptor antagonist. It inhibits opioid-induced nociception, improves memory function, and induces contractions in gastric smooth muscle.


Galantamine Hydrobromide
C₁₇H₂₁NO₃ • HBr FW: 368.27 [1953-04-4] ≥98%

AChE inhibitor, α7 nAChR agonist, and mAChR agonist found in Galanthus, Narcissus, Leucojum, and Lycoris used to improve cognitive deficits in subjects with Alzheimer’s disease. It also promotes neurogenesis and may inhibit P2X7 receptors.


**G0145**

**Gallic Acid**

C$_7$H$_6$O$_5$  
FW: 170.12  
[149-91-7]  
≥98%

Found in various plant sources and used to determine phenol content of analytes. It displays many biological activities, including inducing Fas-mediated apoptosis in breast cancer cells, inhibiting the production of α-hemolysin and cell adhesion in *Staphylococcus*, and increasing levels of antioxidative enzymes, limiting oxidative damage.


**G0243**

**(--)-Gallocatechin**

C$_{15}$H$_{14}$O$_7$  
FW: 306.27  
[3371-27-5]  
≥98%

HIV integrase, RT, and α-amylase inhibitor found in *Camilla sinensis*. It exhibits several biological activities, including decreasing absorption of carbohydrates, upregulating expression of IL-2, downregulating expression of IL-10 and TNF-α, and inhibiting osteoclast differentiation.


**G0245**

**Gallicatechin Gallate**

C$_{22}$H$_{18}$O$_{11}$  
FW: 458.37  
[4233-96-9]  
≥98%

HIV integrase inhibitor found in *Camilla sinensis*. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including suppressing amyloid formation by islet amyloid polypeptide, preventing nematode hatching, and inhibiting osteoclast differentiation.


**G0247**

**2"O-Galloylhyperin**

C$_{28}$H$_{24}$O$_{16}$  
FW: 616.48  
[53209-27-1]  
≥98.0%

Found in *Pyrola*. It increases ruminal fiber fermentability by formed wall-bound lignin in primary maize cell walls.


**G0248**

**Gambogic Acid**

C$_{38}$H$_{44}$O$_{8}$  
FW: 628.75  
[2752-65-0]  
≥98%

Found in *Garcinia hanburyi*. It induces apoptosis in several cancer cell lines, indirectly inhibits Akt signaling, suppresses telomerase activation, and potentially interacts with the transferrin receptor.


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Ganciclovir
DHPG; 2’NDG; BIOLF
C_{9}H_{17}N_{5}O_{4} FW: 255.23 [82410-32-0] ≥98%
Guanosine analog used to treat cytomegalovirus infection. It inhibits viral DNA polymerase and terminates DNA chain elongation.

Gastric Inhibitory Peptide, human
GIP
C_{9,12-13}H_{18-20}N_{20-21}O_{5-6}S FW: 4983.64 [10040-33-1] ≥95%
Endogenous somatostatin analog and GIP receptor agonist involved in insulin signaling. It enhances insulin secretion and increases plasma membrane translocation of GLUT4.

Gastrin I, human
Big gastrin I (18-34); HG-17; Little gastrin I
C_{12-15}H_{16-19}N_{13-14}O_{3-4}S FW: 2098.22 [10047-33-3] ≥98%
Endogenous CCK2 receptor agonist and indirect H+K+ ATPase activator involved in feeding behavior and enteric movement. It inhibits food intake, stimulates gastric acid production, and constricts the pyloric sphincter.

Gastrin Releasing Peptide, human
GRP
C_{12-15}H_{16-19}N_{13-14}O_{3-4}S_{2} FW: 2859.4 [93755-85-2] ≥95%
Endogenous bombesin-like GRP receptor agonist involved in feeding behavior, stress signaling, and circadian rhythms. It induces scratching behavior and stimulates angiogenesis in cancer models.

Gastrin Releasing Peptide, pig
GRP
C_{12-15}H_{16-19}N_{13-14}O_{3-4}S_{2} FW: 2805.4 [74815-57-9] ≥98%
Endogenous bombesin-like GRP receptor agonist involved in feeding behavior, stress signaling, and circadian rhythms. It induces scratching behavior and stimulates angiogenesis in cancer models.
Endogenous CCK2 receptor agonist and indirect H+/K+ ATPase activator involved in feeding behavior and enteric movement. It inhibits food intake, stimulates gastric acid production, and constricts the pyloric sphincter.


H-Gly-Ala-Tyr-OH
≥95%

G0096 GAY
C_{14}H_{19}N_{3}O_{5} FW: 309.18 [69537-64-0]
Tripeptide used to tag and sort proteins.

Tyrosyl-alanyl-glycine Tag peptide

G1200 GDC-0068
C_{26}H_{23}ClN_{5}O_{3} FW: 458 [1001264-89-6]
Akt inhibitor that prevents inhibition of pro-apoptotic gene expression and suppresses proliferation of cancer cells.


Vismodegib
C_{19}H_{14}Cl_{2}N_{4}O_{3} FW: 456.21 [879085-55-9]
Inhibitor of mTOR. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in cancer models.


G1408 GDC-0449
C_{10}H_{12}Cl_{2}N_{3}O_{5} S FW: 421.3 [879085-55-9]
Smoo inhibitor used to treat basal cell carcinoma. It inhibits Wnt signaling and suppresses cell motility, invasion, and colony formation in basal cell carcinoma cells.


G1210 GDC-0623
C_{10}H_{11}FIN_{3}O_{3} FW: 456.21 [1168091-68-6]
MEK inhibitor. It prevents prevents MEK-dependent B-Raf and KRAS signaling and suppresses proliferation in various cancer cell lines.

**GDC-0879**

**C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>**  
**FW: 334.37 [905281-76-7]**  
≥96%  

V600E mutant B-Raf inhibitor. It decreases phosphorylation of MEK1 and downregulates expression of genes associated with cell proliferation.


**GDC-0980**

**C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S**  
**FW: 498.6 [1032754-93-0]**  
≥98%  

PI3K and mTOR inhibitor. It inhibits cell growth in uterine serous carcinoma cells and decreases vascular density by altering vascular permeability parameter K.


**Gefitinib**

**C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>24</sub>ClFN<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>**  
**FW: 446.9 [184475-35-2]**  
≥98%  

EGFR inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in various cancer cells, increases expression of PPARγ, indirectly inhibits HSP70 activity, and promotes differentiation of acute myelogenous leukemia cells.


**Geldanamycin**

**C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>40</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub>**  
**FW: 560.64 [30562-34-6]**  
≥97%  

HSP90 inhibitor. It decreases viral titers and inflammation in models of chikungunya virus infection, accelerates nerve regeneration, and sensitizes various cancer cell lines to the effects of co-administered chemotherapeutics.


**Gemcitabine Hydrochloride**

**C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>11</sub>F<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> • HCl**  
**FW: 299.66 [122111-03-9]**  
≥98%  

Deoxycytidine analog and inhibitor of ribonucleotide reductase and DNA synthesis. It inhibits survival of HIV-1 and FeLuk and induces cell death in pancreatic cancer cells via mitochondrial complexation of MST1 and cyclophilin D.


Gemfibrozil

 Gemfibrozil is a PPARα agonist and enoyl-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol levels. It increases synthesis of lipoprotein lipase, decreasing VLDL, LDL, and triglyceride levels. It also prevents fatty acid synthesis and suppresses growth of Legionella and Mycobacterium.


Gemifloxacin Mesylate

Gemifloxacin mesylate is a bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor that suppresses growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria. It is used to treat bronchitis, COPD, and pneumonia.


Genipin

Genipin is an AChE inhibitor found in Gardenia jasminoides. It attenuates scopolamine-induced memory impairment, induces collagen cross-linking, delays progression of diabetic neuropathy, and suppresses pro-inflammatory cytokine expression.


Geniposide

Geniposide is found in Gardenia. It displays many biological activities, including inducing phase II enzyme expression, increasing insulin secretion in β cells, decreasing hippocampal levels of amyloid-β, and inhibiting collagen-induced platelet aggregation and activity of phospholipase A2.


Geniposidic Acid

Geniposidic acid is found in Eucommia, Castilleja, Plantago, and Gardenia. It exhibits many biological properties, including promoting collagen synthesis, increasing osteoblast proliferation, and inhibiting survival of Kalotermes flavicollis and Crematogaster scutellaris.


Found in various plant sources such as soy. It exhibits a variety of biological activities, including inducing phase II enzyme activity, downregulating hedgehog signaling in hepatocarcinoma cells, inhibiting amyloid-β-induced neurotoxicity, and decreasing body weight, liver weight, lipid levels, and insulin dysregulation in high-fat diet models by inhibiting S6K1 signaling.


SERM found in soy. It is the less active glycoside analog of genistein. It acts as a phytoestrogen, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in ovarian cancer cells, improves bone density and strength, and decreases myosin light chain kinase levels.


Found in Gentiana and Cephalaria. It displays many biological properties, including suppressing expression of NMDA receptors in the anterior cingulate cortex, inhibiting morphine conditioned place preference, and preventing arachidonic acid and PMA-induced superoxide generation.


Geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate analog used in synthesis of vitamins E and K. It induces apoptosis and inhibits growth of various tumor cells, suppresses growth of Mycobacterium, and protects monocytes against statin-induced cytotoxicity.


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<th>Code</th>
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Ginkgolic Acid
Romanicardic acid
C_{22}H_{34}O_{3}  FW: 346.5  [22910-60-7]  ≥98%

HIV protease and fatty acid synthase inhibitor found in Ginkgo. It suppresses HIV infection, inhibits growth of Staphylococcus, Escherichia, and Bacillus, increases activity of PP2C in neurons, and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


Ginkgolic Acid Mixture
Mixture of compounds found in Ginkgo including HIV protease inhibitors and indirect PP2C activators.


Ginkgolide A
GSK-3β inhibitor and potential PXR agonist found in Ginkgo. It decreases phosphorylation of tau protein, prevents neointimal hyperplasia, and decreases anxiety.


Ginkgolide AB
Mixture of ginkgolides A and B found in Ginkgo.


GABA-A receptor, α-1 GlyR, and PAF receptor antagonist found in *Ginkgo*. It suppresses production of TxA2 to inhibit platelet aggregation and inhibits formation of superoxide and hydroxyl radicals.


Ginkgolide C

\[ \text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{11} \quad \text{FW: 440.4} \quad [15291-76-6] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Found in *Ginkgo*. It prevents amyloid-β-induced cell death and suppresses superoxide and hydroxyperoxyl radical formation.


Ginkgolide J

\[ \text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{10} \quad \text{FW: 424.4} \quad [107438-79-9] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Found in *Ginkgo*. It inhibits hair cell apoptosis, decreases lipid accumulation in adipocytes, and induces formation of acidic vesicles, autophagy, and mitochondrial apoptosis in breast cancer stem cells.


Ginkgolides A, B, and C

\[ \text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{11} \quad \text{FW: 440.4} \quad [15291-76-6] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Mixture of Ginkgolides A, B, and C found in *Ginkgo*.

Ginsenoside F1

\[ \text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{4} \quad \text{FW: 638.87} \quad [53963-43-2] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Found in species of *Panax*. It increases levels of IL-2 and IFN-γ, stimulating proliferation of spleen cells.

Ginsenoside Rb1
Arasaponin E1; Gypenoside III; Sanchinoside E1
\[\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{90}\text{O}_{22}\] FW: 1079.27 [68406-26-8] ≥98%
Found in species of *Panax*. It displays several biological activities, including improving energy metabolism by increasing motor activity, food intake, and skeletal muscle ATP content, inhibiting glucose-induced neurotoxicity, and suppressing oxidative stress by activating antioxidative enzyme expression.


Ginsenoside Rb2
Ginsenoside C
\[\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{90}\text{O}_{22}\] FW: 1079.27 [68406-26-8] ≥84%
Found in species of *Panax*. It exhibits several biological activities, including improving bone microarchitecture and bone mineral density, protecting against infection of hemagglutinating virus of Japan, decreasing triglyceride and cholesterol levels, and inhibiting neovascularization and tumor growth in animal models of melanoma.


Ginsenoside Rb3

\[\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{90}\text{O}_{22}\] FW: 1079.27 [68406-26-8] ≥98%
Found in species of *Panax*. It inhibits contractions in aortic rings, decreases blood glucose levels and improves oral glucose tolerance, improves immobility time in the forced swim, tail suspension, and learned helplessness tests, and inhibits oxidative damage.


Ginsenoside Rc
Panaxoside RC
\[\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{90}\text{O}_{22}\] FW: 1079.27 [11021-13-9] ≥98%
AMPK inhibitor and potential TRPV1 antagonist found in species of *Panax*. It exhibits many biological activities, including decreasing oxidative stress, suppressing formalin-induced nociception, and increasing the life span in *Caenorhabditis elegans*.


Ginsenoside Rb1
Arasaponin E1; Gypenoside III; Sanchinoside E1
\[\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{90}\text{O}_{22}\] FW: 1079.27 [11021-14-0] ≥98%
26S proteasome inhibitor and TRPM7 antagonist found in species of *Panax*. It shifts cytokine production toward Th2 phenotype, increases expression of BDNF and NGF, prevents tau phosphorylation, and decreases infarct size and myocyte apoptosis in myocardial ischemia/reperfusion models.


Ginsenoside Rd
Gypenoside VIII
\[\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{90}\text{O}_{22}\] FW: 947.16 [52705-93-8] ≥98%
26S proteasome inhibitor and TRPM7 antagonist found in species of *Panax*. It shifts cytokine production toward Th2 phenotype, increases expression of BDNF and NGF, prevents tau phosphorylation, and decreases infarct size and myocyte apoptosis in myocardial ischemia/reperfusion models.


Ginsenoside Re
Panaxoside RE; Ginsenoside B2
C_{42}H_{72}O_{13} FW: 947.18 [52286-59-6] ≥98%
PPARγ agonist found in species of Panax. It inhibits formation of gastric mucosal lesions, decreases neutrophil infiltration, stimulates CD4+ T cell production, suppresses histamine release in mast cells, and prevents stress-induced anxiety, depression, and cognitive deficits.


Ginsenoside Rg1
Sanchinoside Rg1; Panaxoside A
C_{42}H_{72}O_{14} FW: 801.01 [22427-39-0] ≥98%
Found in species of Panax. It exhibits several biological activities, including limiting decreases in cognitive capacity and neurogenesis, preventing platelet aggregation and fibrinogen binding, inhibiting inflammation and hepatic stellate cell activation, and inducing apoptosis in leukemia cells.


Ginsenoside Rg2
C_{42}H_{72}O_{14} FW: 785.01 [52286-74-5] ≥98%
Found in species of Panax. It inhibits LPS-stimulated production of VCAM-1 and ICAM-1, suppresses hepatic glucose production, and improves neural performance and cognition in animal models of vascular dementia.


Ginsenoside Rg3
C_{42}H_{72}O_{13} FW: 785.01 [38243-03-7] ≥98%
γ2 GABA-A receptor agonist, K_7.1 K^+ channel activator, α10 nAChR antagonist found in species of Panax. It displays many activities, including improving learning and memory deficits, preventing LPS-induced upregulation of pro-inflammatory cytokines, inhibiting tubular formation and migration of endothelial progenitor cells, and suppressing oxidative damage.


Ginsenoside Rg3
C_{42}H_{72}O_{13} FW: 785.01 [38243-03-7] ≥98%
γ2 GABA-A receptor agonist, K_7.1 K^+ channel activator, α10 nAChR antagonist found in species of Panax. It displays many activities, including improving learning and memory deficits, preventing LPS-induced upregulation of pro-inflammatory cytokines, inhibiting tubular formation and migration of endothelial progenitor cells, and suppressing oxidative damage.


Found in species of Panax. It exhibits various biological activities, including enhancing memory and learning, decreasing adipocyte differentiation, inhibiting migration and invasion of hepatocellular carcinoma cells, and suppressing mast cell degranulation and anaphylaxis.


GABA-A receptor positive modulator found in Glycyrrhiza. It promotes fatty acid oxidation, suppresses adipogenesis, improves learning and memory, and inhibits Rho signaling by decreasing FAK and Src activation.


SUL1 antagonist used to treat diabetes. It closes K+ ion channels to stimulate insulin release and decreases H2O2-induced apoptosis and oxidative stress.


### Glimepiride

**HOE-490**

C$_24$H$_34$N$_4$O$_5$S  
FW: 490.62  
[93479-97-1]  
≥98%

ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel blocker used to treat diabetes. It increases insulin secretion and decreases expression and activity of BACE1 and amyloid-β.


### Gliotoxin

C$_{13}$H$_{14}$N$_2$O$_4$S$_2$  
FW: 326.39  
[67-99-2]  
≥98%

Toxin found in *Aspergillus*. It induces apoptosis in cervical cancer cells and chondrosarcoma cells, suppresses the adaptive immune response in leukocytes, and inhibits the proteasome in *Plasmodium falciparum*.


### Glipizide

C$_{24}$H$_{34}$N$_4$O$_5$S  
FW: 445.54  
[29094-61-9]  
≥98%

ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel blocker used to treat diabetes. It also decreases the metabolic clearance rate of insulin.


### GLP-0634

Filgotinib  

C$_{21}$H$_{23}$N$_5$O$_3$S  
FW: 425.5  
[120616-19-9]  
≥98%

JAK1 inhibitor. It suppresses release of pro-inflammatory cytokines in models of rheumatoid arthritis and Crohn’s disease.


### Glucagon (19-29), human

Des(1-18) glucagon; Miniglucagon  

C$_{41}$H$_{89}$N$_{15}$O$_{18}$S  
FW: 1352.54  
[64790-15-4]  
≥95%

Endogenous glucagon fragment and potential Ca²⁺ channel blocker. It is released with glucagon and inhibits β-cell insulin secretion.


### Glucagon-like Peptide I (7-37)

Insulinotropin; Tglp-1; GLP-1  

C$_{15}$H$_{28}$N$_{10}$O$_{7}$S  
FW: 3355.67  
[106612-94-6]  
≥95%

Endogenous GLP-1 fragment and GLP1 receptor agonist involved in insulin secretion and feeding behavior. It decreases food intake and glucagon levels and slows gastric emptying.

Glucagon-like Peptide I Amide (7-36), human

GLP-1

\[ C_{16}H_{29}N_{40}O_{43} \]

FW: 3297.7 [107444-51-9] ≥95%

Endogenous GLP-1 fragment and GLP1 receptor agonist involved in insulin secretion and feeding behavior. It decreases food intake and glucagon levels and slows gastric emptying.


Glucagon-like Peptide II, human

GLP-2

\[ C_{15}H_{23}N_{40}O_{45} \]

FW: 3922.38 [223460-79-5] ≥95%

Endogenous GLP-2 receptor agonist involved in intestinal function. It increases intestinal blood flow, decreases mean arterial pressure, potentiates L-type voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channels, and inhibits intestinal chemotherapy-induced mucosal atrophy.


Glucagon-like Peptide II, rat

GLP-2

\[ C_{16}H_{24}N_{40}O_{45} \]

FW: 3796.22 [195262-56-7] ≥95%

Endogenous GLP-2 receptor agonist involved in intestinal function. It increases intestinal blood flow, decreases mean arterial pressure, potentiates L-type voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channels, and inhibits intestinal chemotherapy-induced mucosal atrophy.


Glucagon-like Peptide II, rat [Ala19]

GLP-2

\[ C_{16}H_{24}N_{40}O_{45} \]

FW: 3766.2 [89750-15-2] ≥95%

GLP-2 derivative and GLP-2 receptor agonist involved in intestinal function. It increases intestinal blood flow, decreases mean arterial pressure, potentiates L-type voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channels, and inhibits intestinal chemotherapy-induced mucosal atrophy.


Glucagon, human

HG-factor

\[ C_{15}H_{23}N_{40}O_{45} \]

FW: 3482.78 [16941-32-5] ≥98%

Endogenous glucagon receptor agonist that counteracts insulin, increases glucose levels, and is used to treat severe hypoglycemia and anaphylactic shock. It also decreases blood pressure.


Oxidized non-cyclic hexose sugar. It may inhibit carcinogenesis and proliferation of cancer cells.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>G4781 Glucoraphanin Potassium</strong></td>
<td>C_{12}H_{22}KNO_{10}S_{3} • xH_{2}O</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural product found in cruciferous vegetables. It decreases inflammation in models of spinal cord injury, suppresses stress-induced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and prevents DAT degradation and neuronal apoptosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G4782 Glucoraphenin Potassium</strong></td>
<td>C_{12}H_{22}KNO_{10}S_{3} • xH_{2}O</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural product found in cruciferous vegetables. It increases activity and expression of antioxidative enzymes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G4580 Glucosamine Hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td>C_{6}H_{13}NO_{5} • HCl</td>
<td>≥96%</td>
<td>25 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Endogenous amino acid sugar involved in cartilage development. It is used in dietary supplements to improve joint function. It also decreases N-glycosylation of gp130 to inhibit proliferation of prostate cancer cells and decreases TGF-β1-induced expression of collagen I, fibronec- tin, and α-SMA to prevent fibrosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G4581 Glucosamine Sulfate Potassium</strong></td>
<td>C_{6}H_{14}NO_{5}SO_{4} • 2KCl</td>
<td>≥96%</td>
<td>100 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Endogenous amino acid sugar involved in cartilage development. It is used in dietary supplements to improve joint function. It also decreases N-glycosylation of gp130 to inhibit proliferation of prostate cancer cells and decreases TGF-β1-induced expression of collagen I, fibronec- tin, and α-SMA to prevent fibrosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G4796 Glycerol Monolaurate</strong></td>
<td>C_{15}H_{30}O_{4}</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>25 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Surfactant and emulsifier found in coconut oil. It inhibits growth of Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Gardnerella, Candida, and Haemophilus and decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Carcinogen and metabolite of acrylamide that induces DNA adduct formation and mutations.


G4596

Glycidamide
Oxirane-2-carboxamide
C₆H₄NO₂ FW: 87.08 [5694-00-8] ≥98%

Found in soy and red clover. It exhibits a variety of biological activities, including increasing Nrf2-related antioxidative signaling, preventing invasion in glioma cells, destabilizing amyloid-β aggregates and preventing fibroblast assembly, and inhibiting osteoclast generation.


G4798

Glycitein
C₃H₅NO₂ FW: 55.08 [5694-00-8] ≥98%

TAS2R agonist found in soy. It suppresses invasive activity of glioma cells, increases proliferation of mouse bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts, and inhibits adipocytic transdifferentiation of osteoblasts.


G4799

Glycogen
C₁₆H₁₂O₅ FW: 284.26 [40957-83-3] ≥98%

TAS2R agonist found in soy. It suppresses inactive activity of glioma cells, increases proliferation of mouse bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts, and inhibits adipocytic transdifferentiation of osteoblasts.


G6000

Glycoprotein 38
Podoplanin; gp38
C₁₃₃H₂₀₉N₄₁O₃₈S₂ FW: 3054.53 ≥95%

Endogenous beta-endorphin derivative. It decreases serum creatine kinase, lactate dehydrogenase, and lactic acid in burn injury models, improves cardiac contractility, suppresses IL-1β-induced thermogenesis and prostaglandin E2 production, and inhibits opioid-induced dopamine signaling.


**18β-Glycyrrhetinic Acid**

Enoxolone; Uralenic acid

C_{30}H_{46}O_{4} FW: 470.68 [471-53-4] ≥98%

Commercial flavorant found in *Glycyrrhiza*. It inhibits 15-HPGDH and blocks hERG and KCNA3/Kv1.3 K+ channels. It prevents production of IL-2 and activation of T cells, induces apoptosis in non-small cell lung cancer cells, and decreases plasma lipid levels, fat weight, and body weight.


**Glycyrrhizic Acid Ammonium Trihydrate**

C_{42}H_{65}NO_{16} • 3H_{2}O FW: 894.03 [53956-04-0] ≥93%

Commercial flavorant and emulsifier found in *Glycyrrhiza*. It inhibits 11β-HSD and is used to treat herpes virus infection. It inhibits viral entry to host cells, prevents glial inflammation and kainic acid-induced neuronal death, and suppresses DMH-induced carcinogenesis.


**LRRK2 inhibitor.** It may suppress the development of neurodegenerative disorders.


**Abl inhibitor.** It suppresses Bcr-abl-dependent cell proliferation, induces differentiation of osteoclasts, inhibits resorption of mature osteoclasts, and prevents phagocytosis in bone marrow-derived macrophages.


**Synthetic GnRH derivative and GnRH receptor agonist used to treat endometriosis. It induces release of FSH and LH, inhibits testosteron- one activation of androgen receptors, and suppresses proliferation of prostate cancer cells.**


GnRH receptor agonist used to treat hormone-sensitive cancers and for in vitro fertilization. It induces release of FSH and LH, increases bone elongation, and suppresses proliferation of prostate cancer cells.


Calcineurin and PKC inhibitor found in *Gossypium*. It displays a variety of biological activities, including stimulating spermatogenesis arrest, inactivating HIV-1, suppressing T cell activation, and inducing apoptosis in myeloma cells.


Inhibitor of Bcl-2, Bcl-xl, and sialyl transferase. It enhances apoptosis in breast cancer cells, delays the onset of androgen-independent prostate cancer, suppresses growth of gram negative bacteria, and inhibits spermatogenesis.


5-HT3 receptor antagonist that decreases nausea and post-inflammatory visceral sensitivity in colitis models.


**Granuliberin R**

C\(_{10}\)H\(_{11}\)N\(_3\)O\(_{14}\)  
FW: 1422.71  
[64704-41-2]  
≥95%

Found in amphibian skin. It induces histamine release and increases K\(^+\) efflux. It also inhibits basal gingival epithelial cell proliferation.


**Green Tea Polyphenols**

Extract containing catechins and flavonoids found in *Camilla sinensis* (green tea). Components of this extract suppress microbial infection, inflammation, oxidative damage, and carcinogenesis.


**Growth Hormone Releasing Factor (1-44), human**

Somatotelin; Somatotiberin; GHRH: GHRH  
C\(_{215}\)H\(_{358}\)N\(_{72}\)O\(_{66}\)S\(_{1}\)  
FW: 5039.7  
[83930-13-6]  
≥95%

Endogenous peptide GHRH receptor agonist involved in growth hormone secretion. It promotes non-REM slow wave sleep, decreases fat synthesis in adipose tissue, and stimulates activity of plasminogen activator, playing a role in follicular development.


**Growth Hormone Releasing Factor, cow**

GHRF: GHRH  
C\(_{220}\)H\(_{366}\)N\(_{72}\)O\(_{66}\)S\(_{1}\)  
FW: 5107.88  
[88894-91-1]  
≥95%

Endogenous GHRH receptor agonist involved in growth hormone secretion. It promotes non-REM slow wave sleep, decreases fat synthesis in adipose tissue, stimulates activity of plasminogen activator, and plays a role in follicular development.


**Growth Hormone Releasing Factor, human**

GHRF: GHRH  
C\(_{215}\)H\(_{358}\)N\(_{72}\)O\(_{66}\)S  
FW: 5039.7  
[83930-13-6]  
≥98%

Endogenous GHRH receptor agonist that increases growth hormone production. It also increases locomotor activity, inhibits myosin light chain kinase activity, and enhances FSH-induced steroidogenesis.


**Growth Hormone Releasing Factor, mouse**

GHRF: GHRH  
C\(_{222}\)H\(_{370}\)N\(_{72}\)O\(_{66}\)S\(_{1}\)  
FW: 5032.85  
≥95%

Endogenous GHRH receptor agonist involved in growth hormone secretion. It promotes non-REM slow wave sleep, decreases fat synthesis in adipose tissue, stimulates activity of plasminogen activator, and plays a role in follicular development.

Endogenous GHRH receptor agonist involved in growth hormone secretion. It promotes non-REM slow wave sleep, decreases fat synthesis in adipose tissue, stimulates activity of plasminogen activator, and plays a role in follicular development.


EZH2 HMT inhibitor active against Y641 and A677 EZH2 mutants. It inhibits proliferation of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma cells.


EZH2 HMT inhibitor. It inhibits cell invasion and cell growth in epithelial ovarian cancer cells.


ROCK1/2 inhibitor and potential RSK and p70S6K inhibitor. It decreases mean arterial pressure in hypertension models.


PLK1 inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation, invasion, and colony formation and induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in glioblastoma cells.


Akt inhibitor. It induces apoptosis and inhibits cell growth in lung cancer models.


MEK1/2 inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in colorectal cancer models.


ALK and IGF-1R inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in models of large-cell lymphoma, neuroblastoma, and non-small cell lung cancer.


InsR and IGF-1R inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits cellular proliferation and tumor growth in models of multiple myeloma and Ewing’s sarcoma.


p110α PI3K and mTOR inhibitor. It inhibits proliferation of various cancer cells.


PERK inhibitor. It suppresses growth of tumor xenografts.


p110β PI3K inhibitor. It suppresses proliferation of glioblastoma cells, prostate cancer cells, and endometrial cancer cells.

Wip1 inhibitor. It inhibits cell growth and tumor growth in lymphoma and neuroblastoma models.


SN

H

N

H

O

≥98%

G7240
GSK-2830371
NEW
5 mg
10 mg

C_{19}H_{22}CIN_{5}O_{5}
FW: 461.02
[1404456-53-6]
≥98%

6-N-octylaminouracil; 6-OAU

G7862
GTPL-5846
NEW
5 mg
25 mg

C_{10}H_{14}O_{4}
FW: 198.22
[93-14-1]
≥98%

G8101
Guaifenesin
Glycerol guaiacolate

G8103
Guanylin, human

H-Pro-Gly-Thr-Cys-Glu-Ile-Cys-Ala-
Tyr-Ala-Ala-Cys-Thr-Gly-Cys-OH
(Cys4-Cys12, Cys7-Cys15)

G8104
Guanylin, rat/mouse

H-Pro-Asn-Thr-Cys-Glu-Ile-Cys-
Ala-Ala-Cys-Thr-Gly-Cys-OH
(Cys4-Cys12, Cys7-Cys15)

G8225
Guggulsterone

FXR antagonist found in myrrh. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including disrupting cytoskeletal organization, inhibiting doxorubicin-induced toxicity in cardiomyocytes, inducing apoptosis in hepatic stellate cells, and preventing preadipocyte differentiation.


Inhibitor of c-Raf used to study Ras/Raf-1/ERK signaling. It prevents
desuccinylation activity of Sirt5, alters DNA repair mechanisms, and
suppresses 6-OHDA-induced neurotoxicity.

Suenkel B, Fischer F, Steegborn C. Inhibition of the human deacylase Sirtuin 5 by the indole GW5074. Bioorg

Li J, Fan Y, Zhang YN, et al. The Raf-1 inhibitor GW5074 and the ERK1/2 pathway inhibitor U0126 ameliorate

Activin receptor-like kinase 5 inhibitor that suppresses TGF-β activity.
It increases survival in studies of Trypanosoma infection, attenuates
systolic dysfunction and left ventricular remodeling, and decreases
the occurrence of renal fibrosis.

de Oliveira FL, Araújo-Jorge TC, de Souza EM, et al. Oral administration of GW788388, an inhibitor of

Tan SM, Zhang Y, Connelly KA, et al. Targeted inhibition of activin receptor-like kinase 5 signaling
attenuates cardiac dysfunction following myocardial infarction. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 2010
May;298(5):H1415-25. PMID: 20154262.

Petersen M, Thorikay M, Deckers M, et al. Oral administration of GW788388, an inhibitor of TGF-beta type I and

Antagonist at nAChRs found in Karenia. It produces neuromuscular
block and decreases accumulation of amyloid-β and phosphorylation
of tau.

on the mouse neuromuscular system in vivo. Toxicon. 2013 Dec 1;75:27-34. PMID: 23954513.

Hauser TA, Hepler CD, Kombo DC, et al. Comparison of acetylcholine receptor interactions of the marine toxins,


PKC and PKG inhibitor used to study protein kinase signaling.

Chen JJ, Zhang J, Cai Y, et al.  C-type natriuretic peptide inhibiting vascular calcification might involve decreas-
ing bone morphogenic protein 2 and osteopontin levels. Mol Cell Biochem. 2014 Jul;392(1-2):65-76. PMID:
24710639.

Zhang Y, Bao S, Kuang Z, et al. Urotensin II promotes monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 expression in aortic

PKA inhibitor that modulates Ca^{2+} signaling.

Sui HY, Luan HY, Liu YJ. Involvement of protein kinase A activation and phospholipase A(2) inhibition in the
adenosine-activated basolateral 50 pS K(+) channels in the thick ascending limb of the rat kidney. Sheng Li Xue

Hou L, Wang X. PKC and PKA, but not PKG mediate LPS-induced CGRP release and [Ca(2+)](i) elevation in

Inhibitor of PKA used to study protein kinase signaling. It may also
inhibit ROCK, S6K1, MSK1, MAPKAP-K1b, and PKBa.

Choi S, Kim MV, Joo KY, et al. Modafinil inhibits K(Ca)3.1 currents and muscle contraction via a cAMP-depen-

Rogers RC, Hermann GE. Tumor necrosis factor activation of vagal afferent terminal calcium is blocked by
Haloperidol

C_{21}H_{23}ClFNO_{2}  FW: 375.86  [52-86-8]  ≥95%

Agonist at σ2 receptors and antagonist at α1-adrenergic receptors, dopamine D2 receptors, 5-HT2A receptors, and σ1 receptors. It is used to treat mood and personality disorders.


Harringtonine

C_{17}H_{37}NO_{9}  FW: 531.59  [26833-85-2]  ≥97%

Found in Cephalotaxus. It immobilizes initiated ribosomes, inhibiting protein translation by blocking the ribosomal A site. It suppresses viral replication and protein expression in chikungunya virus infection, inhibits cell growth in acute promyelocytic leukemia cells, and induces apoptosis in leukemia cells.


Helodermatona

C_{18}H_{35}N_{20}O_{20}  FW: 3843.47  [89468-62-2]  ≥98%

Helodermatona analog found in Heloderm. It decreases blood pressure and inhibits proliferation of small cell lung cancer cells.


Exendin 2

H-His-Ser-Asp-Ala-Ile-Phe-Thr-Glu-Glu-Tyr-Ser-Lys-Leu-Leu-Ala-Lys-Leu-Ala-Leu-Glu-Ser-Arg-Thr-Ser-Pro-Pro-NH_{2}  

≥95%

VIP-family peptide found in Heloderma. It decreases blood pressure and increases plasma glucagon levels.


Exendin 1

H-His-Ser-Asp-Ala-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ala-Glu-Tyr-Ser-Lys-Leu-Leu-Ala-Lys-Leu-Ala-Leu-Glu-Ser-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ser-OH  

≥95%

VIP-family peptide found in Heloderma. It decreases blood pressure and increases plasma glucagon levels.

Hematagglutinin-1 Peptide

HA1 fragment 98-106; HA tag peptide; Influenza Hemagglutinin Peptide

\[ C_{13}H_{28}N_5O_{17} \]  
FW: 1102.18  
≥95%

Hemagglutinin epitope that binds B cells and T cells.


Hemagglutinin-7

\[ C_{13}H_{28}N_5O_{17} \]  
FW: 997.12  
≥95%

Endogenous opioid receptor agonist and ACE inhibitor derived from the β-chain of hemoglobin. It decreases nociception and blood pressure.


Heparin Sodium

4,000-6,000 Da  
[9041-08-1]  
≥98%

Endogenous glycosaminoglycan produced by mast cells and basophils. It binds antithrombin III, activating the protein and inhibiting binding and activation of thrombin and Factor Xa. It also binds ALK.


Heparin-binding Peptide

Fibronectin Adhesion-Promoting Peptide

\[ C_4H_8N_2O_6Pt \]  
FW: 471.36  
≥98%

Platinum-based DNA cross-linker used to treat gastric cancer. It inhibits growth of head and neck squamous cell cancer cells.


Peptide fragment of HER2/neu/erbB2 receptor. It is associated with breast cancer and other cancers.


Inhibitor of HSP90, PKC, Src, and Bcr-Abl. Inhibits proliferation of chronic myelogenous leukemia cells.

Kasai S, Kikuchi H. The inhibitory mechanisms of the tyrosine kinase inhibitors herbimycin a, genistein, and tyrphostin B48 with regard to the function of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor in Caco-2 cells. Biosci Biotechnol Biochem. 2010;74(1):36-43. PMID: 20057149.

Inhibitor of HSP90, PKC, Src, and Bcr-Abl. Inhibits proliferation of chronic myelogenous leukemia cells.


Cyanidanon 4’-methyl ether 1626

COX-2 inhibitor found in citrus plants. It exhibits several biological activities, including decreasing levels of LDL, triglycerides, and total lipids, suppressing carrageenan-induced edema and inflammation, and preventing hormone-released changes in bone volume and thickness.


Pesticide and demethylation inhibitor that prevents sterol synthesis and disrupts membrane function. It also induces production of apigenin-7-glucoside and other antioxidative compounds and inhibits growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria.


Non-depolarizing NMJ blocker and nAChR antagonist. It has previously been used to treat hypertension. It inhibits sympathetic nervous system activity and acts as a skeletal muscle relaxant.


Synthetic ghrelin analog and ghrelin receptor agonist. It protects cardiac function in myocardial infarction models, prevents deposition of collagen and suppresses collagen expression, and decreases ovulation and number of offspring produced.


Examorelin

Synthetic ER agonist, microtubule polymerization inhibitor, and potential carcinogen. It induces mitotic arrest, aneuploidy, and DNA adduct formation.


H1695  S-Hexylglutathione
C_{16}H_{24}N_{2}O_{5}S  
FW: 391.5  [24425-56-7]  ≥98%

Glutathione-S-transferase inhibitor used to study the effects of phase II enzymes and glutathione.


H3272  His Tag
His-His-His-His-His

Polyhistidine tag; Hex histidine tag
C_{16}H_{24}N_{6}O_{5}  FW: 282.85  ≥98%

Six-histidine peptide used for affinity column purification of proteins and peptides.


H3273  Histatin 5
His-Asp-Ser-His-Ala-Lys-Ala-Arg-His-Cys-Lys-Phe-Leu-Arg-Glu-Lys-Arg

C_{16}H_{30}N_{30}O_{33}  FW: 3036.36  [115966-62-8]  ≥95%

Salivary gland peptide that binds bacterial DNA. It inhibits production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and causes ion flux-induced cell death of Candida.


H3277  Histrelin Acetate
Pyr-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-D-His(Bzl)-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt

His-Cys-Lys-Phe-Trp-Trp
C_{66}H_{86}N_{18}O_{12}  FW: 1323.52  [76712-82-8]  ≥95%

GnRH analog and GnRH receptor agonist used to treat precocious puberty and to suppress estrogen and testosterone levels in prostate cancer patients. Over chronic administration, it decreases release of FSH and LH.


H3275  HIV Integrase Protein Inhibitor HCKFWW
His-Cys-Lys-Phe-Trp-Trp
C_{54}H_{66}N_{10}O_{15}  FW: 906.1  ≥95%

Inhibitor of HIV integrase-mediated 3' processing and integration. It is active against HIV-1, HIV-2, FIV, and Moloney murine leukemia virus.


H3274  HIV p17 Gag (77-85)
Ser-Leu-Tyr-Asn-Thr-Val-Ala-Thr-Leu

Ac-Ala-Arg-Val-Leu-Ala-Glu-Ala-NH2
C_{35}H_{50}N_{10}O_{10}  FW: 769.9  ≥98%

Immunodominant HIV Gag epitope peptide used to prime activated CD8+ cytotoxic T cells.


H3276  HIV Protease Substrate ARVLAEA
A2-Ala-Arg-Val-Leu-Ala-Glu-Ala-NH2
C_{35}H_{50}N_{10}O_{10}  FW: 769.9  ≥98%

HIV protease epitope that binds the capsid CA-p2 cleavage site.

### H5748

**D,L-Homocysteine Thiolactone Hydrochloride**

C<sub>H</sub>NOS • HCl  
FW: 153.63  
[6038-19-3]  
≥98%

Cysteine derivative that binds to and induces conformational changes in various plasma proteins, slowing coagulation and inducing oxidative stress. It decreases left ventricular systolic blood pressure and cardiac force and induces seizures in vivo.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### H5750

**Homoharringtonine**

C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
FW: 266.33  
[35354-74-6]  
≥98%

Found in *Cephalotaxus* that blocks the A site of ribosomes, inhibiting ribosomal protein synthesis. It is used to treat chronic myelogenous leukemia. It also decreases CD34+ CD117+ cell levels.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### H5654

**Honokiol**

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
FW: 261.28  
≥98%

GABA-A receptor potentiator and PPARγ agonist found in species of *Magnolia*. It inhibits angiogenesis in epithelial cells, suppresses growth and proliferation in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells, decreases platelet aggregation, and suppresses cell entry and replication of hepatitis C virus and HIV-1.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### H2876

**H-Trp-Gly-OH**

C<sub>1</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
FW: 261.28  
≥98%

Used to study UV absorption and fluorescence.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### H8048

**Human Follicular Gonadotropin Releasing Peptide**

Thr-Asp-Thr-Ser-His-Asp-Gln-Asp-His-Pro-Thr-Phe-Asp-His-Pro-Val-His  
FW: 1651.6  
≥98%

Stimulates release of LH and FSH.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### H3278

**HIV Reverse Transcriptase A2.1 Peptide**

H-Ile-Leu-Lys-Glu-Pro-Val-His-Gly-Val-OH  
FW: 991.21  
≥95%

HIV-1 reverse transcriptase A2.1 epitope recognizable by CD8+ T cells.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[www.lktlabs.com](http://www.lktlabs.com)

To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
### H9280
#### Humanin, human

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C₁₉H₂₅N₆O₇S₂</td>
<td>2687.28</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous FPRL1/2 receptor agonist. It increases levels of antioxidative enzymes and inhibits amyloid-β-induced neuronal death.


### H8162
#### (−)-Huperzine A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C₁₅H₁₈N₂O</td>
<td>242.32</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AChE inhibitor and NMDA receptor antagonist found in *Huperzia serrata*. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including improving cognition, memory, and mood, protecting against organophosphate-induced seizure and status epilepticus, and blocking chemical, thermal, and mechanical pain stimulation.


### H9801
#### Hyaluronic Acid Sodium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(C₁₄H₂₀NO₁₁Na)n</td>
<td>~1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous anionic non-sulfated glycosaminoglycan found in connective tissue and synovial fluid. It binds cell surface proteins and causes inflammation.


### H9614
#### Hydrochlorothiazide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C₇H₈ClN₃O₄S₂</td>
<td>297.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thiazide diuretic, NCCT inhibitor, and carbonic anhydrase I inhibitor used to treat hypertension and chronic kidney disease. It decreases Na⁺ reabsorption and blood volume, increases reabsorption of Ca²⁺, and enhances production of TT dimers under UV A light.


### H9611
#### Hydrocortisone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C₂₁H₃₀O₅</td>
<td>362.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous hormone and glucocorticoid receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It is used to treat dermatologic diseases and severe allergic reactions. It stimulates gluconeogenesis, inhibits inflammatory cytokine production, and shifts the immune response from Th1 to Th2 subtype.


Glucocorticoid receptor agonist involved in stress signaling used to treat skin diseases and allergic reactions. It stimulates gluconeogenesis, inhibits inflammatory cytokine production, and shifts the immune response from Th1 to Th2 subtype.


Oxidoreductant and potential topoisomerase II inhibitor commercially used in skin whitening treatments and photography development. It may induce DNA damage.


SERM and active metabolite of tamoxifen. The E isomer is less active than the Z isomer. It induces autophagy, vacuole formation, and KRAS degradation in cancer cells and decreases contractility in myocytes.


SERM and active metabolite of tamoxifen. The Z isomer is more active than the E isomer. It induces autophagy, vacuole formation, and KRAS degradation in cancer cells and decreases contractility in myocytes.


SERM and active metabolite of tamoxifen. It is a mixture of cis and trans isomers. It induces autophagy, vacuole formation, and KRAS degradation in cancer cells and decreases contractility in myocytes.


Fetal hemoglobin stimulator and ribonucleotide reductase inhibitor used to treat sickle cell anemia, myeloproliferative disorders, and leukemias. It decreases the production of deoxynucleotides and also increases levels of NO in the blood.


Hydroxycarbamide

CH$_2$N$_2$O$_2$ FW: 76.06 [127-07-1] ≥98%

Histamine H1 receptor inverse agonist and antagonist at 5-HT2A receptors, dopamine D1/D2 receptors, and α1-adrenergic receptors. It also acts as a FIASMA, decrease allergic responses, and induces sedation.


Hygromycin B

C$_{21}$H$_{27}$ClN$_2$O$_2$ • 2HCl FW: 447.83 [2192-20-3] ≥98%

Protein translocation inhibitor that suppresses protein and RNA synthesis of bacteria and viruses by inducing misreadings during translation.


Hydroxyurea

CH$_2$N$_2$O$_2$ FW: 76.06 [127-07-1] ≥98%

A voltage-gated Na$^+$ channel modulator found in Aconitum. It inhibits end plate potentials in isolated phrenic nerve-diaphragm muscles, blocking transmission at the neuromuscular junction.


Hyperforin Dicyclohexylammonium

C$_{35}$H$_{52}$O$_4$ • C$_{12}$H$_{23}$N FW: 718.1 [238074-03-8] ≥97%

Stable salt form of hyperforin, a compound found in Hypericum perforatum. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in chronic myelogenous leukemia cells, prevents LPS- and substance P-induced release of IL-6 in astrocytoma cells, and suppresses the development of croton oil-induced edema.


Inhibitor of dopamine β-hydroxylase, proteasomes and N-type and P/Q-type Ca2+ channels found in Hypericum. It decreases activation of PKC and neuropathic pain and induces apoptosis and cell death in epidermoid carcinoma cells when stimulated with UV light.


It prevents MHC II antigen presentation, increases levels of ROS, and induces cell wall damage in Staphylococcus, Salmonella, Escherichia, and Bacillus.


It causes DNA strand breakage, induces apoptosis in ovarian cancer cells, and inhibits proliferation of Staphylococcus by increasing ROS levels and damaging cell walls.


Found in Setophoma. It inhibits cell survival in melanoma and colon cancer cells and disrupts cell wall and endomembrane function in species of Pernophythora.


Endogenous xanthine derivative. It is used as a biomarker to indicate freshness in commercial meat and fish consumption.


**Synthetic ER antagonist used to prevent preterm birth.**


---

**17α-Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate**

C_{27}H_{40}O_{4}  
FW: 428.6  
[630-56-8]  
≥98%

**2-Hydroxyestriadiol**

C_{18}H_{24}O_{3}  
FW: 288.38  
[362-05-0]  
≥98%

 Estradiol metabolite with low affinity for ERs. It decreases release of prostaglandin E2, suppresses H_{2}O_{2}-induced oxidative damage, and inhibits HIF-1α signaling.


---

**2-Hydroxyflutamide**

C_{11}H_{11}F_{3}N_{2}O_{4}  
FW: 292.21  
[52806-53-8]  
≥98%

Non-steroidal androgen receptor antagonist. It inhibits IL-6 production in osteoblasts and enhances cytotoxicity of co-administered chemotherapeutics in prostate cancer cells.


---

**2-n-Heptylfuran**

C_{11}H_{18}O  
FW: 166.27  
[3777-71-7]  
≥98%

Antioxidant found in cooked meat. It induces phase II enzyme activity and inhibits benzo[a]pyrene-induced tumor development.


---

**7-Hydroxyaristolochic Acid A**

C_{17}H_{11}NO_{8}  
FW: 357.27  
≥95%

Aristolochic acid derivative found in Asarum. It may display carcinogenic activity.


---

**N-((4-Hydroxyphenyl)retinamide**

C_{26}H_{33}NO_{2}  
FW: 391.55  
[65646-68-6]  
≥98%

Synthetic vitamin A analog that binds RBP4 and inhibits Des1. It increases ceramide levels, decreases levels of total cholesterol and triglycerides, and improves insulin sensitivity.


Endogenous amino acid and precursor of 5-HT and melatonin found in dietary supplements. It decreases depression- and anxiety-related behaviors, shifts circadian rhythms, and inhibits UV-induced apoptosis in monocytes.


Serotonin/melatonin analog found in various plant and food sources and Trypanosoma brucei. It is used as a biomarker for recent alcohol consumption and causes sleeping sickness. It also inhibits oxidation of LDL.


Ergocalciferol metabolite and VDR agonist used as a dietary supplement to restore bone mineralization and regulate Ca²⁺ homeostasis. Low levels of 25-OH D2 may be associated with the development of Alzheimer’s disease.


Calcifediol; Calcidiol; 25-Hydroxycholecalciferol. It is used to treat osteoporosis. It increases bone mineral density, prevents resorption, and decreases osteoclast activity. It may inhibit angiogenesis.


Sulforaphane homolog and antioxidant. It induces phase II enzyme activity and suppresses CDK expression, inducing apoptosis in cancer cells.


Iberin
3-Methylsulfinylpropyl isothiocyanate
C₇H₉NOS₂ FW: 163.26  [505-44-2] ≥97%

Iberin is a sulforaphane homolog and antioxidant found in cruciferous vegetables. It stimulates activation of Nrf2, upregulates expression of p21, and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


R-(−)-Iberin
3-Methylsulfinylpropyl isothiocyanate
C₇H₉NOS₂ FW: 163.26 ≥98%

R-(−)-Iberin is a natural product and homolog of sulforaphane found in cruciferous vegetables. It stimulates activation of Nrf2, upregulates expression of p21, and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


Iberverin
3-Methyl-mercaptopropyl isothiocyanate
C₇H₈NS₂ FW: 147.26 [505-79-3] ≥98%

Iberverin is a sulforaphane homolog and antioxidant found in cruciferous vegetables. It induces phase II enzyme activity and decreases expression of androgen receptors in prostate cancer cells.


I-BET151
GSK1210151A
C₂₃H₂₁N₅O₃ FW: 415.44 [1300031-49-5]

I-BET151 is a BRD2/3/4 inhibitor. It induces apoptosis and inhibits proliferation in various cancer cell lines and suppresses the development of bacteria-induced inflammation and sepsis.


Ibudilast
C₁₄H₁₈N₂O FW: 230.31 [50847-11-5] ≥98%

Ibudilast is a PDE3/5 inhibitor and LTD4 receptor antagonist used to treat asthma and stroke. It increases cerebral blood flow in several brain regions after ischemic stroke, prevents glial cell activation, and inhibits HIV-1 Tat-induced production of TNF-α.


Ibuprofen

C_{13}H_{18}O_2  
FW: 206.28  
[15687-27-1]  
≥98%

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat pain, inflammation, and fever. Chronic administration decreases incidence of Alzheimer’s disease.


S-(+)-Ibuprofen

C_{13}H_{18}O_2  
FW: 206.28  
[51146-56-6]  
≥98%

Optically active isomer of ibuprofen, NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat pain and inflammation. It also protects against the development of Alzheimer’s disease.


IC-87114

C_{16}H_{21}N_7O  
FW: 397.43  
[371242-69-2]  
≥98%

Inhibitor of p110δ PI3K. It inhibits airway infiltration of lymphocytes, neutrophils, and eosinophils, impairs cardiac and vascular differentiation, and decreases infiltration of inflammatory cells into pancreatic islets.


Icariin

C_{33}H_{40}O_{15}  
FW: 676.66  
[489-32-7]  
≥97%

PDE5 inhibitor found in Epimedium. It displays many activities, including inhibiting AAPH-induced oxidative DNA damage, decreasing immobility time in the forced swim test, and suppressing osteoclast growth and differentiation.


Icaritin

C_{21}H_{20}O_6  
FW: 368.38  
[118525-40-9]  
≥98%

Phytoestrogen found in Epimedium. It increases glucocorticoid receptor and BDNF mRNA in the hippocampus, prevents development of social avoidance, and decreases levels of IL-6 and TNF-α.


Icilin

**AG 3-5**

C_{16}H_{13}N_{3}O_{4}  
FW: 311.3  
[36945-98-9]  ≥98%

TRPM8 agonist and potential TRPV3 inhibitor. Induces short-term hyperalgesia and long-term analgesia. It also decreases levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines and induces cell cycle arrest in prostate cancer cells.


**I1400**

Idarubicin Hydrochloride

C_{20}H_{22}NO_{5}• HCl  
FW: 533.96  
[57852-57-0]  ≥98%

DNA intercalator and topoisomerase II inhibitor used to treat leukemias. It induces double-stranded DNA breakage and causes histone eviction.


**I1418**

Idebenone

C_{10}H_{22}O_{4}  
FW: 324.41  
[58186-27-9]  ≥98%

Synthetic quinone CoQ analog that promotes mitochondrial respiration, inhibits lipoperoxide formation, and stimulates ATP production. It also improves cognitive function and decreases cardiac inflammation and fibrosis.


**I1257**

Idoxuridine

C_{9}H_{11}IN_{2}O_{5}  
FW: 354.1  
[54-42-2]  ≥98%

Deoxyuridine analog and DNA chain terminator used to treat ocular herpes infections. It also increases radiation- and chemotherapy-induced damage in glioma cells.


**I2056**

Ifosfamide

C_{7}H_{13}ClN_{2}O_{2}P  
FW: 261.09  
[3778-73-2]  ≥98%

DNA alkylator used to treat various cancers. It is highly cytotoxic.


Ikarugamycin

Protein translation inhibitor. It also inhibits CCP-dependent phagocytosis and inhibits uptake of oxidized LDL in macrophages.


Iloperidone

Antagonist at dopamine D2 receptors and 5-HT2A receptors and potential inhibitor of hERG K⁺ channels used to treat schizophrenia. It may prolong the cardiac QT interval and induce ventricular tachycardia.


Imatibin Mesylate

Inhibitor of Abl, c-Kit, and PDGFR used to treat Philadelphia chromosome-positive leukemias. It also accelerates erythroblast differentiation and inhibits melanogenesis.


Imazalil

Enilconazole

Inhibitor of 14-α demethylase, aromatase, and androgen receptors that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It also alters neural differentiation and displays teratogenic effects in vertebrate development.


Imipenem Monohydrate

Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis. It is especially active against *Pseudomonas* and *Enterococcus*.


### Imiquimod

**R-837**  
\[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{FW: 240.3 [99011-02-6]} \geq 99.5\%\]

Imidazoquinoline nucleoside analog, TLR-7/8 agonist, KCNA1/Kv1.1 and KCNA2/Kv1.2 K⁺ channel partial agonist, and TREK-1/K2P2 and TRAAK/K2P4 K⁺ channel blocker used to modulate immune signaling. It stimulates Th1-based immune responses, induces apoptosis in squamous cell carcinoma cells, suppresses hedgehog signaling, and increases action potential duration and excitability of DRG neurons.


### Imperatorin

\[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4\text{FW: 270.28 [482-44-0]} \geq 98\%\]

Inhibitor of AChE, BChe, and voltage-gated Na⁺ channels. It displays several activities, including decreasing levels of angiotensin II, inducing NO-regulated vasodilation, inhibiting growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria, and improving memory acquisition and consolidation processes.


### Inauhzin

\[\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_5\text{OS}_2\text{FW: 469.58 [309271-94-1]} \geq 98\%\]

Inhibitor of SIRT1 and IMPDH that indirectly activates p53. It induces apoptosis and suppresses growth in non-small cell lung cancer cells and stimulates senescence in lung cancer and colon carcinoma models.


### Ruxolitinib

\[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_6\text{FW: 306.37 [941678-49-5]} \geq 98\%\]

JAK1/2 inhibitor. It prevents viral replication of HIV-1, HIV-2, and SHIV in lymphocytes, suppresses release of TNF-α, IL-10, and IL-1β in inflammation models, and inhibits growth of myeloma cells.


### INCB018424

\[\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{17}\text{FN}_{6}\text{O}\text{FW: 412.42 [1029712-80-8]} \geq 98\%\]

c-MET inhibitor. It inhibits cell migration and induces apoptosis in various cancer cell lines.

Kv7.1 and minK K+ channel blocker and diuretic used to treat hypertension and heart failure. It prevents increases in systolic blood pressure, suppresses development of myocardial fibrosis, and may prolong the cardiac QT interval.


Indapamide

C_{16}H_{16}ClN_{3}O_{3}S FW: 365.84 [26807-65-8] ≥98%

Inhibitor of HIV protease, GLUT4, and calpain used to treat HIV infection. It also decreases phosphorylation of the insulin receptor β subunit, inhibits adenocarcinoma tumor growth, and may induce SOCS1 signaling.


Indinavir Sulfate

C_{36}H_{47}N_{5}O_{4} • H_{2}O • S FW: 711.87 [157810-81-6] ≥98%

Potential EGFR and CDK inhibitor found in Indigo naturalis. It decreases levels of IgE and production of inflammatory cytokines, inhibits expression of pro-survival proteins in leukemia cells, and suppresses VEGFR2-mediated JAK/STAT signaling.


Indirubin

C_{16}H_{10}N_{2}O_{2} FW: 262.26 [479-41-4] ≥98%

Found in cruciferous vegetables. It displays many biological activities, including inhibiting adipogenesis, preventing amyloid-β fibril formation, inducing hepatic stellate cell apoptosis, and modulating MCP-2 and ERK signaling to suppress migration and invasion of breast cancer cells.


Indole-3-carbinol

C_{9}H_{9}NO FW: 147.17 [700-06-1] ≥98%

It binds negatively charged lipid membranes and induces release of vesicle contents but does not form pores. It inhibits production of NO and iNOS in LPS-stimulated macrophages and suppresses growth of Acinetobacter, Staphylococcus, and Nocardia.


Indolicidin

C_{10}H_{13}N_{2}O_{13} FW: 1906.33 [140896-21-5] ≥95%

H-Ile-Leu-Pro-Trp-Lys-Trp-Pro-Trp-Pro-Trp-Arg-Arg-NH2

≥95%

Indolicidin

C_{16}H_{32}N_{6}O_{13} FW: 1906.33 [140896-21-5] ≥95%

It binds negatively charged lipid membranes and induces release of vesicle contents but does not form pores. It inhibits production of NO and iNOS in LPS-stimulated macrophages and suppresses growth of Acinetobacter, Staphylococcus, and Nocardia.


www.lktlabs.com To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat pain, inflammation, and premature labor. It also decreases cancer cell migration by suppressing Ca\(^{2+}\) influx and induces intestinal damage and gastric lesions.


Cysteine adduct inducer and PARP-1 inhibitor. It is only minimally active in modulating PARP activity. It inhibits single-stranded DNA break repair mechanisms in cancer cells.


Inhibitor of mTOR1/2. It suppresses migration and invasion of multiple myeloma cells and decreases colony formation in B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells.


Endogenous sugar produced from glucose that is required for production of IMP and phosphatidyl inositol. It is involved in insulin sensitivity and glucose disposal.


Low osmolarity contrast agent used for vascular imaging procedures.

Polyether Ca\(^{2+}\) ionophore. Its depletion of intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) stores may be linked to the induction of apoptosis.


Ca\(^{2+}\) ionophore. Its depletion of intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) stores may be linked to the induction of apoptosis.


Prolyl hydroxylase inhibitor. It increases activation of HIF-1α and induces angiogenesis.


Inhibitor of p110δ PI3K. It induces apoptosis, inhibits proliferation of B and T cells, suppresses differentiation of Th17 cells, and decreases survival of chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells.


Decreases bone resorption and increases bone density and volume. It also protects against cyclophosphamide-induced DNA damage.


PPARγ agonist and AT1 receptor inhibitor. It decreases expression of TGF-β1, atrial natriuretic factor, and collagen in myocardial fibrosis models, lowers plasma levels of free fatty acids, triglycerides, and insulin, and upregulates expression of hepatic PPARα.


Camptothecin analog and topoisomerase I inhibitor. It may inhibit AChE. It is used to treat colon cancer, but it also moderates inhibition of dendritic cell differentiation and decreases the number of tumor vessels in glioma models.


Irinotecan

C_33H_38N_4O_6 FW: 586.68 [97682-44-5] ≥98%

Camptothecin analog and topoisomerase I inhibitor. It may inhibit AChE. It is used to treat colon cancer, but it also moderates inhibition of dendritic cell differentiation and decreases the number of tumor vessels in glioma models.


Irinotecan Hydrochloride Trihydrate

CPT-11

C_33H_38N_4O_6 • HCl • 3H_2O FW: 677.19 [136572-09-3] ≥98%

Camptothecin analog, topoisomerase I inhibitor, and potential AChE inhibitor used to treat various cancers. It also decreases the number of tumor vessels and expression of VEGF and HIF-1α in glioma models and moderates inhibition of dendritic cell differentiation.


Irsogladine Maleate

MN-1695

C_9H_7Cl_2N_5 • C_4H_4O_4 FW: 372.17 [84504-69-8] ≥98%

Inhibitor of COX-1/2 and PDE. It decreases NSAID-induced mucosal injury, prevents fibrosis, and facilitates gap junction communication.


Isatin

C_8H_5NO_2 FW: 147.13 [91-56-5] ≥97%

MAO-B and guanylate cyclase inhibitor found in Isatis, Calanthe, and Couroupita. It prevents TNBS-induced increases in pro-inflammatory cytokines and protects against colitis-induced injuries. Derivatives may inhibit cancer cell growth.


Isobavachalcone

C_20H_20O_4 FW: 324.37 [20784-50-3] ≥98%

Cholesterol acyltransferase inhibitor found in Psoraleae. It inhibits platelet aggregation, suppresses growth of Candida albicans and Cryptococcus neoformans, prevents oligomerization and fibrillation of amyloid-β, and induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma cells.


Activator of Ca\(^{2+}\) ATPase and ATP-sensitive K\(^+\) channels, potentiator of GABA-A receptors and GlyRs, and inhibitor of NMDA receptors and L-type Ca\(^{2+}\), delayed rectifier K\(^+\), and A-type K\(^+\) channels used as an anesthetic. It decreases cardiac force, increases IL-6 levels, and lowers intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) amplitude.


Nicotinic acid derivative and InhA inhibitor used to treat tuberculosis.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>I0010</strong></th>
<th>5-(9-Isopropyl-2-morpholino-9H-purin-6-yl)pyrimidin-2-amine</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{16}H_{20}N_{8}O</td>
<td>FW: 340.39</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intermediate purine analog and kinase inhibitor synthesis.</strong></td>
<td><strong>NEW</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>I7356</strong></th>
<th>Isopropyl Thiogalactoside</th>
<th>1 g</th>
<th>5 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{16}H_{23}O_{5}S</td>
<td>FW: 238.3</td>
<td>[367-93-1]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galactose analog and allolactose mimic that induces activation of lac operon, stimulating protein expression.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>I7259</strong></th>
<th>Isoproterenol Hydrochloride</th>
<th>5 g</th>
<th>25 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{11}H_{17}NO_{3} • HCl</td>
<td>FW: 247.72</td>
<td>[51-30-9]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat bradycardia, heart block, and asthma. It increases systolic blood pressure, decreases diastolic blood pressure, and induces relaxation of airway smooth muscle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>I7357</strong></th>
<th>Isorhamnetin</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{16}H_{12}O_{7}</td>
<td>FW: 316.26</td>
<td>[480-19-3]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found in <em>Tagetes</em>. It exhibits a variety of biological activities, including decreasing expression of COX-2 and production of ROS in edema, inducing cell cycle arrest in colon cancer cells, and suppressing activity of Src and β-catenin to prevent DSS- and azoxymethane-induced carcinogenesis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>I7360</strong></th>
<th>Isosorbide Mononitrate</th>
<th>5 g</th>
<th>10 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{6}H_{9}NO_{6}</td>
<td>FW: 191.14</td>
<td>[16051-77-7]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO donor and vasodilator used to treat hydrocephalus, glaucoma, and angina pectoris.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>I7447</strong></th>
<th>1-Isothiocyanato-6-(methylsulfenyl)-hexane</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
<th>50 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{8}H_{15}NS_{2}</td>
<td>FW: 189.34</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential antioxidant and synthetic analog of erucin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Synthetic derivative of 6-methylsulfinyl-hexane isothiocyanate and analog of sulforaphane. It inhibits GSK-3β. It inhibits SOX2 signaling and induces cell cycle arrest in pancreatic cancer cells, suppresses oxidative stress in striatal cultures, and decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine release in macrophages.


Potential antioxidant and synthetic analog of erysolin. It inhibits SOX2 signaling and induces cell cycle arrest in pancreatic cancer cells.


Potential antioxidant and synthetic analog of erucin.

It induces phase II enzyme activity, inhibits MMP-9 signaling, and scavenges superoxide radicals. It also suppresses cell invasion in breast cancer cells.


R-1-Isothiocyanato-7-(methylsulfinyl)-heptane

Natural product and antioxidant. It increases phase II enzyme expression and suppresses MMP9 activity.


Potential antioxidant and synthetic analog of erysolin.
Synthetic antioxidant found in *Nasturtium officinale* (watercress). It induces phase II enzyme activity.


Potential antioxidant and synthetic analog of erysolin.

Potential antioxidant and synthetic analog of erucin.

Potential antioxidant and synthetic analog of sulforaphane.

Less potent derivative of xanthohumol found in *Humulus lupulus*. It modulates signaling between endothelial cells and vascular smooth muscle cells, induces apoptosis in mature adipocytes, and inhibits differentiation of preadipocytes.


Caffeine analog and adenosine A2A receptor antagonist. It decreases “off” time in subjects with Parkinson’s disease without worsening dyskinesia and decreases GABA release.


AChE inhibitor and dopamine D2 receptor antagonist used to treat functional dyspepsia and gastroesophageal reflux disease. It inhibits lower esophageal sphincter relaxation.


Ivermectin

22,23-Dihydroavermectin B1; MK-933

Glu-gated Cl- channel activator and agonist at GlyRs and GABA-A receptors. It interferes with neurotransmission and muscle function in arthropods and nematodes.


Itraconazole

C_{20}H_{26}N_{2}O_{4} • HCl

Inhibitor of Smoothened and 14-α demethylase that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It also inhibits VEGF-induced angiogenesis and prevents growth of medulloblastoma tumors.


IWP-2

C_{12}H_{18}N_{4}O_{2}S_{4}

PORCN inhibitor. It suppresses Wnt signaling and inhibits proliferation, migration, and invasion of gastric cancer cells and colorectal cancer cells.


J-147

C_{18}H_{17}F_{3}N_{2}O

It decreases neuronal loss, oxidative stress, and glutamate-induced neurotoxicity.


JAK2 Inhibitor V

C_{20}H_{26}N_{4}O

JAK2 inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and suppresses cell proliferation in erythro leukemia cells.

**AChE inhibitor found in *Corydalis* and *Coptydis*. It increases expression of p21 and p27 and induces cell cycle arrest in melanoma cells, suppresses amyloid-β-induced toxicity in neurons, inhibits growth of *Plasmodium*, *Leishmania*, and *Trypanosoma*, and increases gastric emptying rates.**


---

**Jatrorrhizine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| J0378 Jatrorrhizine    | C_{20}H_{20}NO_{4} | ≥98%   | 1 mg

**Jatrorrhizine Chloride**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| J0379 Jatrorrhizine Chloride | C_{20}H_{20}NO_{4} Cl | ≥95% | 1 mg

**E-JIB-04**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| J3204 E-JIB-04         | C_{17}H_{13}ClN_{4} | ≥98% | 5 mg

**Z-JIB-04**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| J3205 Z-JIB-04         | C_{17}H_{13}ClN_{4} | ≥98% | 5 mg

**JNJ-26854165**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| J5237 JNJ-26854165     | C_{21}H_{20}N_{4} | ≥98% | 5 mg

---

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(++)-JQ-1

C_{27}H_{25}ClN_{4}O_{2}S FW: 456.99 \[1268524-70-4]\ ≥99%

BRD inhibitor. It prevents sperm production, activates latent HIV-1, inhibits T cell proliferation, and induces cell cycle arrest in leukemia cells.


J8800

JW55

C_{22}H_{28}N_{3}O_{7} FW: 434.49 \[664993-53-7]\ ≥98%

TNKS inhibitor that suppresses Wnt signaling. It decreases body weight and intestinal epithelial stem cell proliferation in animal models of high-fat diet and diabetes.


K0021

K252a

C_{24}H_{27}N_{3}O_{5} FW: 467.48 \[99533-80-9]\ ≥98%

Staurosporine analog, PKC inhibitor, and TrkA/B receptor antagonist. It suppresses activity of neurotrophins.


K0022

K252b

C_{24}H_{16}N_{3}O_{5} FW: 453.13 \[99570-78-2]\ ≥98%

Staurosporine analog and PKC inhibitor that suppresses DNA synthesis. It also inhibits microbial ectoprotein kinases and inhibits IgE cross-linking-dependent degranulation in basophils.


K0023

K252c

C_{17}H_{16}N_{3}O FW: 311.34 \[85753-43-1]\ ≥98%

Staurosporine analog and inhibitor of PKC and PKA. It inhibits proliferation of human cytomegalovirus and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


**Kaempferol**

Nimbacetin; Populinetin; Rhamnolutein; Robigenin; Swartziol; Trifolitin

![Kaempferol structure](image)

C$_{15}$H$_{10}$O$_6$ FW: 286.24 [520-18-3] ≥98%

Found in various plant sources. It exhibits several biological activities, including inhibiting LPS-stimulated pro-inflammatory cytokine release, inducing apoptosis in bladder cancer cells, suppressing VEGF secretion and angiogenesis, and decreasing adipogenesis and triglyceride synthesis.


---

**Kahweol**

Kahweol is a natural product found in coffee beans. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting RANKL-induced osteoclast generation, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells, preventing aflatoxin B1-induced DNA adduct formation, and suppressing H$_2$O$_2$-induced DNA damage and oxidative stress.


---

**Kahweol Acetate**

Semi-synthetic derivative of kahweol, a natural product found in coffee beans. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting RANKL-induced osteoclast generation, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells, preventing aflatoxin B1-induced DNA adduct formation, and suppressing H$_2$O$_2$-induced DNA damage and oxidative stress.


---

**Kahweol Eicosanate**

Semi-synthetic derivative of kahweol, a natural product found in coffee beans. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting RANKL-induced osteoclast generation, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells, preventing aflatoxin B1-induced DNA adduct formation, and suppressing H$_2$O$_2$-induced DNA damage and oxidative stress.


---

**Kahweol Linoleate**

Semi-synthetic derivative of kahweol, a natural product found in coffee beans. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting RANKL-induced osteoclast generation, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells, preventing aflatoxin B1-induced DNA adduct formation, and suppressing H$_2$O$_2$-induced DNA damage and oxidative stress.

Semi-synthetic derivative of kahweol, a natural product found in coffee beans. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting RANKL-induced osteoclast generation, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells, preventing aflatoxin B1-induced DNA adduct formation, and suppressing H$_2$O$_2$-induced DNA damage and oxidative stress.


K0038 Kahweol Oleate

C$_{38}$H$_{60}$O$_{4}$ FW: 578.86 [108214-30-8] ≥98%

K0032 Kahweol Palmitate

C$_{38}$H$_{62}$O$_{4}$ FW: 552.42 [81760-45-4] ≥97%

K0040 Kahweol Stearate

C$_{38}$H$_{60}$O$_{4}$ FW: 580.88 [108214-31-9] ≥98%

Excitatory amino acid and AMPA and kainate receptor agonist found in seaweed. It increases glutamate release and stimulates Na$^+$ channels, inducing seizures.


K0133 Kainic Acid

Digenin; Helminal

C$_{10}$H$_{15}$NO$_{4}$ FW: 213.23 [487-79-6] ≥98%

Serine protease inhibitor. It alters membrane potential and increases intracellular Ca$^{2+}$, inhibiting cell proliferation.


K0144 Kallikrein Inhibitor

Ac-Pro-Phe-Arg-Ser-Val-Gln-NH$_2$

C$_{35}$H$_{55}$N$_{11}$O$_{9}$ FW: 773.9 [97145-43-2] ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein translation and mammalian RNA splicing. It inhibits growth of gram negative bacteria and prevents formation of the initiation complex.


K0053 Kanamycin A

C$_{18}$H$_{36}$N$_{4}$O$_{11}$ FW: 484.5 [59-01-8] ≥98%

Inhibitor of protein translation and mammalian RNA splicing. It inhibits growth of gram negative bacteria and prevents formation of the initiation complex.

**K0054 Kanamycin B**
Bekanamycin; NK-1006; Nebramycin V
\[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_{5}\text{O}_{10}\]  
FW: 483.51  
[4696-76-8]  
≥98%

Inhibitor of protein translation and mammalian RNA splicing. It inhibits growth of gram negative bacteria, prevents formation of the initiation complex, and decreases action potential amplitude in cardiac pacemaker cells.


**K0172 Kassinin**
Asp-Val-Pro-Lys-Pro-Ser-Gln-Phe-Val-Gly-Ash-Lys-Leu-NH₂
\[\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_{17}\text{O}_{29}\]  
FW: 1334.6  
[63968-82-1]  
≥95%

NK2 receptor agonist found in amphibians. It stimulates ion transport across skin membranes, induces contractions in bladder muscles, and inhibits both gastric acid secretion and gastric emptying.


**K0276 Katakalcin**
H-Asp-Met-Ser-Pro-Leu-Glu-Arg-Asp-His-Arg-Pro-His-Leu-Tyr-Met-NH₂
\[\text{C}_{97}\text{H}_{154}\text{N}_{34}\text{O}_{36}\text{S}_{2}\]  
FW: 2436.64  
[85916-47-8]  
≥98%

PKA activator found in crustaceans. It induces migration of CD14+ peripheral blood mononuclear cells and deactivates chemotaxis.


**K0282 Kavalactones Mixture**
Mixture of kavalactones found in *Piper methysticum* (kava plant).


Voltage-gated Na⁺ and L-type Ca²⁺ channel blocker found in *Piper methysticum* (kava plant). It displays a variety of biological activities, including protecting against amyloid-β-induced neurotoxicity, suppressing growth of *Fusarium*, *Trichoderma*, and *Colletotrichum*, increasing non-REM sleep time and delta activity during REM sleep, and inhibiting arachidonic acid-induced platelet aggregation and COX expression.


Substrate used to measure PKA activity.


Endothelin receptor antagonist and proteasome inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in lymphoma cells.


GSK-3β, HGK, and CDK inhibitor. It increases expression of Foxp3 in T cells, improves motor neuron survival, and suppresses neuronal apoptosis.


5-HT2A receptor antagonist and potential α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat hypertension. It decreases blood pressure, improves left ventricular remodeling, increases capillary density in myocardial tissue, and may suppress TRPV1 channel-evoked thermal hyperalgesia.


(+)-Ketanserin Tartrate  
5-HT2A receptor and TRPV1 receptor antagonist and potential α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat hypertension. It increases capillary density in myocardial tissue, decreases blood pressure, and improves left ventricular remodeling and overall cardiac function.


Ketoconazole  
14-α Demethylase inhibitor used to treat fungal infections. It prevents ergosterol production and fungal cell wall synthesis. It also decreases testosterone and cortisol production and inhibits androgen receptors in prostate cancer models.


Ketolide Resistance Peptide MRFFV  
Prevents ketolide antibiotic-ribosome binding and allows protein synthesis to continue.


Ketoprofen  
NSAID and inhibitor of COX-1/2 that is used to treat dental and arthritic pain and inflammation. It also decreases platelet counts by inhibiting lactate dehydrogenase and increases survival rates, macrophage phagocytosis, and neutrophil recruitment in septic lung infection models.


Ketotifen Fumarate  
Inhibitor of PDE and antagonist at H1 histamine and leukotriene receptors used to treat conjunctivitis and asthma. It stabilizes mast cells, downregulates expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and decreases humoral and cellular immune responses.


Synthetic fibrinogen derivative and glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist. It inhibits fibrinogen-platelet binding and thrombin activity.


H-Lys-Gly-Asp-Ser-OH ≥95%

K2412 KGDS

C_{12}H_{25}N_{5}O_{4} FW: 405.41 ≥95%

K3352 Kinetensin

C_{16}H_{23}N_{5}O_{3} FW: 1172.4 [103131-69-7] ≥95%

Neurotensin analog that induces histamine release in peritoneal mast cells.


H-Ile-Ala-Arg-Arg-His-Pro-Tyr-Phe-Leu-OH ≥95%

K4401 KL-1 Peptide

C_{17}H_{27}N_{5}O_{8} FW: 1239.4 ≥95%
c-Kit ligand fragment that may stimulate cellular expansion or play a role in the development of inflammation and fibrosis.


H-Leu-Pro-Pro-Val-Ala-Ala-Ser-Ser-Leu-Arg-Asn-Asp-OH ≥95%

K5604 Kobe 0065 NEW

C_{12}H_{11}ClF_{6}N_{3}O_{4}S FW: 449.79 [436836-33-6] ≥98%

Ras inhibitor. It inhibits cell growth and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


K5606 Kobe 2602 NEW

C_{12}H_{11}F_{6}N_{3}O_{4}S FW: 419.31 [454453-49-7] ≥98%

Ras inhibitor. It inhibits cell growth and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


K6276 KPT-330 NEW

C_{17}H_{11}F_{6}N_{6}O FW: 443.31 [1421923-86-5] ≥98%

CRM1-selective inhibitor of nuclear export. It inhibits protein trafficking from the nucleus and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in mesothelioma cells.


K6864 KRQHPG

C_{12}H_{11}N_{6}O_{4} FW: 721.82 ≥95%

Thyrotropin-releasing hormone progenitor peptide.


PKA and PDK1 inhibitor, HCN channel blocker, and potential GSK-3, MEK, MSK1, PKB inhibitor. It decreases intracellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+} levels and suppresses DRG neuron excitability.


PKG inhibitor used to measure downstream effects of PKG/cGMP signaling.


Src inhibitor. It decreases apoptosis in hair cells.


Wnt signaling inhibitor. It promotes differentiation of stem cells to form cardiomyocytes.


Kyotorphin receptor agonist. It lowers blood pressure, induces nociception, and stimulates met-enkephalin release.


Proteasome inhibitor found in Streptomyces. It increases the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio and inhibits proliferation of glioma cells, inhibits growth and migration of smooth muscle cells, and suppresses infiltration of neutrophils and decreases levels of ICAM-1 in liver injury models.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L0109</th>
<th>Lactalbumin</th>
<th>500 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cation and fatty acid chelator found in milk and whey. It protects against stress-induced gastric injury.</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥80%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L0209</th>
<th>Lactoferrin, cow</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90 kDa</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endogenous glycoprotein and lactoferrin receptor agonist. It binds DNA and inhibits carcinogenesis in several cancer development models and suppresses growth of gram negative bacteria, Candida, rotavirus, herpesvirus, HIV, and cytomegalovirus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥92%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L0211</th>
<th>Lactulose</th>
<th>10 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}</td>
<td>FW: 342.3</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthesis non-digestible disaccharide used to treat constipation and hepatic encephalopathy-induced hyperammonemia. It induces water retention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L0226</th>
<th>Lagochiline</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{20}H_{36}O_{5}</td>
<td>FW: 356.6</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found in Lagochilus. It may induce sedation and vasodilation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L0251</th>
<th>Laminin Peptide CDPGYIGSR</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{40}H_{62}N_{12}O_{14}S</td>
<td>FW: 967.06</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peptide found on the B1 chain of laminin (925-933) that activates nonselective cation channels. It is used in combination with chemotherapeutics to deliver the drug to target tumor tissues. It inhibits angiogenesis and cancer cell growth and induces vasconstriction in vascular smooth muscle cells.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L0250</th>
<th>Laminin Peptide SIKVAV</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_{42}H_{64}N_{16}O_{18}S</td>
<td>FW: 2016.3</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peptide found on the A1 chain of laminin. It is used in combination with chemotherapeutics to deliver the drug to target tumor tissues. It increases vessel formation and migration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Peptide found on the B1 chain of laminin (929-933). It is used in combination with chemotherapeutics to deliver the drug to target tumor tissues. It inhibits migration and growth of prostate cancer cells.


Thymidine analog and RT inhibitor used to treat hepatitis B infection. It also inhibits growth of HIV-infected cells and increases insulin resistance.


R-type Ca²⁺ and voltage-gated Na⁺ channel blocker used to treat epilepsy and bipolar disorder. It also decreases immobility time in the forced swim test, increases pain thresholds in the formalin test, and suppresses release of pro-inflammatory cytokines.


**EGFR inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in breast cancer cells and down-regulates expression of thymidylate synthase.**


**Cardiac Na⁺ channel blocker found in species of Aconitum. It displays many biological activities, including increasing pain thresholds and downregulating expression of P2X3 receptors in DRG neurons, decreasing paw and ear edema, and inducing negative inotropic activity.**


**Class I HDAC inhibitor used to treat multiple myeloma. It also reverses epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and inhibits proliferation, invasion, and migration in breast cancer models.**


**ALK and IGF-1R inhibitor. It decreases proliferation of non-small cell lung cancer cells.**


L1828

**Leflunomide**

HWA-486

C_{12}H_{9}F_{3}N_{2}O_{2}  
FW: 270.21  
[75706-12-6]  
≥98%

AhR agonist and dihydroorotate dehydrogenase inhibitor used to treat rheumatoid arthritis. It prevents pyrimidine synthesis, inhibits replication of polyomavirus BK, and increases activity of aryl hydrocarbon receptors to suppress melanoma cell proliferation.


**Ac-LEHD-pNa**

Chromogenic caspase-4, 5, 9 substrate

Ac-Leu-Glu-His-Asp-pNA  
≥95%

Substrate used to measure caspase 9 activity.


**Lenalidomide**

CC-5013

C_{13}H_{13}N_{3}O_{3}  
FW: 259.26  
[191732-72-6]  
≥98%

Thalidomide derivative and potential inhibitor of cereblon and TNF-α used to treat multiple myeloma and myelodysplastic syndromes associated with chromosome 5q deletions. It also inhibits VEGF-induced expression of HIF-1α.


**Leptin (116-130), mouse**

H-Ser-Cys-Ser-Leu-Pro-Gln-Thr-Ser-Gly-Leu-Gln-Lys-Pro-Glu-Ser-OH  
≥95%

Endogenous leptin receptor agonist involved in feeding behavior and energy homeostasis. It increases secretion of LH, prolactin, GnRH, and α-MSH, decreases blood pressure, inhibits myocardial muscle contractility, and decreases levels of tau and amyloid-β.


**Leptin (22-56), human**

Val-Pro-Ile-Glu-Lys-Thr-Arg-Thr-Asp-Asp-Thr-Lys-Thr-Ile-Val-Thr-Gln-Thr-Ser-His-Thr-Gln-Ser-Val-Ser-Ser-Lys-Gln-Lys

OBGRP (22-56)  
≥95%

Endogenous leptin receptor agonist involved in feeding behavior and energy homeostasis. It increases secretion of GnRH and α-MSH, decreases blood pressure, inhibits myocardial muscle contractility, and decreases levels of tau and amyloid-β.


**Leptomycin B**

LMB; Elactocin; CI-940; CL-1957A; NSC-364372; PD-114720

C_{33}H_{48}O_{6}  
FW: 540.74  
[87081-35-4]  
≥98%

CRM1 inhibitor that prevents nuclear export of proteins. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in cervical carcinoma cells.


L1878  Letrozole

\[ \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_5 \quad \text{FW: 285.3} \quad \{112809-51-5\} \quad \geq 98\% \]

Aromatase inhibitor used to treat hormone-responsive breast cancer and infertility. It is also used to terminate pregnancy. It prevents the formation of estrogens and increases the secretion of LH.


L1980  Leukokinin I

\[ \text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_{11}\text{O}_{12} \quad \text{FW: 891.93} \quad \{104600-89-7\} \quad \geq 95\% \]

Diuretic found in insects that increases intracellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+} levels.


H-Asp-Pro-Ala-Phe-Asn-Ser-Trp-Gly-NH_{2}

≥95%

L1981  Leukokinin VIII

\[ \text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_{10}\text{O}_{11} \quad \text{FW: 872.94} \quad \{106884-19-9\} \quad \geq 95\% \]

Diuretic found in insects. It decreases membrane resistance and increases permeability of gap junctions in Anopheles Malpighian tubes.


H-Gly-Ala-Ser-Phe-Tyr-Ser-Trp-Gly-NH_{2}

≥95%

L1982  Leuprolide Acetate

\[ \text{C}_{69}\text{H}_{84}\text{N}_{16}\text{O}_{12} \quad \text{FW: 1269.65} \quad \{74381-53-6\} \quad \geq 98\% \]

Analog of GnRH and agonist at GnRH1 receptors used for in vitro fertilization and to treat various cancers. It stimulates release of reproductive hormones, prevents stress-induced immunosuppression, and suppresses expression of human telomerase reverse transcriptase.


p-Pro-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-D-Leu-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt

NEW

L1881  Leuprolide

Leuprorelin

\[ \text{C}_{69}\text{H}_{84}\text{N}_{16}\text{O}_{13} \quad \text{FW: 1257.44} \quad \{106884-19-9\} \quad \geq 95\% \]

Synthetic protease inhibitor used to study protease activity.


p-Pro-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-D-Leu-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt

NEW

L1682  Levamisole Hydrochloride

Tetramisole hydrochloride

\[ \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{S} \quad \text{FW: 240.76} \quad \{16595-80-5\} \quad \geq 98\% \]

Alkaline phosphatase inhibitor and potential nAChR agonist used to treat worm infections and dermatologic conditions. It also induces DNA fragmentation in multiple myeloma cells and inhibits proliferation and differentiation of endothelial cells.


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290  
To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
SV2A synaptic vesicle inhibitor used to treat epilepsy and seizure disorders. It prevents SV2A function, suppressing presynaptic Ca\(^{2+}\) release, reducing excitatory postsynaptic potentials, and inhibiting synaptic transmission. It also reduces memory and learning deficits in Alzheimer’s disease models.


Levonorgestrel
D-(-)-Norgestrel
C_{21}H_{28}O_2
FW: 312.45  [797-63-7]
≥98%

Synthetic progestogen used as a contraceptive. It inhibits secretion of FSH and LH and increases expression of 17β-HSD.


Levosimendan
C_{14}H_{12}N_6O
FW: 280.28  [141505-33-1]
≥98%

Ca^{2+} sensitizer, ATP-sensitive K^+ channel activator, troponin C stabilizer, and PDE inhibitor used to treat heart failure. It improves cardiac performance and myocardial contractility without increasing oxygen consumption or decreasing preload or afterload.


LGK-974
C_{16}H_{13}ClN_2OS
FW: 316.8  [639052-78-1]

PORCN inhibitor. It inhibits proliferation and induces differentiation in pancreatic adenocarcinoma models.


Limonin
C_{26}H_{30}O_8
FW: 470.52  [1180-71-8]
≥98%

Natural product found in Citrus family fruits. It displays a variety of activities, including downregulating expression of TLR2, TLR4, and pro-inflammatory cytokines in models of hepatic ischemia/reperfusion, inducing apoptosis in colon adenocarcinoma cells, and inhibiting expression of HIV-1 and HTLV-1 in infected cells.


Limonin Glucoside

L3551

\[
\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{15} \quad \text{FW: 650.67} \quad [123564-61-4] \quad \geq 95\%
\]

Found in citrus fruits. It induces apoptosis in colon adenocarcinoma cells, inhibits expression of HIV-1 and HTLV-1 in infected cells, and exhibits larvicidal activity against species of *Aedes*.


Lincomycin Hydrochloride Monohydrate

L3454

\[
\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{5}\cdot \text{HCl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \text{FW: 461.01} \quad [7179-49-9] \quad \geq 89\%
\]

Peptidyl transferase and protein translation inhibitor used to treat bacterial infections. It also inhibits growth of *Plasmodium*.


γ-Linolenic Acid (6c, 9c, 12c)

L3456

\[
\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 278.43} \quad [506-26-3] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Omega-6 fatty acid and PPAR agonist found in vegetable oils. It is a precursor to prostaglandin E1 and eicosapentaenoic acid. It regulates insulin secretion, inhibits diabetes mellitus-induced albuminuria, and induces apoptosis in leukemia cells.


D,L-α-Lipoic Acid

L3561

\[
\text{C}_{8}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{2}\text{S}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 206.33} \quad [1077-28-7] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Endogenous antioxidant also found in meat and vegetables. It is required for aerobic metabolism, acting as a cofactor for the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. It induces activation of phase II enzymes and protects against oxidative stress.


β-Lipotropin (61-64)

L3362

\[
\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{6} \quad \text{FW: 442.48} \quad [60254-82-2] \quad \geq 95\%
\]

β-lipotropin and met-enkephalin fragment. It activates melanin production, increases lipolysis, and stimulates steroidogenesis.


Lisinopril Dihydrate

L3374

\[
\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{5} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \text{FW: 441.52} \quad [83915-83-7] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Enalapril analog and ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension, congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction, and retinal disorders. It also inhibits left ventricular dilation, suppresses myocardial hypertrophy, and prevents the development of paraperturbated lung fibrosis.


Bombesin-like peptide found in amphibians. It binds bombesin receptors, decreases food intake and body temperature, and induces contractions in smooth muscle.

\[
\text{pGlu-Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Phe-Met-NH}_2
\]

≥95%

L3577 Litorin

\[\text{C}_9\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S} \quad \text{FW: 1085.28} \quad [55749-97-8] \quad \geq 95\%\]

α2-Adrenergic receptor agonist. It inhibits stress-induced reinstatement and self-administration of drug use.


Loganin

\[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_{10} \quad \text{FW: 390.38} \quad [18524-94-2] \quad \geq 98\%\]

Inhibitor of β-secretase found in Cornus officinalis. It improves memory impairment, downregulates expression of MCP-1, NF-κB, and iNOS, and modulates ERK signaling.


L5624 Lomerizine Dihydrochloride

\[\text{C}_9\text{H}_{16}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_5 \quad \text{FW: 326.17} \quad [192441-08-0] \quad \geq 98\%\]

Antagonist at L-type and T-type Ca\(^{2+}\) channels and TRP5 channels used to treat migraines and vertigo. It also decreases glutamate excitotoxicity, Ca\(^{2+}\) overload, and mitochondrial dysfunction and protects against NMDA-induced retinal damage and neurodegeneration.


DNA alkylator used to treat various cancers.


Lomustine
C_{16}H_{18}CIN_{2}O_{2} FW: 233.7 [13010-47-4] ≥98%

Inhibitor of hexokinase and aerobic glycolysis. It increases lifespan in Caenorhabditis elegans, inhibits growth of Trypanosoma, and decreases sperm count and testosterone levels.


Lonidamine
C_{21}H_{16}ClN_{2}O_{2} FW: 321.16 [50264-69-2] ≥98%

μOR agonist, FIASMA, and potential KCN channel blocker used to treat diarrhea. It increases gastric emptying, decreases bowel water content, alters pain thresholds, and decreases foraging behavior and body weight.


Loperamide Hydrochloride
C_{29}H_{33}ClN_{2}O_{2} • HCl FW: 513.51 [34552-83-5] ≥98%

HIV protease and SERCA inhibitor used to treat HIV infections. It decreases intracellular Ca^{2+} levels, upregulates ribonuclease L protein expression in HPV-positive cervical cancer cells, and induces cell cycle arrest in meningioma cells.


Lopinavir
C_{37}H_{48}N_{4}O_{5} FW: 321.16 [192725-17-0] ≥98%

Histamine H1 receptor antagonist and FIASMA used to treat allergic rhinitis, chronic idiopathic urticaria, and asthma. It also induces DNA damage and causes cell cycle arrest in colon cancer models.


Loratadine
C_{22}H_{23}ClN_{2}O_{2} FW: 382.88 [79794-75-5] ≥98%

Histamine H1 receptor antagonist and FIASMA used to treat various cancers.
CCK antagonist used to treat various gastrointestinal pathologies. It also inhibits proliferation of colon cancer cells.


NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor. It also decreases herpetic stromal keratitis induced by herpes simplex virus HSV-1, attenuates Freund’s adjuvant-induced hyperalgesia, and prevents neuronal apoptosis in models of brain injury.


AT1 receptor antagonist used to treat hypertension. It suppresses renal tubular fibrosis, inhibits the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, and indirectly inhibits ERK activation.


NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor. It decreases noxious heat-evoked neural responses, minimizes aortic atherosclerotic lesions, and suppresses nocturia in subjects with BPH.


Heterocyclic light-emitting compound and natural ligand for luciferase used to detect cell activity. It requires ATP for its reaction, emitting a greenish-yellow luminescence at a peak wavelength of approximately 530 nm. DMNPE-caged luciferin crosses cell membranes easily.


L5769 Lorglumide Sodium

C_{22}H_{31}Cl_2N_2O_4Na FW: 481.39 ≥98%

L5870 Lornoxicam

C_{17}H_{18}ClIN_2O S FW: 371.82 [70374-39-9] ≥98%

L5873 Losartan Potassium

C_{17}H_{19}ClIN_6O K FW: 461.01 [124750-99-8] ≥98%

L5993 Loxoprofen Sodium Dihydrate

C_{14}H_{17}NaO_3 • 2H_2O FW: 304.31 [80382-23-6] ≥98%

L8009 D-Luciferin 1-(4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrophenyl) Ethyl Ester

C_{21}H_{19}N_3O_7S_2 FW: 489.52 [223920-67-0] ≥95%
Heterocyclic light-emitting compound and natural ligand for luciferase used to detect cell activity. It requires ATP for its reaction, emitting a greenish-yellow luminescence at a peak wavelength of approximately 530 nm. The salt form of luciferin dissolves in water or other typical buffers.


L8010 D-Luciferin Potassium

\[ \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{7}\text{KN}_{2}\text{O}_{3}\text{S}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 318.42} \quad [115144-35-9] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Heterocyclic light-emitting compound and natural ligand for luciferase used to detect cell activity. It requires ATP for its reaction, emitting a greenish-yellow luminescence at a peak wavelength of approximately 530 nm. The salt form of luciferin dissolves in water or other typical buffers.


L8011 D-Luciferin Sodium

\[ \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{7}\text{NaN}_{2}\text{O}_{3}\text{S}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 302.3} \quad [103404-75-7] \quad \geq 99\% \]

Heterocyclic light-emitting compound and natural ligand for luciferase used to detect cell activity. It requires ATP for its reaction, emitting a greenish-yellow luminescence at a peak wavelength of approximately 530 nm. The salt form of luciferin dissolves in water or other typical buffers.


L8008 D-Luciferin, firefly, Free Acid

\[ \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{7}\text{NO}_{3}\text{S}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 280.32} \quad [2591-17-5] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Heterocyclic light-emitting compound and natural ligand for luciferase used to detect cell activity. It requires ATP for its reaction, emitting a greenish-yellow luminescence at a peak wavelength of approximately 530 nm. The free acid form of luciferin requires addition of a dilute base such as NaOH or KOH to dissolve in water.


L8248 Lumiracoxib

\[ \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClFNO}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 293.72} \quad [220991-20-8] \quad \geq 98\% \]

NSAID and COX-2 inhibitor. It displays many biological activities, including reversing vascular remodeling and inflammation in models of metabolic syndrome, inhibiting lymphocyte responses in EAE models, and inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in non-small cell lung cancer cells.


L8262 Lupinine

\[ \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO} \quad \text{FW: 169.26} \quad [486-70-4] \quad \geq 98\% \]

ACHe and BChE inhibitor and potential CD69 activator found in species of Loranthus, Calia, and Lupinus. It may also inhibit heparin.


L8276 Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone

\[ \text{pGlu-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-Gly-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly-NH}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 1182.3} \quad [9034-40-6] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Endogenous GnRH receptor agonist that stimulates secretion of LH and FSH. It is used to treat prostate and breast cancer, hyperplasia, and endometriosis.


www.lktlabs.com
L8276 Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone III, lamprey
LHRH-III
FW: 1259.4
≥98%
GnR receptor agonist and weak ERK1/2 and p38 MAPK activator found in eels. It induces secretion of FSH but not LH.


C₆H₁₃N₁₁O₁₄

L8278 Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone, salmon
Gonadotropin-releasing hormone; LHRH; GnRH
FW: 1212.36
≥95%

Endogenous GnR receptor agonist involved in secretion of reproductive hormones. It may be used to treat hormone-dependent diseases such as prostate and breast cancer, hyperplasia, and endometriosis.


pGlu-His-Trp-Ser-His-Asp-Trp-Lys-Pro-Gly-NH₂

L8277 [Gln8]-Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone, chicken
LHRH; GnRH
FW: 1154.28
≥95%

GnR derivative and GnR receptor agonist involved in secretion of reproductive hormones. It may be used to treat hormone-dependent diseases such as prostate and breast cancer, hyperplasia, and endometriosis.


C₆H₁₃N₁₁O₁₄

L8377 Luteolin
FW: 286.24
≥95%

Potentiator of DAT and NET, inhibitor of HSP90, IGF-1R, and PDE, and potential potential antagonist at α₂-adrenergic receptors found in various plant sources. It displays several biological activities, including inhibiting LPS-stimulated expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, suppressing mast cell activity and mast cell-dependent T cell activation, reversing xylazine/ketamine-induced anesthesia, decreasing systolic blood pressure, and lowering glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity.


C₁₅H₁₀O₆

L9600 LY-2090314
FW: 512.53
≥98%

GSK-3 inhibitor.


C₂₈H₂₅FN₆O₃

L9602 LY-2874455
FW: 444.31
≥98%

FGFR inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in models of lung cancer, gastric cancer, and multiple myeloma.


C₁₉H₁₁ClN₅O₂

NEW

1 mg
5 mg
10 mg

NEW

1 mg
5 mg
10 mg
Activin receptor-like kinase 5 inhibitor that suppresses TGF-β activity. It improves radiosensitivity of non-small cell lung cancer cells and enhances liver regeneration, cell proliferation, and liver function.


HN N
HN
≥98%
L9800 LY-364947
C_{17}H_{12}N_{4} • HCl FW: 272.31 [396129-53-6] ≥98%

π-π interaction inhibition of γ-secretase and Notch signaling and activator of GHS-R1a receptors. It also increases glutamate levels in the prefrontal cortex.


HN O
O
≥99%
L9701 LY-450139
Semagacestat
C_{19}H_{27}N_{3}O_{4} FW: 361.44 [425386-60-3]

Inhibitor of γ-secretase and Notch signaling and activator of GHS-R1a receptors. It also increases glutamate levels in the prefrontal cortex.


HN O
O
≥99%
L4796 LY-294002
C_{19}H_{17}NO_{3} FW: 307.34 [154447-36-6] ≥99%

PI3K inhibitor used to sensitize cancer cells to other co-administered chemotherapeutics. It inhibits LPS-induced expression of IL-10 in macrophages, prevents ruffled border formation in osteoclasts, and inhibits DNA-dependent protein kinase activity.


HN O
O
≥99%
L9609 Lycpene
C_{40}H_{56} FW: 536.88 [502-65-8] ≥90%

RAR agonist found in red and green fruits and vegetables. It inhibits hypertrophy and Akt/GSK-3β signaling, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in breast cancer cells, and decreases oxidative stress in hepatic ischemia/reperfusion models.


HN O
O
≥99%
L9610 Lycorine Hydrochloride
C_{16}H_{17}NO_{4} • HCl FW: 323.77 [2188-68-3] ≥98%

Inhibitor of protein synthesis and potential inhibitor of peptidyltransferase and HDACs found in plants in the Amaryllidaceae family. It inhibits fungi growth, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in Trichomonas, and suppresses proliferation of chromic myelogenous leukemia cells.


Non-endogenous essential amino acid found in meat, soy, dairy. It is required for production of collagen, acetyl-CoA, proteins, antibodies, and hormones. It may reduce stress-induced anxiety.


H₂N
O
H₂O
≥97%

L9874 L-(+)-Lysine Monohydrate
C₆H₁₄N₂O₂ • H₂O FW: 164.2 [39665-12-8] ≥97% 5 g
25 g
100 g

≥98%

L9875 Lys(Boc)-Leu-Lys(Boc)-Obzl
C₆H₁₂N₂O₂ FW: 667.9

Proteinase substrate.

≥95%

L9880 Lysipressin Acetate
(8-Lysine)vasopressin
C₄₆H₆₅N₁₃O₁₂S₂ FW: 1056.22 [50-57-7] ≥95% VP/V2 receptor agonist found in marsupials and pigs that is involved in vascular contraction.


H-Gly-Trp-Thr-Leu-Asn-Ser-Ala-Gly-Tyr-Leu-Leu-Gly-Pro-Pro-Pro-Gly-Phe-Ser-Pro-Phe-Arg-NH₂
≥95%

M0035 M35 Galanin-(1-13)-bradykinin-(2-9)-amide
C₁₀₇H₁₅₃N₂₇O₂₆ FW: 2233.58 [142846-71-7] ≥95% Galanin receptor antagonist that decreases immobility time in the forced swim test, suppresses pancreatitis-induced necrosis, and attenuates insulin sensitivity.


H-Gly-Trp-Thr-Leu-Ala-Asn-Cys-Pro-Lys-Gly-NH₂
≥95%

M0040 M40 Galanin receptor antagonist that decreases stress-induced anxiety responses, suppresses food intake, and lowers reproductive behavior.

Silote GP, Rosal AB, de Souza MM, et al. Infusion of galanin into the mid-caudal portion of the dorsal raphe nucleus has an anxiolytic effect on rats in the elevated T-maze. Behav Brain Res. 2013 Sep 1;252:312-7. PMID: 23791934.


H-Gly-Trp-Thr-Leu-Ala-Asn-Cys-Pro-Lys-Gly-NH₂
≥99%

M0009 Macitentan
ACT-064992 Endothelin receptor A/B antagonist used to treat pulmonary arterial hypertension. It decreases blood pressure and proteinuria, prevents right ventricle hypertrophy, and enhances cytotoxicity of co-administered chemotherapeutics.


Endothelin receptor antagonist used to treat pulmonary arterial hypertension. It decreases blood pressure and proteinuria, prevents right ventricle hypertrophy, and enhances cytotoxicity of co-administered chemotherapeutics.


Found in *Centella*. It downregulates LPS-stimulated expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and induces apoptosis in colon cancer models.


**Madecassic Acid**

Brahmic acid

\[
C_{30}H_{48}O_{6} \quad \text{FW: 504.7} \quad [18449-41-7] \quad \geq 95\%
\]

Found in *Centella*. It downregulates LPS-stimulated expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and induces apoptosis in colon cancer models.


**Madecassoside**

\[
C_{48}H_{78}O_{20} \quad \text{FW: 975.12} \quad [34540-22-2] \quad \geq 90\%
\]

Found in *Centella*. It downregulates expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and oxidative enzymes in cerebral ischemia/reperfusion models, protects neurons against amyloid-β-induced inflammation and autophagy, suppresses myocyte apoptosis, and prevents the development of pulmonary fibrosis.


**Magainin 1**


\[
C_{112}H_{177}N_{29}O_{28}S \quad \text{FW: 2409.9} \quad [108433-99-4] \quad \geq 95\%
\]

Found in frogs. It induces pore formation in cell membranes and inhibits growth of gram positive bacteria. It also induces apoptosis in leukemia cells.


**Magainin 2**


\[
C_{114}H_{180}N_{30}O_{29}S \quad \text{FW: 2466.95} \quad [108433-95-0] \quad \geq 95\%
\]

Found in frogs. It induces pore formation in cell membranes, inducing membrane leakage and inhibiting bacterial growth.


**Magic Red™ Caspases 3 & 7 Assay Kit**

Caspase 3 and 7 activity measuring kit.

**Magic Red™ Cathepsin B Assay Kit**

Cathepsin B activity measuring kit.

**Magic Red™ Cathepsin K Assay Kit**

Cathepsin K activity measuring kit.

**Magic Red™ Cathepsin L Assay Kit**

Cathepsin L activity measuring kit.
GABA-A receptor potentiator found in *Magnolia*. It inhibits scopalamine-induced oxidative dysfunction and learning and memory deficits, increases growth, collagen synthesis, and mineralization in osteoblasts, downregulates LPS-stimulated expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and decreases serum levels of glucose and lipids.


Substrate used to measure PKA activity.


Vacular ATPase uncoupler and GSK-3 inhibitor found in marine sponges. It inhibits autophagy and tumor growth in cancer models, suppresses foam cell formation in macrophages, prevents growth of gram positive and gram negative bacteria, and decreases tau hyperphosphorylation.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M0368</th>
<th>Marbofloxacin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{17}H_{19}FN_{4}O_{4}</td>
<td>FW: 362.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor. It suppresses growth of <em>Staphylococcus</em>, <em>Escherichia</em>, <em>Actinobacillus</em>, <em>Pasteurella</em>, and <em>Mannheimia</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M0374</th>
<th>Masitinib</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{28}H_{30}N_{6}O_{5}S</td>
<td>FW: 498.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDGF and c-Kit inhibitor used to treat mast cell tumors. It induces apoptosis in cancer cells, decreases airway inflammation in allergic asthma models, and slows cognitive decline in Alzheimer’s disease models.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M0172</th>
<th>Mastoparan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ile-Asn-Leu-Ala-Ala-Leu-Ala-Lys-Ile-Leu-NH₂</td>
<td>FW: 1478.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mast cell degranulation stimulator and GTPase potentiator found in <em>Vespula lewisi</em>. It increases Ca²⁺ influx, increases cell permeability, and inhibits production of TGF-β.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M0272</th>
<th>Mastoparan 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-Ile-Asn-Leu-Ala-Ala-Leu-Ala-Lys-Arg-Leu-Leu-NH₂</td>
<td>FW: 1421.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G₂₊ GPCR agonist and PLA2 activator found in bee and wasp venom. It restores neurotransmitter release from spinal cord cells treated with botulinum toxin serotype A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M0273</th>
<th>Mastoparan 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-Ile-Asn-Leu-Ala-Ala-Leu-Ala-Lys-Ile-Leu-NH₂</td>
<td>FW: 1506.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G₂₉ GPCR agonist found in bee and wasp venom. It induces mast cell degranulation and insulin secretion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M0275</th>
<th>Mastoparan 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-Ile-Asn-Leu-Ala-Ala-Leu-Ala-Lys-Arg-Leu-Leu-NH₂</td>
<td>FW: 1493.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive mastoparan analog used to measure mastoparan activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**M0173**

**Mastoparan X**

C₁₅H₂₆N₂O₁₅S  

FW: 1556.01  

≥95%

G₃ GPCR agonist found in bee and wasp venom. It activates mast cells and also induces formation and leakage of giant unilamellar vesicles, causing barrier disruptions.


**H-Ile-Asn-Trp-Lys-Gly-Ile-Ala-**<br>**Ala-Met-Ala-Lys-Lys-Leu-Leu-**<br>**NH₂**

**≥95%**

**M0278**

**Matrine**

Sophocarpidine  

C₁₅H₂₄N₂O  

FW: 248.37  

≥98%

Found in Sophora. It displays many biological activities, including inducing apoptosis in hepatoma cells and non-small cell lung cancer cells, decreasing pain responses in opioid-dependent manner, regulating glutamate signaling, and decreasing seizures.


**N**

**O**

**H**

**H**

**H**

**M2460**

**Matrix GLa Protein - pNa**

MGP-pNa  

C₁₈H₂₅N₅O₅S  

FW: 423.4  

≥95%

Vascular calcification inhibitor. It may be used as a biomarker for renal failure, diabetes, and cardiovascular events.


**M1335**

**Mdivi-1**

Inhibitor of mitochondrial division that prevents mitochondrial fission. It decreases neuronal apoptosis, prevents oxidative damage in myocardial infarction models, and inhibits hypoxia-induced migration in breast cancer cells.


**M1444**

**MDL 29951**

GRP17 agonist and inhibitor of NMDA receptors and fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase. It inhibits formalin-induced pain behavior, suppresses maturation of primary oligodendrocytes, and increases thresholds for the development of chemically-induced seizures.


**Mebendazole**

\[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\]  
FW: 295.29  
≥98%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor used to treat worm infections. It also induces apoptosis in melanoma cells and decreases Bcl-2 and XIAP levels in vivo.


**Mecamylamine Hydrochloride**

\[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{21}\text{N} \cdot \text{HCl}\]  
FW: 203.75  
≥98%

nAChR antagonist previously used to treat hypertension. It displays a wide variety of activities, including reducing depression-like behaviors in subjects with Tourette’s syndrome and improving rates of smoking cessation.


**Medroxyprogesterone 17-Acetate**

\[\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_4\]  
FW: 386.52  
≥98%

Synthetic progesterone receptor, androgen receptor, and glucocorticoid receptor agonist and 3α-HSD inhibitor used in HRT and to treat dysmenorrhea and breast cancer. It decreases levels of adrenocorticotropic hormone, cortisol, and other hormones.


**Mefenamic Acid**

\[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2\]  
FW: 241.29  
≥98%

NSAID, GABA-A receptor potentiator, and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat pain. It inhibits proliferation in colon cancer cells and decreases infarct volume, edema, and ischemic brain damage.


**Megestrol Acetate**

\[\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_4\]  
FW: 384.51  
≥98%

Synthetic progestogen used to stimulate appetite and increase weight gain in cachexia-anorexia. It also induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells.


### M1826: Meglumine

- Formula: $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$  
- MW: 195.21  
- Purity: ≥98%  
- Uses: Amino sugar and sorbitol derivative used as a bulking agent in the formulation of pharmaceutical drugs.


---

### M1646: Melanin Concentrating Hormone, human/mouse/rat

- Formula: $\text{C}_{61}\text{H}_{117}\text{N}_3\text{O}_{26}\text{S}_4$  
- MW: 2386.8  
- Purity: ≥98%  
- Uses: Endogenous MCH receptor agonist involved in energy homeostasis, circadian rhythms, and feeding behavior. It increases feeding behavior and modulates inflammation.


---

### M1647: Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon

- Formula: $\text{C}_{105}\text{H}_{160}\text{N}_{30}\text{O}_{26}\text{S}_4$  
- MW: 2097.9  
- Purity: ≥98%  
- Uses: Endogenous MCH receptor agonist involved in energy homeostasis, circadian rhythms, and feeding behavior. It increases feeding behavior and modulates inflammation.


---

### M7528: α-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone

- Formula: $\text{C}_{77}\text{H}_{109}\text{N}_{21}\text{O}_{19}\text{S}$  
- MW: 1664.9  
- Purity: ≥98%  
- Uses: Endogenous melanocortin receptor agonist derived from POMC and involved in energy homeostasis and melanin production. It also decreases the intensity of acetaminophen-induced liver lesions, prevents loss of GABAergic neurons, decreases anxiety levels, and improves spatial memory.


### M7529: β-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone

- Formula: $\text{C}_{118}\text{H}_{174}\text{N}_{34}\text{O}_{35}\text{S}$  
- MW: 2660.9  
- Purity: ≥98%  
- Uses: Endogenous melanocortin 4 receptor agonist derived from POMC and involved in energy homeostasis and melanin production. It also decreases the intensity of acetaminophen-induced liver lesions and decreases food intake.


### M7530: [Nle4, D-Phe7]-α-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone

- Formula: $\text{C}_{78}\text{H}_{111}\text{N}_{21}\text{O}_{19}$  
- MW: 1646.9  
- Purity: ≥98%  
- Uses: Melanocortin analog and melanocortin receptor agonist. It increases levels of IL-6, decreases neutrophil trafficking, and inhibits vascular leakage and leukocyte rolling and adhesion.


### γ-1 Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone

**M7531**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peptide</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Mw</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyr-Val-Met-Gly-His-Phe-Arg-Trp-Asp-Arg-Phe-NH₂</td>
<td>C₁₉H₂₇N₁₃O₆S</td>
<td>566.8</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous melanocortin 3 receptor agonist derived from POMC and involved in energy homeostasis and melanin production. It also increases release of extracellular dopamine in the ventral tegmental area.


### γ-3 Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone

**M7532**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peptide</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Mw</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyr-Val-Met-Gly-His-Phe-Arg-Trp-Asp-Arg-Phe-Gly-Arg-Asn-Gly-Ser-Ser-Ser-Gly-Val-Gly-Ala-Ala-Gln</td>
<td>C₂₆H₃₃N₁₇O₉S</td>
<td>773.8</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous melanocortin 3 receptor agonist derived from POMC and involved in energy homeostasis and melanin production. It also modulates ACTH-induced steroidogenesis.


### Melanoma Antigen Gene-encoding Fragment 3 (271-279), human

**M0224**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peptide</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Mw</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phe-Leu-Tyr-Gly-Pro-Arg-Ala-Leu-Val</td>
<td>C₁₂₆H₁₈₈N₄₄O₃₇S</td>
<td>2943.2</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peptide antigen initially produced by hepatocellular carcinoma cells. It may be targeted by epitope-specific CD8+ T cells.


### Melanoma-associated Antigen Peptide 1 (27-35), human

**M1649**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peptide</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Mw</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ala-Ala-Gly-Ile-Gly-Ile-Leu-Thr-Val</td>
<td>C₅₃H₇₉N₁₃O₁₀</td>
<td>1058.3</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Melanoma-associated antigen used in vaccine development to induce an immune response against cancerous cells expressing melanoma antigens.


### Melanostatin, frog

**M1648**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peptide</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Mw</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ac-Nle-Asp-His-D-Phe-Arg-Trp-Lys-NH₂ (Lactam bridge Asp2-Lys7)</td>
<td>C₁₅₀H₂₃₅N₅₃O₃₇S₁</td>
<td>4243.76</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dopamine D2 receptor modulator. It potentiates antidepressant activity of amitriptyline and desipramine.


### Melanotan II

**M1650**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peptide</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Mw</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ac-Nle-Asp-His-D-Phe-Arg-Trp-Lys-NH₂</td>
<td>C₇₀H₁₀₁N₁₅O₁₁</td>
<td>1024.2</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Synthetic melanocortin analog and melanocortin receptor agonist used to promote skin pigmentation. It also induces arousal and increases body temperatures, decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine levels, and increases aortic vasorelaxation.


Melatonin

C_{13}H_{16}N_{2}O_{2}  FW: 232.27  [73-31-4]  ≥98%

Endogenous hormone involved in circadian rhythms, activates MT receptors and decreases expression of FSH, LH, and leptin. It decreases body weight, adiposity, leptin levels, and insulin levels in obese animals, prevents tau hyperphosphorylation and amyloid-β fibrillogenesis in Alzheimer’s disease models, and protects gastric mucosa from reflux-induced damage.


Melitracen Hydrochloride

C_{13}H_{16}N_{2}O_{2}  FW: 327.89  [10563-70-9]  ≥99%

Potential dopamine D1/2 receptor antagonist used to treat depression. It is often co-administered with flupenthixol as a treatment for trigeminal neuralgia. It does not affect cardiovascular function.


Melittin

C_{13}H_{16}N_{2}O_{2}  FW: 2846.5  [20449-79-0]  ≥98%

Found in Apis mellifera venom. It induces pore formation in cell membranes, causing ion leakage. It also increases formation of free radicals and induces apoptosis in Candida and induces autophagy and apoptosis in Leishmania and Trypanosoma.


Meloxicam

C_{14}H_{13}N_{3}O_{4}S_{2}  FW: 351.41  [71125-38-7]  ≥98%

NSAID and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat pain and inflammation. It also inhibits MPTP-induced motor dysfunction, increases levels of tyrosine hydroxylase and stimulates expression of antioxidative enzymes.


Melphalan

L-PAM; L-Phenylalanine mustard; L-Sarcolysine

C_{13}H_{18}Cl_{2}N_{2}O_{2}  FW: 305.2  [148-82-3]  ≥94%

DNA alkylator and derivative of mechlorethamine used to treat various cancers. It prevents DNA and RNA synthesis.

Dopamine D2 receptor agonist, NMDA receptor antagonist, 5-HT3 receptor antagonist, and α7 nAChR antagonist used to treat Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, and Parkinson’s disease. It improves spatial learning and memory impairments and stimulates dendritic spine maturation and synapse formation.


Memantine Hydrochloride

C_{6}H_{11}N + HCl

FW: 215.77

≥97%

Memantine Hydrochloride

C_{6}H_{11}N + HCl

FW: 215.77

≥97%

Memantine Hydrochloride

C_{6}H_{11}N + HCl

FW: 215.77

≥97%

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≥97%

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FW: 215.77

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FW: 215.77

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FW: 215.77

≥97%

Memantine Hydrochloride

C_{6}H_{11}N + HCl

FW: 215.77

≥97%

Memantine Hydrochloride

C_{6}H_{11}N + HCl

FW: 215.77

≥97%

Memantine Hydrochloride

C_{6}H_{11}N + HCl

FW: 215.77

≥97%
Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis and is used to treat bacterial meningitis, skin infections, and febrile neutropenia. It is most active against gram negative bacteria and is somewhat resistant to degradation by β-lactamases.


S-(+)-Methoprene

ZR-515

C_{19}H_{34}O_{3} FW: 310.47 [65733-16-6] ≥95%

Juvenile insect growth hormone analog that prohibits the ability of the insect to change from pupae to adult. It is used to control mosquito populations. It alters Ca^{2+} signaling and redox activity of cytochrome oxidase and induces male sex differentiation.


Methotrexate Hydrate

Anethopterin; MTX

C\textsubscript{20}H\textsubscript{21}N\textsubscript{8}O\textsubscript{5} \cdot H\textsubscript{2}O  FW: 472.45  [6745-93-3]  ≥98%

DHF reductase inhibitor used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, ectopic pregnancy, and various cancers. It prevents synthesis of thymidine, RNA, and RNA. It also increases T cell apoptosis, decreases T cell activation, and suppresses cytokine production.


3-Methyladenine

3-MA; NSC 66389

C\textsubscript{5}H\textsubscript{4}N\textsubscript{5}  FW: 149.15  [5142-23-4]  ≥98%

Adenine analog and DNA polymerase inhibitor. It inhibits autophagy and DNA synthesis.


α-Methylbenzyl Isothiocyanate

C\textsubscript{9}H\textsubscript{9}NS  FW: 163.24  [32393-32-1]  ≥98%

Antioxidant that induces phase II enzyme activity.


R-(−)-α-Methylbenzyl Isothiocyanate

C\textsubscript{9}H\textsubscript{9}NS  FW: 163.24  [24277-44-9]  ≥98%

Antioxidant that induces phase II enzyme activity. It is also used as a chiral agent.


S-(+)-α-Methylbenzyl Isothiocyanate

C\textsubscript{9}H\textsubscript{9}NS  FW: 163.24  [24277-43-8]  ≥98%

Antioxidant that induces phase II enzyme activity. It is also used as a chiral agent.


Methyl Caffeate

C\textsubscript{10}H\textsubscript{10}O\textsubscript{4}  FW: 194.19  [3843-74-1]  ≥98%

α-Glucosidase inhibitor found in species of Solanum and Magnolia. It exhibits several biological activities, including suppressing growth of Pseudomonas, Klebsiella, and Mycobacterium, inhibiting replication of HIV, and decreasing blood glucose levels in models of diabetes.


16-O-Methylcafestol

\[ \text{C}_{21} \text{H}_{30} \text{O}_{3} \quad \text{FW: } 330.46 \quad \geq 98\% \]

Natural cafestol derivative found in coffee beans. It may prevent oxidative damage, inflammation, or cancer cell proliferation.


S-Methyl-L-cysteine

\[ \text{C}_{14} \text{H}_{20} \text{NO}_{3} \quad \text{FW: } 151.19 \quad [6853-87-8] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Antioxidant found in Brassicaceae family plants. It decreases oxidative stress and inhibits oil drop formation in white pre-adipose tissue.


(±)-S-Methyl-L-cysteine-S-oxide

\[ \text{C}_{4} \text{H}_{9} \text{NO}_{3} \text{S} \quad \text{FW: } 151.19 \quad [6853-87-8] \]

Synthetic analog of alliin found in cruciferous vegetables.


Methyldopa Sesquihydrate

\[ \text{C}_{10} \text{H}_{13} \text{NO}_{4} \cdot 3/2 \text{H}_{2} \text{O} \quad \text{FW: } 238.24 \quad [41372-08-1] \quad \geq 98\% \]

DOPA decarboxylase inhibitor and indirect α2-adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat hypertension. It inhibits the sympathetic nervous system, decreases production of dopamine, norepinephrine, and epinephrine, and exhibits NO-dependent sedative activity.


Indirubin derivative. It inhibits proliferation of leukemia cells, induces apoptosis in colon cancer cells, and decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines.


6-Mercaptopurine derivative and inhibitor of PRPP amidotransferase used to treat autoimmune diseases, leukemias, and lymphomas. It inhibits IMP metabolism, preventing the synthesis of purines, DNA, and RNA.


Estradiol metabolite and microtubule depolymerization inhibitor. It decreases tumor growth, VEGF expression, and angiogenesis in hepatocellular carcinoma models, lowers mean arterial blood pressure, and prevents TGF-β3-induced fibrosis.


Found in *Piper methysticum* (kava plant).

TRPV1 modulator found in *Spiraea, Betula*, and *Gaultheria* commercially used as an antiseptic, flavorant, and fragrance. Derivatives of this compound inhibit pain and inflammation.


**M1979**  
Methyl Salicylate  
\[C_{17}H_{14}O_4\]  
FW: 252.25  
\([119-36-8]\) ≥98%  
250 mL  
500 mL  
1 L

S-(N-Methylsulfinylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-glutathione  
Sulfuraphane glutathione conjugate  
\[C_{16}H_{24}N_2O_8S_3\]  
FW: 484.61  
≥98%  
5 mg  
10 mg  
25 mg

S-(N-Methylsulfinylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine  
L-Cysteine sulfuraphane  
\[C_{16}H_{28}N_4O_7S_3\]  
FW: 484.61  
≥98%  
5 mg  
10 mg  
25 mg

S-(N-Methylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine  
Methylsiothiocyanate-L-cysteine  
\[C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_3S_2\]  
FW: 298.45  
≥98%  
5 mg  
10 mg  
25 mg

Methysticin  
Kavatin  
\[C_{15}H_{14}O_5\]  
FW: 274.27  
\([495-85-2]\) ≥98%  
5 mg  
10 mg

β1-Adrenergic antagonist used to treat hypertension, myocardial infarction, tachycardia, and congestive heart failure. It decreases size of atherosclerotic plaques, inhibits seizures, and increases microvessel sprouting in aortic rings.


M1977 Metronidazole

DNA synthesis inhibitor used to treat bacterial and protozoal infections. It is especially effective against Clostridium and Trichomonas.


M1685 Mevastatin

6-Demethylmevinolin; CS-500; ML-236B

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. It also induces apoptosis and inhibits growth of salivary adenoid cystic carcinoma cells and inhibits bisphosphonate-induced activation of γδ T cells.


M1687 Mevinolin

MK-803; Lovastatin

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. It also prevents proliferation of lymphoma cells and inhibits coxsackievirus replication by decreasing expression of coxackie and adenovirus receptors and preventing viral entry.


M2400 MG-132

Proteasome inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in renal interstitial fibroblasts, suppresses skeletal muscle atrophy in COPD models, and delays progression of osteoarthritis.


M2409 MGCD-0103

Mocetinostat

HDAC inhibitor. It improves left ventricular and end diastolic pressure, decreases total collagen levels, increases transcription of NPR-A, and inhibits autophagy and induces apoptosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells.


Activator of mTOR. It inhibits autophagy and increases ovarian explant weights, follicle development, and production of viable, mature oocytes.


M3196 MHY-1485 C_{17}H_{21}N_{7}O_{4} FW: 387.4 [326914-06-1] ≥98%

M3309 Miconazole C_{16}H_{21}Cl_{2}N_{2}O FW: 416.14 [22916-47-8] ≥98%

M3310 Miconazole Nitrate C_{16}H_{21}Cl_{2}N_{2} • HNO_{3} FW: 479.15 [22832-87-7] ≥98%

M3410 Microcystin (N-Me)-LR C_{49}H_{74}N_{10}O_{12} FW: 1009.3 [1865776-22-2] ≥95%

M3406 Microcystin-LR C_{40}H_{76}N_{10}O_{12} FW: 995.17 [101043-37-2] ≥95%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3407</th>
<th>Microcystin-RR</th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>100 µg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{25}H_{41}N_{3}O_{6}S</td>
<td>FW: 511.67</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP1/2A inhibitor and potential GSK-3β activator found in <em>Microcystis</em>. It induces endocrine disruption, alters cholesterol synthesis, stimulates oxidative stress, and causes apoptosis and liver damage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3408</th>
<th>[D-Asp3]-Microcystin-LR</th>
<th>25 µg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{41}H_{37}N_{12}O_{12}</td>
<td>FW: 981.2</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative of microcystin LR, PP1/2A inhibitor, and potential GSK-3β activator found in <em>Microcystis</em>. It induces apoptosis in testicular cells, stimulates cytoskeletal reorganization, causes oxidative damage, and produces cognitive deficits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3411</th>
<th>[D-Asp3, (E)-Dhb7]-Microcystin-RR</th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>100 µg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{40}H_{37}N_{13}O_{12}</td>
<td>FW: 1038.2</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcystin RR derivative, PP1/2A inhibitor, and potential GSK-3β activator found in <em>Microcystis</em>. It induces endocrine disruption, alters cholesterol synthesis, stimulates oxidative stress, and causes apoptosis and liver damage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3412</th>
<th>[D-Asp3, (E)-Dhb7]-Microcystin-HphR</th>
<th>25 µg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{40}H_{37}N_{15}O_{12}</td>
<td>FW: 1029.19</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcystin HphR derivative and potential PP1/2A inhibitor and GSK-3β activator found in <em>Microcystis</em>. It is carcinogenic, pro-oxidative, and cytotoxic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3414</th>
<th>[D-Asp3, (E)-Dhb7]-Microcystin-HtyR</th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>100 µg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{42}H_{37}N_{15}O_{13}</td>
<td>FW: 1045.19</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcystin HtyR derivative and potential PP1/2A inhibitor and GSK-3β activator found in <em>Microcystis</em>. It is carcinogenic, pro-oxidative, and cytotoxic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastie CJ, Borthwick EB, Morrison LF, et al. Inhibition of several protein phosphatases by a non-covalently cytotoxic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M3206</th>
<th>Microginin 511</th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>50 µg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{25}H_{35}N_{13}O_{6}S</td>
<td>FW: 511.67</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in <em>Microcystis</em>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.


---

**M3208**

Microginin 527

C₂₆H₄₁N₃O₇S FW: 527.67 [1135249-50-1] ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

NEW

**M3209**

Microginin 688

C₃₄H₅₀N₄O₈S FW: 688.87 [958961-34-7]

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

NEW

**M3210**

Microginin 690

C₃₅H₅₂N₄O₉S FW: 704.87

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

**M3308**

Microginin 527 Methyl Ester

C₂₅H₄₁N₃O₇S FW: 541.7 ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

**M3208**

Microginin 527

C₂₆H₄₁N₃O₇S FW: 527.67 [1135249-50-1] ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

**M3308**

Microginin 527 Methyl Ester

C₂₅H₄₁N₃O₇S FW: 541.7 ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

**M3207**

Microginin 674

C₂₆H₄₃N₃O₇S FW: 674.85 ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

**M3209**

Microginin 688

C₃₄H₅₀N₄O₈S FW: 688.87 ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

**M3210**

Microginin 690

C₃₅H₅₂N₄O₉S FW: 704.87

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

**M3312**

Microginin 690 Methyl Ester

C₃₅H₅₂N₄O₉S FW: 704.87 ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

NEW

**M3312**

Microginin 690 Methyl Ester

C₃₅H₅₂N₄O₉S FW: 704.87 ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

NEW

**M3212**

Microginin 704

C₂₆H₄₁N₃O₇S FW: 527.67 [1135249-50-1] ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.

**M3212**

Microginin 704

C₂₆H₄₁N₃O₇S FW: 527.67 ≥95%

Inhibitor of protein phosphatase, ACE, and leucine aminopeptidase found in *Microcystis*.
Serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic.


HN

NH

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HN

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OH

H

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OH

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H

N

O

O

OH

≥95%

M3430

Micropeptin 1106

NEW

100 µg

Serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic.


HN

NH

O

HN

NH

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O

N

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H

N

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O

H

N

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O

OH

H

N

OH

O

H

N

O

O

OH

≥95%

M3430

Micropeptin 1106

NEW

100 µg

Serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic.


HN

NH

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NH

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OH

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OH

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OH

≥95%

M3430

Micropeptin 1106

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100 µg

Serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic.


HN

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≥95%

M3430

Micropeptin 1106

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Serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic.


HN

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OH

≥95%

M3430

Micropeptin 1106

NEW

100 µg

Serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic.


HN

NH

O

HN

NH

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O

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O

OH

H

N

OH

O

H

N

O

O

OH

≥95%

M3430

Micropeptin 1106

NEW

100 µg

Serine protease and PP inhibitor found in *Microcystis*. It is cytotoxic.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M3453</td>
<td>Minoxidil</td>
<td>C9H15N5O</td>
<td>209.25</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3368</td>
<td>Mirtazapine</td>
<td>C17H19N3</td>
<td>265.35</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3476</td>
<td>Mithramycin</td>
<td>C15H18N4O5</td>
<td>334.33</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3577</td>
<td>Mitiglinide Calcium</td>
<td>2(C19H24NO3)Ca</td>
<td>668.88</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3377</td>
<td>Mitomycin</td>
<td>C15H18N4O5</td>
<td>334.33</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Minoxidil

- **Formula:** C9H15N5O
- **Molecular Weight:** 209.25
- **Purity:** ≥98%

Minoxidil is a NO donor and androgen receptor antagonist used to treat hair loss. It increases blood and nutrient flow to hair follicles.


### Mirtazapine

- **Formula:** C17H19N3
- **Molecular Weight:** 265.35
- **Purity:** ≥98%

Mirtazapine is a 5-HT1 receptor agonist, 5-HT2/3 and α2-adrenergic receptor antagonist, and histamine H1 receptor inverse agonist used to treat depression and anxiety. It also acts as a sedative, prevents relapse in recently abstinent substance abuse subjects, and decreases behavioral complications associated with autism spectrum disorder.


### Mithramycin

**Plicamycin**

- **Formula:** C15H18N4O5
- **Molecular Weight:** 334.33
- **Purity:** ≥98%

Inhibitor of DNMT1 and RNA synthesis. It induces apoptosis in prostate cancer cells and prevents increases in H3 histone methylation in Huntington’s disease models.


### Mitiglinide Calcium

- **Formula:** 2(C19H24NO3)Ca
- **Molecular Weight:** 668.88
- **Purity:** ≥98%

ATP-sensitive K+ channel blocker and potential ryanodine receptor agonist. It increases insulin secretion and decreases plasma glucose in pancreatic β cells and lowers levels of FGF-21, altering glucose metabolism.


### Mitomycin C

- **Formula:** C15H18N4O5
- **Molecular Weight:** 334.33
- **Purity:** ≥98%

DNA cross-linker and thioredoxin reductase inhibitor used to treat various cancers. It also improves allograft transplant survival by decreasing CD4+ T cell activation and increasing Treg levels.


Mitochondrial depolarization measuring kit.

M3380 MitoPT® TMRE Mitochondrial Depolarization Assay Kit

Mitochondrial depolarization measuring kit.

M3381 MitoPT® TMRM Mitochondrial Depolarization Assay Kit

Cellular apoptosis measuring kit.

M3378 MitoPT™ JC-1 Assay kit

Mitotane

\[ \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_{4} \quad \text{FW: 320.04} \quad [53-19-0] \quad \geq 98\% \]

It inhibits secretion of cortisol and is used to treat adrenocortical carcinoma. It inhibits proliferation of adrenocortical cells and increases serum levels of LDL, HDL, and triglycerides.


Mitoxantrone Dihydrochloride

\[ \text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{6} \cdot 2\text{HCl} \quad \text{FW: 517.41} \quad [70476-82-3] \quad \geq 98\% \]

DNA intercalator and Pim-1 inhibitor used to treat various cancers and multiple sclerosis. It cross-links DNA, preventing DNA synthesis.


Mivacurium Chloride

\[ \text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{80}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{14}\text{Cl}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 1100.18} \quad [106861-44-3] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Non-depolarizing NMJ blocker and nAChR antagonist used as an anesthetic. It inhibits skeletal muscle contractility and prevents atrial fibrillation.


Mizoribine Hydrobromide

\[ \text{C}_{9}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}_{6} \cdot \text{HBr} \quad \text{FW: 340.13} \quad [50924-49-7] \quad \geq 98\% \]

IMPDH inhibitor used to treat autoimmune diseases such as lupus and rheumatoid arthritis. It inhibits proliferation of mesangial cells, decreases levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines in synovial cells, and may decrease proliferation of Candida and Aspergillus.


MK-0524

**C_{21}H_{19}ClFNO_{4}S**  FW: 435.9  [571170-77-9]  ≥99%

DP1 receptor antagonist used to decrease niacin-induced flushing during niacin treatment of dyslipidemia. It also prevents PGD2-induced hyaluron synthesis and inhibits platelet activation.


MK-0752

**C_{21}H_{21}ClF_{2}O_{4}S**  FW: 442.9  [471905-41-6]  ≥98%

Inhibitor of γ-secretase and Notch signaling. It decreases the formation of amyloid-β plaques and may suppress growth of brain tumors.


MK-1775

**C_{27}H_{32}N_{8}O_{2}**  FW: 500.6  [955365-80-7]  ≥98%

Wee1 inhibitor that regulates the G2 mitosis checkpoint in response to DNA damage. It induces double-stranded DNA breaks in acute myelogenous leukemia cells and improves survival rates in other cancer models.


MK-2461

**C_{24}H_{25}N_{5}N_{5}S**  FW: 495.55  [917879-39-1]  ≥99%

Inhibitor of MET, FGFR, and PDGFR. It decreases tumor growth and size in models of glioblastoma and gastric cancer.


MK-2206

**C_{25}H_{22}ClN_{5}O**  FW: 443.93  [1032349-77-1]  ≥99%

Akt inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest in hepatocellular carcinoma cells and inhibits proliferation of non-small cell lung cancer cells and thyroid cancer cells.


MK-2238

**C_{14}H_{19}BCl_{2}N_{2}O_{4}**  FW: 361.03  [1072833-77-2]  ≥99%

Proteasome inhibitor and miR33b modulator. It downregulates Pim-1 activity in multiple myeloma cells.

Nedd8-activating enzyme inhibitor that blocks proteasomal cullin-protein neddylation by Cullin-RING E3 ubiquitin ligases. It induces cell cycle arrest, senescence, autophagy, and apoptosis in various cell lines. It also decreases release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and stimulates accumulation of HIF-1.


M4454

MLN-4924

Pevonedistat

\( \text{C}_{16} \text{H}_{20} \text{N}_{12} \text{O}_{4} \text{S} \)  
FW: 443.16  
[905579-51-3]  
≥99%

M4452

MLN2480

Raf inhibitor that suppresses proliferation of cancer cells.

http://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT01425008

M4652

MLN8237

Alisertib

Aurora kinase A inhibitor. It prevents mitotic spindle formation, inhibits VEGF secretion, and induces cell cycle arrest, aneuploidy, and apoptosis in bladder cancer cells.


M5462

Moclobemide

MAO-A inhibitor used to treat depression and anxiety. It also suppresses LPS-induced increases in IL-1β and TNF-α expression in glial cells, increases latency time in animal models of thermal pain, and induces hippocampal neurogenesis.


M5610

Moguisteine

Potential ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel blocker and irritant receptor antagonist used to prevent chronic cough.


NO donor and annexin A2 inhibitor. It inhibits PDGF-induced smooth muscle cell migration, suppresses carotid artery neointima formation, and prevents activated platelet adhesion.


Pyrimidine derivative and kinesin Eg5 inhibitor. It prevents mitotic spindle formation, induces dendrite growth in neurons, and causes mitotic arrest in HeLa cells.


Ionophore and inhibitor of autophagy commercially used in livestock feed. It inhibits autophagy, interfering with the fusion of the autophagosome and the lysosome.


Mycotoxin and potential pyruvate dehydrogenase inhibitor found in Fusarium. It decreases collagen synthesis, suppresses endocytosis, and may damage myocardial tissue.


CysLT1 antagonist used to treat allergic rhinitis and asthma. It also attenuates cough, decreases eosinophil infiltration, suppresses expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and lessens neuropathic pain in chronic constrictive injury models.


Montelukast Sodium

C₄H₁₃ClNO₂S Na FW: 608.17 [151767-02-1] ≥98%

CysLT1 antagonist used to treat allergic rhinitis and asthma. It also attenuates cough, decreases eosinophil infiltration, suppresses expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and lessens neuropathic pain in chronic constrictive injury models.
Inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFR, c-Kit, and RET. It inhibits cell proliferation and angiogenesis in breast cancer cells and non-small cell lung cancer cells.


Inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3, PDGFR, c-Kit, and RET. It suppresses cell proliferation and tumor growth in models of non-small cell lung cancer, breast cancer, and medullary thyroid cancer.


Endogenous motilin receptor agonist released during fasting. It modulates gastrointestinal motility, increases lipogenesis and expression of PPARγ, stimulates uptake of fatty acids and glucose, and facilitates GABAergic neurotransmission.


Endogenous motilin agonist involved in enteric movement. It induces intestinal muscle contractions, increases lipogenesis, facilitates GABAergic neurotransmission, and increases uptake of fatty acids and glucose.


Inhibitor of topoisomerase IV, topoisomerase II, and bacterial DNA gyrase used to treat bacterial ocular, sinus, and lung infections. It inhibits growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria and suppresses proliferation of some cancer cells.


Inhibitor of topoisomerase IV, topoisomerase II, and bacterial DNA gyrase used to treat bacterial ocular, sinus, and lung infections. It also enhances cytotoxicity of concurrently administered chemotherapeutics.


Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride

C_{21}H_{24}F_{2}N_{3}O_{4} • HCl FW: 437.89 [186826-86-8] ≥98%

BRD4 inhibitor. It decreases production of NO and pro-inflammatory cytokines.


Mubritinib, Free Base

C_{25}H_{23}F_{3}N_{4}O_{2} FW: 468.47 [366017-09-6] ≥98%

14-α demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It also weakly inhibits testosterone production.


Myclobutanil

C_{15}H_{17}ClN_{4} FW: 288.78 [88671-89-0] ≥97%

EGFR2 inhibitor that suppresses growth of bladder cancer, kidney cancer, and prostate cells.


M9608

Mycophenolic Acid

C_{17}H_{20}O_{6} FW: 320.34 [24280-93-1] ≥98%

PPARγ agonist, IMPDH inhibitor, and microtubule polymerization inhibitor used to prevent transplant rejection. It inhibits B cell activation, induces necrotic cell death in B and T lymphocytes, induces cell cycle arrest in breast cancer cells, and decreases intracellular stores of GTP.


M9509

Myelin Basic Protein (1-11), human

C_{52}H_{88}N_{22}O_{17} FW: 1293.42 [106128-98-7] ≥95%

Immunodominant peptide epitope occurring in multiple sclerosis. It is recognized by T cells and it decreases IL-12 expression in EAE models.


Immunodominant peptide epitope occurring in multiple sclerosis. It may induce immune tolerance and downregulate T cell reactivity to myelin.


Oligodendrocyte antigen and peptide used to stimulate an immune response against myelin and induce EAE.


Na+/K+ pump inhibitor found in molluscs and insects. It alters heart neuron spike and burst frequency, modulates K+, Na+, and Ca2+ current amplitudes, and increases gut muscle contraction frequency.


COMT inhibitor found in fruits and vegetables. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including decreasing cholesterol, triglyceride, and lipid levels, inhibiting amyloid-β-induced neurodegeneration, activating Wnt/β-catenin signaling to increase osteoclast differentiation, and inducing cell cycle arrest in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells.


Atypical amino acid, parent compound of fingolimod, and serine palmitoyltransferase inhibitor found in Isaria sinclairi. It prevents sphingolipid formation, decreases levels of CD4+ lymphocytes, and induces cell cycle arrest in melanoma cells.


Myriocin

\[
\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_{6} \quad \text{FW: 401.54} \quad [35891-70-4] \quad \geq 99\%
\]

Myristicin

\[
\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_{3} \quad \text{FW: 192.21} \quad [607-91-0] \quad \geq 97\%
\]

Nabumetone

\[
\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_{2} \quad \text{FW: 228.29} \quad [42924-53-8] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Nadifloxacin

\[
\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{FN}_{2}\text{O}_{4} \quad \text{FW: 360.38} \quad [124858-35-1] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Naftopidil

\[
\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{3} \quad \text{FW: 392.49} \quad [57149-07-2] \quad \geq 98\%
\]
δ2-OR antagonist. It induces anxiety, inhibits antinociceptive activities regulated by δORs, and suppresses opioid-induced reinforcement in conditioned place preference assays.


H-DPhe-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Orn-Thr-Pen-Thr-NH2(Cys2-Pen7) ≥95%

N7604 Naltriben

NTB

C_{33}H_{46}N_{11}O_{9}S_{2} FW: 1060.29 ≥95%

δ2-OR antagonist. It induces anxiety, inhibits antinociceptive activities regulated by δORs, and suppresses opioid-induced reinforcement in conditioned place preference assays.


H-Asn-Ala-Pro-Val-Ser-Ile-Pro-Gln-OH ≥95%

N0160 NAP Peptide

Davunetide

C_{50}H_{65}N_{11}O_{11}S_{2} FW: 1060.29 [211439-12-2] ≥95%

Derived from activity-dependent neuroprotective protein. It displays a variety of biological activities, including preventing retinal apoptosis in diabetes models, protecting against oxidative stress, improving memory performance, and increasing life span in ALS models.


H-Asn-Ala-Pro-Val-Ser-Ile-Pro-Gln-OH ≥95%

N0262 Naphazoline Hydrochloride

C_{14}H_{14}N_{2} • HCl FW: 246.74 [550-99-2] ≥97%

α1-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat congestion and ocular pathologies. It also induces autophagy and necrotic cell death in erythro-oleukemia cells and inhibits erythroid differentiation.


H-Asn-Ala-Pro-Val-Ser-Ile-Pro-Gln-OH ≥95%

N0263 Naphazoline Nitrate

C_{14}H_{14}N_{2} • HNO_{3} FW: 273.29 [5144-52-5] ≥97%

α1-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat congestion and ocular pathologies. It also induces autophagy and necrotic cell death in erythro-oleukemia cells and inhibits erythroid differentiation.


H-Asn-Ala-Pro-Val-Ser-Ile-Pro-Gln-OH ≥95%

N0161 β-Naphthoflavone

5,6-Benzoflavone

C_{19}H_{12}O_{2} FW: 272.3 [6051-87-2] ≥98%

AhR agonist and antioxidant. It inhibits cigarette smoke-induced DNA damage and tumor development and induces cell cycle arrest in breast cancer cells.


Indirect STAT1 agonist that inhibits cell proliferation in fibrosarcoma cells and breast cancer cells.


N0163 2-(1,8-Naphthyridin-2-ly)phenol

\[ \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O} \quad \text{FW: 222.24} \quad [65182-56-1] \quad \geq 98\% \]

MAPK inhibitor and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat pain, fever, and inflammation. It also inhibits influenza virus infection by preventing transcription initiation and replication.


N0061 D-Naproxen

\[ \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 \quad \text{FW: 230.26} \quad [22204-53-1] \quad \geq 98\% \]

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat fever, inflammation, and pain. It also inhibits influenza virus infection by preventing initiation of transcription and replication.


N0062 D,L-Naproxen

\[ \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3 \quad \text{FW: 230.26} \quad \geq 96\% \]

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat fever, inflammation, and pain. It also inhibits influenza virus infection by preventing initiation of transcription and replication.


N0068 Naringenin 4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavanone

\[ \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5 \quad \text{FW: 272.25} \quad [480-41-1] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Found in citrus fruits. It displays many biological activities, including increasing levels of Nrf2 to prevent 6-OHDA-induced neurodegeneration, inhibiting allergen-induced airway inflammation, inducing apoptosis in leukemia cells, suppressing α-SMA and collagen type I expression in fibroblasts, and increasing levels of antioxidative enzymes.


N0069 Naringin Aurantiin

\[ \text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{14} \quad \text{FW: 580.53} \quad [10236-47-2] \quad \geq 97\% \]

SERM found in citrus fruits. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting release of VEGF in ER+ breast cancer cells, improving colchicine-induced deficits in cognitive performance, attenuating oxidative damage, and suppressing gentamicin-induced pro-inflammatory cytokine expression.


Ergosterol inhibitor used to treat keratitis. It increases NALP3 inflammasome activation, activates polyclonal B cells, and inhibits growth of Aspergillus and Fusarium.


Receptor interacting protein 1 inhibitor that prevents necroptosis. It improves renal function and pathology in chronic kidney disease models and prevents death of hippocampal neurons in cerebral ischemia models.


Platinum-based DNA cross-linker that inhibits DNA synthesis and repair.


Inhibitor of 5-HT2 receptors, SERT, NET, and hERG K+ channels used to treat mood disorders. It decreases immobility time in the forced swim test.


Guanosine analog and DNA chain terminator used to treat T cell malignancies. It is a prodrug of 9-β-D-arabinofuranosylguanine that inhibits DNA synthesis.


Inhibitor of protein translation inhibitor, TRPV1 receptors, and P2X receptors. It also inhibits bacterial RNase P and bacterial T box anti-terminator RNA, suppresses mammalian RNA splicing, and prevents presynaptic release of acetylcholine and norepinephrine in superior cervical ganglia.


Endogenous pteridine metabolite of GTP used as an endogenous biomarker of cellular immune response and oxidative stress.


AChE inhibitor used to reverse the effects of NMJ blockers and to treat myasthenia gravis. It induces muscular contractions in muscle tissue and improves overall muscle tone.


EGFR inhibitor that prevents ligand-induced receptor dimerization by targeting a cysteine residue in the ATP binding pocket of EGFR. It induces cell cycle arrest ad inhibits proliferation in breast cancer cells.


Nerolidol, synthetic

C_{15}H_{26}O

FW: 222.37  [7212-44-4]  ≥96%

Synthetic AChE inhibitor and F0F1-ATP synthase modulator. It acts as a sedative, inhibits growth of bacteria and fungi, and decreases the mitochondrial transmembrane electric potential to induce cell death in hepatocarcinoma cells.


**Please inquire**

Nesiritide Acetate

B-type natriuretic peptide; Brain natriuretic peptide; BNP

C_{106}H_{158}N_{40}O_{42}S_{4}

FW: 3464.1  [114471-18-0]  ≥95%

Recombinant derivative of BNP and NPR-A agonist used to treat congestive heart failure. It decreases levels of CD8+ T cells and pro-inflammatory cytokines, suppresses generation of ROS, and inhibits cardiomyocyte apoptosis.


Netilmicin Pentasulfate

Certomycin; Netromycin; Zetamicin

(C_{107}H_{158}N_{40}O_{42}S_{4})\_5H_{2}SO_{4}

FW: 1441.56  [56391-57-2]  ≥98%

Protein translation inhibitor that displays activity against gram negative and gram positive bacteria. It also decreases melanocyte viability, tyrosinase activity, and melanin production.


**Please inquire**

Neurokinin A (4-10)

Substance K

H-Asp-Ser-Phe-Val-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2

C_{34}H_{54}N_{8}O_{10}S FW: 766.92  [97559-35-8]  ≥95%

Endogenous NK1/2 receptor agonist. It induces contraction in ileal smooth muscle cells, contributes to nociceptive activity, expression of inflammatory cytokines, and induces bronchoconstriction.


**Please inquire**

Neurokinin B

Asp-Met-His-Asp-Ase-Phe-Phe-Val-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2

C_{55}H_{79}N_{13}O_{14}S_{2} FW: 1210.45  [86933-25-5]  ≥95%

Endogenous NK3 receptor agonist used as a biomarker to measure hypertension and pre-eclampsia. It is co-expressed with kisspeptin and dynorphin A. It induces contraction in ileal smooth muscle cells and decreases toxic effects of amyloid-β.


Endogenous proneurotensin peptide involved in energy homeostasis. It induces contraction in ileal smooth muscle cells, inhibits reward and reinforcement signaling, and is inactivated by dipeptidyl peptidases and aminopeptidases.


**N1979 Neuromedin**

Neuromedin N

C_{18}H_{33}N_{7}O_{10}S

FW: 745.97

[102577-25-3] ≥95%

Endogenous proneurotensin peptide involved in energy homeostasis.


**N1980 Neuromedin B, pig**

Gly-Asn-Leu-Trp-Ala-Thr-Gly-His-Phe-Met-NH2

≥95%

1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

Endogenous bombesin-related BB1 receptor agonist involved in endocrine signaling and feeding behavior. It decreases food intake, induces bradycardia, increases osteoblast proliferation and bone formation, and stimulates secretion of LH and FSH.


**N1981 Neuromedin C (18-27), pig**

Gly-Asn-Leu-Trp-Ala-Thr-Gly-His-Phe-Met-NH2

≥95%

1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

Endogenous bombesin-related BB2 receptor agonist involved in endocrine signaling and feeding behavior. It decreases food intake and feeding time, stimulates mast cell degranulation, and induces bradycardia.


**N1982 Neuromedin U, rat**

H-Tyr-Lys-Val-Asp-Glu-Tyr-Gln-Gly-Pro-Val-Ala-Pro-Ser-Gly-Gly-Phe-Phe-Leu-Phe-Arg-Pro-Ang-Asn-NH2

≥95%

1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

Endogenous neuromedin receptor agonist involved in energy homeostasis. It increases core temperature, decreases food intake, activates Wnt/β-catenin signaling, stimulates production of progesterone in ovarian cells, and upregulates inflammation-related cytokine expression.


**N6020 Neuropeptide F**

H-Lys-Ser-Tyr-Glu-Glu-His-Ile-Pro-Oh

≥95%

1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

Neuropeptide Y analog found in insects. It is involved in circadian rhythms. It suppresses signaling of wake-promoting ventrolateral clock neurons and plays a role in learning, stress responses, feeding, and courtship behavior.


**N1984 Neuropeptide FF**

Phe-Leu-Phe-Gln-Pro-Gln-Arg-Phe-NH2

≥95%

1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

Endogenous NPFF1/2 receptor agonist involved in nociception and cardiovascular regulation. It decreases LPS-stimulated NO production in macrophages, suppresses carrageenan-induced edema, and inhibits opioid-induced stress-mediated analgesia.


www.lktlabs.com 334 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Neuropeptide K, pig

Neurokinin K

C_{16}H_{24}N_{2}O_{5}S

FW: 5980.6 ≥95%

Endogenous NK2 receptor agonist and N-terminal-extended neurokinin A analog. It decreases food intake and modulates cardiovascular activity.


Neuropeptide Y (3-36), human

NPY

C_{15}H_{20}N_{2}O_{8}S

FW: 4011.48 [150138-78-6] ≥95%

Endogenous Y-1 receptor agonist and neurotransmitter involved in feeding behavior, stress signaling, and circadian rhythms. It potentiates reward- and reinforcement-inducing effects of opioids, inhibits amyloid-β-induced depression and spatial memory deficits, decreases or prevents stress-induced development of anxiety, and promotes vascular growth.


Neuropeptide Y (13-36), human

NPY

C_{14}H_{20}N_{2}O_{8}S

FW: 3000.46 [122341-40-6] ≥95%

Endogenous Y-1 receptor agonist and neurotransmitter involved in feeding behavior, stress signaling, and circadian rhythms. It potentiates reward- and reinforcement-inducing effects of opioids, inhibits amyloid-β-induced depression and spatial memory deficits, decreases or prevents stress-induced development of anxiety, and promotes vascular growth.


Neuropeptide Y, human/rat

C_{14}H_{20}N_{2}O_{8}S

FW: 4271.7 ≥95%

Endogenous Y-1 receptor agonist and neurotransmitter involved in feeding behavior, stress signaling, and circadian rhythms. It potentiates reward- and reinforcement-inducing effects of opioids, inhibits amyloid-β-induced depression and spatial memory deficits, decreases or prevents stress-induced development of anxiety, and promotes vascular growth.


γ-Neuropeptide, rabbit

C_{10}H_{16}N_{2}O_{5}S

FW: 2320.64 [114882-65-4] ≥95%

Endogenous NK2 receptor agonist that mediates hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis signaling and reproductive hormone release. It also stimulates smooth muscle contraction in the gastrointestinal tract and induces vasodilation.


Neurotensin

C_{12}H_{21}N_{2}O_{20}

FW: 1672.9 [39379-15-2] ≥95%

Endogenous NTS receptor agonist involved in hormone release. It induces contractions in smooth muscle cells, activates nonselective cation channels, and stimulates orexin neurons.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity Options</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N1991</td>
<td>[D-Trp11]-Neurotensin</td>
<td>C_{112}H_{22}N_{20}O_{19}</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
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<td>N1990</td>
<td>[Gln4]-Neurotensin</td>
<td>C_{122}H_{22}N_{20}O_{19}</td>
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<tr>
<td>N1992</td>
<td>Neurotensin (1-11)</td>
<td>C_{98}H_{16}N_{16}O_{14}</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
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<tr>
<td>N1993</td>
<td>Neurotensin (9-13)</td>
<td>C_{52}H_{8}N_{8}O_{7}</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N1994</td>
<td>Neurotensin, frog</td>
<td>C_{116}H_{16}N_{14}O_{17}</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2.5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>N1995</td>
<td>Neurotensin, guinea pig</td>
<td>C_{116}H_{16}N_{14}O_{17}</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<td>N2400</td>
<td>NG-52</td>
<td>C_{13}H_{11}ClN_{6}O</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Derivative of endogenous neurotensin receptor agonist involved in hormone release. It induces contractions in smooth muscle cells, activates nonselective cation channels involved in gastrointestinal and colonic motility, and decreases blood pressure and heart rate.**


Niacin

C_{6}H_{5}NO_{2}  
FW: 123.11  
[59-67-6]  
≥98%

B vitamin, GPR109A agonist, and hepatic diacylglycerol acyltransferase-2 inhibitor required for formation of NAD and NADP. It induces cutaneous vasodilation and flushing and decreases secretion of VLDL and LDL.


N3208

Nicardipine

C_{26}H_{29}N_{3}O_{6}  
FW: 479.52  
[55985-32-5]  
≥98%

L-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker used to treat angina and hypertension. It also inhibits amygdala kindling, enhances GABAergic signaling, and increases pain thresholds.


N3310

Nicotinamide

Niacinamide; Vitamin PP; Vitamin B3

C_{6}H_{6}N_{2}O  
FW: 122.12  
[98-92-0]  
≥98%

Amide form of vitamin B3 required for production of NAD and NADP. It modulates GABA activity and is used to treat acne vulgaris and rosacea. It is also used in commercial skin whitening treatments.


N3313

Nidulal

C_{15}H_{16}O_{5}  
FW: 276.28  
≥95%

Found in Nidula. It induces differentiation of promyelocytic leukemia cells and activates expression of alkaline phosphatase.


N3228

Nifedipine

C_{17}H_{18}N_{2}O_{6}  
FW: 346.33  
[21829-25-4]  
≥98%

L-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker used to prevent preterm labor and to treat angina. It also alters pain thresholds.


N3422

Nifekalant Hydrochloride

C_{19}H_{27}N_{5}O_{5} • HCl  
FW: 441.91  
[130656-51-8]  
≥98%

Voltage-gated K+ channel blocker used to treat ventricular tachyarrhythmia. It also increases right atrial monophasic action potential duration and the atrial effective refractory period.


### N3322 Niflumic Acid

C₁₃H₉F₃N₂O₂ \( \text{FW: } 282.22 \) \[4394-00-7\] \( \geq 98\% \)

NSAID, NMDA receptor inverse agonist, T-type Ca\(^{2+}\) and Cl\(^{-}\) channel blocker, GABA-A receptor antagonist, and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat pain. It indirectly activates AMPK and inhibits TNF-\(\alpha\)- and IL-1\(\beta\)-induced activation of NF-\(\alpha\)B.


[![Niflumic Acid](image)](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 g</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### N3323 Nifuratel

C₁₆H₁₁N₁O₅S \( \text{FW: } 285.28 \) \[4936-00-7\] \( \geq 98\% \)

Nitrofuran derivative. It inhibits growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria and fungi.


[![Nifuratel](image)](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
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<td>10 g</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 g</td>
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<td>100 g</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### N3520 Nifursol

C₁₃H₇N₅O₉ \( \text{FW: } 365.21 \) \[16915-70-1\] \( \geq 98\% \)

Livestock feed additive and antibiotic used to prevent growth of *Histomonas*.


[![Nifursol](image)](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 g</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### N3225 Nigericin Sodium

Azalomycin M; Helixin C; Polyetherin A

C₄₀H₆₇O₁₁Na \( \text{FW: } 746.94 \) \[28643-80-3\] \( \geq 98\% \)

Cationic ionophore that inhibits Golgi function and suppresses growth of gram positive bacteria. It also prevents viral activation and triggers activation of the NALP3 inflammasome.


[![Nigericin Sodium](image)](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### N3346 Nilotinib

AMN 107

C₂₈H₂₁F₃N₇O \( \text{FW: } 529.52 \) \[641571-10-0\] \( \geq 98\% \)

Abl, c-Kit, PDGFR, and PP2A inhibitor used to treat Bcr-Abl-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia. It induces autophagy in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, decreases expression of HDACs in hepatic stellate cells, and prevents mast cell histamine release and systemic anaphylaxis in allergy models.


[![Nilotinib](image)](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### N3450 Nimesulide

C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₅S \( \text{FW: } 308.31 \) \[51803-78-2\] \( \geq 98\% \)

NSAID and COX-2 inhibitor used to treat pain, inflammation, and dysmenorrhea. It also downregulates expression of survivin and Bcl-2 and induces apoptosis in hypopharyngeal carcinoma cells.


[![Nimesulide](image)](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker used to treat hypertension. It also prevents cerebral ischemia and vasospasm, inhibits methylmercury-induced behavioral neurotoxicity, and attenuates neurological symptoms of drug-induced withdrawal.


\[
\text{Nimodipine} \\
\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{7} \\
\text{FW: 418.44} \\
\left[66085-59-4\right] \\
\geq 98\%
\]

DNA cross-linker used to treat gliomas. It induces double-stranded DNA breakage and may downregulate expression of DNA ligase IV.


\[
\text{Nimustine Hydrochloride} \\
\text{ACNU} \\
\text{C}_{9}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_{6}\text{O}_{2} \cdot \text{HCl} \\
\text{FW: 309.16} \\
\left[55661-38-6\right] \\
\geq 97\%
\]

Topoisomerase I inhibitor. It inhibits cell migration and invasion, binds to DNA sequences containing alternating G and C base pairs, decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and prevents growth of \textit{Plasmodium}.


\[
\text{Nitisine Chloride} \\
\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{ClNO}_{4} \\
\text{FW: 383.82} \\
\left[13063-04-2\right] \\
\geq 98\%
\]

\[
\text{Nitisinone} \\
\text{NTBC} \\
\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_{3}\text{NO}_{5} \\
\text{FW: 329.23} \\
\left[104206-65-7\right] \\
\geq 98\%
\]

\[
\text{7-Nitroindazole} \\
\text{C}_{9}\text{H}_{4}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{2} \\
\text{FW: 163.14} \\
\left[2942-42-9\right] \\
\geq 98\%
\]

\[
\text{Nitroso(acetoxymethyl)methylamine} \\
\text{C}_{2}\text{H}_{6}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{3} \\
\text{FW: 132.12} \\
\left[56856-83-8\right] \\
\geq 98\%
\]

Carcinogenic NNK precursor found in tobacco smoke. It also inhibits production of IL-8 and MCP-1 in alveolar and bronchial epithelial cells,


NO donor. It attenuates Pannexin-1 channel currents and ATP release, improves defective Cl− transport in cystic fibrosis subjects, dilates blood vessels, and induces NO-related apoptosis in colon cancer cells.


Peptide chain initiation inhibitor found in Fusarium. It inhibits proliferation of leukocytes, induces apoptosis in Jurkat T cells and macrophages, and stimulates polyribosome breakdown.


Histamine H2 receptor inverse agonist used to treat peptic ulcer disease and gastroesophageal reflux disease. It also boosts vaccine responses and stimulates maturation of dendritic cells.


Valosin-containing protein inhibitor that alters endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation. It activates the unfolded protein response and induces death in cancer cells.


PLK1 inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in osteosarcoma cells and colon cancer cells and improves survival rates in acute myelogenous leukemia models.


NMS-P937
Potential AMPA receptor positive modulator found in citrus fruits. It induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits cell proliferation in cancer cells, attenuates learning and memory impairments, decreases body weight gain, and stimulates phosphorylation of the GluR1 subunit of AMPA receptors.


Nocodazole receptor agonist and BK/SK K+ channel modulator. It inhibits thermal hyperalgesia induced by nociceptin, suppresses memory acquisition impairment, and prevents release of 5-HT in synaptosomes.


Neutral cyclic ionophore, metal ion carrier, and oxidative phosphorylation uncoupler. It suppresses intracellular glycosylation, inhibits several trafficking pathways in virus-infected cells, and uncouples oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria.


Bala S, Konbrabail MH, Prabhananda BS. Effect of phloretin on ionophore mediated electroneutral transmembrane translocations of H(+), K(+) and Na(+) in phospholipid vesicles. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2001 Feb 9;1510(1-2):258-69. PMID: 11342163.

Nonoxynol surfactant used in contraceptives. It immobilizes sperm by altering acrosomal membranes.


Inhibitor of 5-lipoxygenase, AChR, BChE, and mTORC1 found in creosote bush. It displays many biological activities, including preventing viral assembly in dengue virus samples, increasing life span, suppressing angiogenesis, invasion, and proliferation of glia cells, and inhibiting osteoclastogenesis and bone destruction.


Levarterenol bitartrate

Endogenous hormone and neurotransmitter involved in sympathetic nervous system activity, reward, feeding, and other behaviors. It activates α/β-adrenergic receptors and is used to treat cardiac arrest, hypotension, and shock. It induces vascular vasoconstriction, increases blood pressure, stimulates choroidal neovascularization, and decreases core body temperature.


Norethindrone receptor agonist used in contraceptives. It decreases levels of LH and FSH and increases lipid peroxidation due to its high lipophilicity.


**Norfloxacin**

\[ \text{C}_{16} \text{H}_{18} \text{FN}_3 \text{O}_3 \]  
FW: 319.33  
[70458-96-7]  
≥98%

Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat prostatitis and urinary tract infections. It decreases expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and increases expression of antioxidative enzymes in neutrophils. It also inhibits proliferation of cancer cells when complexed with gold(III).


Padelksaia EN. Norfloxacin: more than 20 years of clinical use, the results and place among fluoroquinolones in modern chemotherapy for infections. Antibiot Khimioter. 2003;48(9):28-36. PMID: 15002177.

**Norfloxacin Nicotinate**

\[ \text{C}_{16} \text{H}_{18} \text{FN}_3 \text{O}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6 \text{H}_5 \text{NO}_2 \]  
FW: 442.44  
[118803-81-9]  
≥98%

Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat urinary tract infections and prostatitis. It also decreases expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and inhibits proliferation of several cancer cell lines when complexed with gold(III).


**Notoginsenoside R1**

\[ \text{C}_{47} \text{H}_{80} \text{O}_{18} \]  
FW: 933.13  
[80418-24-2]  
≥98%

Found in species of *Panax*. It decreases amyloid-β-induced oxidative damage, lowers LDL, triglyceride, and cholesterol levels, increases expression of antioxidative enzymes, and stimulates antigen-induced spleenocyte proliferation.


**Novobiocin Sodium**

\[ \text{C}_{31} \text{H}_{35} \text{N}_2 \text{NaO}_{11} \]  
FW: 634.61  
[1476-53-5]  
≥98%

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. It also inhibits HIF-1α binding to transcriptional coactivator p300/CBP.


Ca²⁺-sensing receptor antagonist. It increases bone turnover without decreasing bone mineral density, prevents development of pulmonary arterial hypertension, and inhibits production of amyloid-β and VEGF in Alzheimer’s disease models.


GABA-A receptor positive allosteric modulator. It decreases formalin-induced pain and mechanical allodynia and suppresses anxiety in animal models.


Benzofuroxan derivative and MDMX inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in breast cancer cells.


MDM2 inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, inhibits epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, lowers hyperglycemia rates, and increases expression of antioxidative enzymes.


HSP90 inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in adult T-cell leukemia cells and suppresses tumor growth and decreases microvessel density in models of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, and melanoma.


FGFR inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits growth of endometrial cancer cells, prevents progression and tumor formation in models of malignant rhabdoid tumors, and normalizes bone growth and mineralization in models of rickets disease.


PI3K and mTOR inhibitor.

Smo inhibitor that prevents Wnt signaling and is used to treat basal cell carcinoma. It also inhibits proliferation, migration, and invasion of renal cell carcinoma cells and induces apoptosis in prostate cancer cells.


Inhibitor of ALK, c-Fes, and LRRK2. It induces apoptosis in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma cells and stimulates cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in anaplastic large-cell lymphoma models.

It binds ergosterol and induces pore formation in fungal membranes. It is used to treat fungal infections.


Nystatin

C<sub>47</sub>H<sub>75</sub>N<sub>17</sub>O<sub>17</sub> FW: 926.09 [1400-61-9] ≥98%

It binds ergosterol and induces pore formation in fungal membranes. It is used to treat fungal infections.


Obatoclax

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O FW: 317.38 [803712-67-6] ≥98%

BH3 mimetic and inhibitor of Bel-2 and Bel-xl. It induces autophagy and apoptosis in adenoid cystic carcinoma cells and suppresses proliferation, migration, and invasion of colorectal cancer cells.


Ochratoxin A

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>ClNO<sub>6</sub> FW: 403.82 [303-47-9] ≥98%

Carcinogenic mycotoxin contaminant found in grains. It inhibits glial cell proliferation, induces kidney damage and collagen formation, and may increase the development of cancerous formations.


n-Octyl Caffeate

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>4</sub> FW: 292.37 [638-41-2] ≥98%

Synthetic caffeic acid derivative that decreases lipid peroxidation, suppresses LPS-induced alterations in blood pressure, and limits formation of tumor nodules.


n-Octyl-3,4-Dimethylcaffeate

C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>4</sub> FW: 320.42 [638-41-2] ≥98%

Synthetic derivative of n-octyl caffeate that decreases lipid peroxidation, suppresses LPS-induced alterations in blood pressure, and limits formation of tumor nodules.


n-Octyl-3-methylcaffeate

C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>4</sub> FW: 306.4 [638-41-2] ≥98%

Synthetic derivative of n-octyl caffeate that decreases lipid peroxidation, suppresses LPS-induced alterations in blood pressure, and limits formation of tumor nodules.

**Synthetic derivative of n-octyl caffeate that decreases lipid peroxidation, suppresses LPS-induced alterations in blood pressure, and limits formation of tumor nodules.**


**Diazepam-binding inhibitor derivative that increases intracellular Ca2+ levels in astrocytes in a PLC-dependent manner. It may stimulate the development of seizures.**


**Endogenous biogenic amine, norepinephrine-like neurotransmitter, and potential α/β-adrenergic receptor agonist also found in various plant sources. It stimulates motor activity, inhibits LPS-stimulated release of NO, and decreases juvenile hormone degradation in female Drosophila.**


**Odanacatib.**


**Cathepsin K inhibitor. It protects bone against periapical infection and disease, inhibits bone resorption, and increases bone mineral density.**


Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat ocular and otic bacterial infections. It also induces ROS-mediated DNA damage under UV light.


Optically active topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat ocular and otic bacterial infections. It also induces ROS-mediated DNA damage under UV light.


PP1 and PP2A inhibitor and toxin produced by dinoflagellates and sea sponges. It increases phosphorylation of tau protein, stimulates lipolysis, and increases expression of p21 and p27 in T cell leukemia cells.


PP1 and PP2A inhibitor and toxin produced by dinoflagellates and sea sponges. It increases phosphorylation of tau protein, stimulates lipolysis, and increases expression of p21 and p27 in T cell leukemia cells.


PP1 and PP2A inhibitor and toxin produced by dinoflagellates and sea sponges. It increases phosphorylation of tau protein, stimulates lipolysis, and increases expression of p21 and p27 in T cell leukemia cells.


AMPK activator and inhibitor of dopamine D1-4 receptors, 5-HT1A/2/3/6/7 receptors, M1-5 mAChRs, and α1/2-adrenergic receptors used to treat mood disorders and Tourette’s syndrome. It also increases blood glucose levels and upregulates BDNF expression.


Found in Vigna angularis and Trigonella foenum-graecum. It displays several biological activities, including inducing apoptosis in hypertrophic scar fibroblasts, inhibiting eosinophil infiltration and airway inflammation, preventing osteoclast differentiation, and suppressing LPS-induced bone erosion.


Mixture of oligomycins A, B, C. It is an oxidative phosphorylation inhibitor and potential Na+/K+ ATPase inhibitor that suppresses bacterial growth. It prevents intestinal epithelial barrier dysfunction induced by inflammatory cytokines and inhibits IFN-γ- and TNF-α-induced reductions in transepithelial resistance and paracellular permeability.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>O4531</strong></th>
<th><strong>Oligomycin A</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{45}H_{74}O_{11}</td>
<td>791.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1F0 ATP synthase inhibitor. It suppresses growth of <em>Aspergillus</em>, <em>Alternaria</em>, <em>Botrytis</em>, and <em>Phytophthora</em> and induces apoptosis in cervical cancer cells.</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>O4532</strong></th>
<th><strong>Oligomycin B</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{45}H_{72}O_{12}</td>
<td>805.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1F0 ATP synthase inhibitor. It decreases contractile function under normoxic conditions and increases hypertension, bradycardia, increased arterial PO2, and metabolic acidosis. It is used to mimic hypoxia-induced conditions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>O4549</strong></th>
<th><strong>Olmesartan Medoxomil</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{29}H_{30}N_{6}O_{6}</td>
<td>558.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT1 receptor inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It decreases peripheral vascular resistance, increases cerebral blood flow, indirectly activates the DLL4/Notch1 signaling pathway, and attenuates vascular endothelial dysfunction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>O4556</strong></th>
<th><strong>Olomoucine</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{15}H_{18}N_{6}O</td>
<td>298.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purine derivative and CDK inhibitor. It alters cell cycle progression in leukemia cells, prevents cathepsin L translocation and the induction of autophagy in neurons, and decreases levels of NO and iNOS in macrophages.</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>O4658</strong></th>
<th><strong>Olopatadine Hydrochloride</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{21}H_{23}NO_{3} • HCl</td>
<td>373.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mast cell stabilizer and histamine H1/2/3 receptor antagonist used to treat allergic rhinitis and allergic conjunctivitis. It also suppresses allergy-related increases in substance P, NGF, and VEGF.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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5-Aminosalicylate prodrug, NSAID, and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat ulcerative colitis. It prevents binding of IFN-γ to its receptor in colonic epithelial cells and decreases risk of dysplasia and colorectal cancer.


Oltipraz
BRN 0978110

Antioxidant and Nrf2 activator. It induces phase II enzyme expression, inhibits diet-induced development of hepatic fibrosis, decreases vessel density and tumor growth, and treats Schistosoma infection.


Omeprazole

H+/K+ ATPase and mitochondrial carnitine/acylcarnitine transporter inhibitor used to treat GERD, dyspepsia, and peptic ulcer disease. It also decreases blood glucose levels and Hb1Ac, improves glucose tolerance, and induces β cell neogenesis and activation.


Ondansetron Hydrochloride Dihydrate

μ/δ/κ-OR inhibitor that increases contractility in the guinea pig ileum assay.


Ac-Arg-Phe-Met-Trp-Met-Lys-NH2

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to suppress growth of gram-negative and gram positive bacteria.


Orexin B, human

C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>O</sub><sub>5</sub>S
FW: 2899.4 ≥95%

Endogenous neurotransmitter and orexin 2 receptor agonist involved in circadian rhythms and feeding behaviors. It increases secretion of LH and FSH, improves neuronal viability, decreases anxiety, and stimulates insulin secretion.


Oridonin

Isodinol; Rubescensin A
C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>53</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> FW: 495.73 [96829-58-2]

Potential HSP70 activator found in *Rabdosia rubescens*. It induces cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, and autophagy in several cancer cell lines.


Ornidazole

C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>CIN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> FW: 219.63 [16773-42-5] ≥98%

Genotoxic 5-nitroimidazole derivative used to treat dysentery and other symptoms of bacterial infections. It increases sister chromatid exchange and micronuclei formation in peripheral lymphocytes.


Oscillaginin A

C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>47</sub>ClN<sub>4</sub>O<sub>8</sub> FW: 615.16 [189438-19-5] ≥95%

Potential PP inhibitor found in *Oscillatoria*. It is likely cytotoxic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>MW</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| O7209  | Oscillaginin A Methyl Ester | NEW     | 629.19 | ≥95%   | 100 µg        | Potential PP inhibitor found in *Oscillatoria*. It is likely cytotoxic.  
| O7210  | Oscillaginin B              | NEW     | 580.71 | [189438-21-9] | 100 µg        | Potential PP inhibitor found in *Oscillatoria*. It is likely cytotoxic.  
| O7211  | Oscillaginin B Methyl Ester | NEW     | 594.74 | ≥95%   | 100 µg        | Potential PP inhibitor found in *Oscillatoria*. It is likely cytotoxic.  
| O7212  | Oscillaginin C              | NEW     | 649.6 | ≥95%   | 25 µg         | Potential PP inhibitor found in *Oscillatoria*. It is likely cytotoxic.  
| O7213  | Oscillamidine Y             | NEW     | 857.99 | [189438-19-5] | 100 µg        | PPI/2A inhibitor found in *Oscillatoria*. It is likely cytotoxic.  
| O7218  | Oseltamivir Phosphate       |         | 410.4 | ≥98%   | 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg | Viral neuraminidase inhibitor and potential MAO-A inhibitor used to treat influenza infection. It also increases dopamine levels in the brain.  
| O7332  | OSI-027                     | NEW     | 406.44 | [936890-98-1] | 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg | Inhibitor of mTOR. It induces apoptosis and inhibits proliferation of various lymphoid cancer cells.  
| O7333  | OSI-906                     | NEW     | 421.49 | [867160-71-2] | 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg | IGF-1R and InsR inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in models of ovarian cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, and prostate cancer.  
Ca²⁺ channel blocker. It inhibits IGF-1-induced epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, suppresses migration and invasion of lung cancer cells, decreases carrageenan-induced lung inflammation, and prevents lipid peroxidation.


BRD inhibitor. It inhibits cell and tumor growth in models of anaplastic large cell lymphoma and induces apoptosis in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma cells.


Ser-Ile-Ile-Asn-Phe-Glu-Lys-Leu


Oxalatoplatinum

Platinum-based DNA cross-linker used to treat colorectal cancer. It induces S phase cell cycle arrest, upregulates expression of p21 and p53, and inhibits proliferation in hepatocellular carcinoma cells.


α4β2 nAChR desensitizer and blocker of delayed-rectifier voltage-gated K+ and voltage-gated Na+ channels used to treat epilepsy, mood disorders, and neuropathic pain. It reduces action potential amplitude and prolongs duration. It also prevents relapse in recently abstinent alcohol-dependent subjects.


Oxcarbazepine
C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₂ FW: 252.27 [28721-07-5] ≥98%

Fenbendazole derivative and microtubule polymerization inhibitor used to treat worm infections. It inhibits growth of Fasciola, Taenia, Ascaris, Trichuris, Physocyclus, and Ascarops.


Oxfendazole
C₁₅H₁₃N₃O₃S FW: 315.35 [53716-50-0] ≥98%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor used to treat worm infections. It inhibits growth of Coronoclycus, Cylicocyclus, Cyathostornum, Cylicostephanus, Strongylus, and Oxyuris.


Oxibendazole
Equitac; SKF-30310; Anthelcide EQ
C₁₂H₁₅N₃O₃ FW: 249.27 [20559-55-1] ≥98%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor used to treat worm infections. It inhibits growth of Coronoclycus, Cylicocyclus, Cyathostornum, Cylicostephanus, Strongylus, and Oxyuris.


Oxiconazole Nitrate
C₁₈H₁₃Cl₄N₃O • HNO₃ FW: 492.15 [64211-46-7] ≥98%

14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It is active against Candida and Leishmania.


Oxiconazole Nitrate
C₁₈H₁₃Cl₄N₃O • HNO₃ FW: 492.15 [64211-46-7] ≥98%

14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It is active against Candida and Leishmania.


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Oxiconazole Nitrate
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14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It is active against Candida and Leishmania.


**Oxolinic Acid**

C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>  
FW: 261.23  
[14698-29-4]  
≥98.0%

Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor. It may intercalate DNA and lower the threshold for induction of seizure through activation of excitatory amino acid receptors.


**Oxybutynin Hydrochloride**

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> • HCl  
FW: 393.95  
[1508-65-2]  
≥98%

mACHR antagonist used to treat overactive bladder. It decreases afferent activity of C-fibers and Aδ fibers and downregulates stretch-induced c-Jun signaling and growth of bladder smooth muscle cells.


**Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride**

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O • HCl  
FW: 296.84  
[2315-02-8]  
≥98%

Imidazoline derivative, α<sub>1</sub>-adrenergic receptor agonist, and α<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic receptor partial agonist used as a decongestant. It also inhibits lipid peroxidation and acts as a radical scavenger.


**Oxytetracycline**

C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub>  
FW: 460.43  
[79-57-2]  
≥96%

Protein translation inhibitor. It also inhibits proliferation of adenocarcinoma cells.


**Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride**

C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub> • HCl  
FW: 496.93  
[2058-46-0]  
≥96%

Protein translation inhibitor. It also inhibits proliferation of adenocarcinoma cells.


**Oxytocin**

C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>66</sub>N<sub>12</sub>O<sub>12</sub>S<sub>2</sub>  
FW: 1007.2  
[50-56-6]  
≥95%

Endogenous oxytocin receptor agonist and acid-sensing ion channel blocker involved in social recognition and intimacy behavior. It may be used as a biomarker of bone mineral density.


Ozagrel Hydrochloride

OKY-046

C_{13}H_{12}N_{2}O_{2} • HCl  
FW: 264.71  
[82571-53-7]  ≥98%

TxA2 synthase inhibitor. It decreases airway responses to inhalation of leukotriene C4, inhibits histamine release in models of bronchoconstriction, decreases in retinal blood flow associated with diabetes-induced retinopathy, and decreases infarct size and thrombus formation in models of ischemia-induced myocardial injury.


P0011

P1 Peptide

H-Gly-Ser-Phe-Leu-Val-Arg-Glu-Ser-OH

C_{19}H_{19}N_{13}O_{13}  
FW: 894  ≥95%

Prevents EGFR from binding the Src homology region of PLCγ.


P0055

P55-TNFR Peptide

H-Leu-Pro-Gln-Ile-Glu-Asn-Val-Lys-Gly-Thr-Glu-Asp-OH

C_{38}H_{55}N_{15}O_{22}  
FW: 1342.48 ≥95%

Fragment of P55 TNF receptor. It may be involved in insulin sensitivity, cell death signaling, and the development of atherosclerosis.


H-Ser-Met-Ala-Pro-Gly-Ala-Val-His-Leu-Pro-Gln-Pro-OH

C_{57}H_{99}N_{15}O_{15}S_{1}  
FW: 1204.42 ≥95%

Fragment of P75 TNF receptor. It may be involved in post-injury protective signaling and expression of plasminogen activator inhibitor 1.


P0075

P75-TNFR Peptide

H-Ser-Met-Ala-Pro-Gly-Ala-Val-His-Leu-Pro-Gin-Pro-OH

C_{58}H_{87}N_{15}O_{21}S_{1}  
FW: 1204.42 ≥95%

Fragment of P75 TNF receptor. It may be involved in post-injury protective signaling and expression of plasminogen activator inhibitor 1.


H-Leu-Pro-Gln-Ile-Glu-Asn-Val-Lys-Gly-Thr-Glu-Asp-OH

C_{53}H_{85}N_{15}O_{15}S_{1}  
FW: 1204.42 ≥95%

Fragment of P75 TNF receptor. It may be involved in post-injury protective signaling and expression of plasminogen activator inhibitor 1.


P0013

P7C3

C_{21}H_{18}Br_{2}N_{2}O  
FW: 474.2  [301353-96-8] ≥98%

Neuroprotective agent that promotes neurogenesis, prevents neuronal apoptosis, limits cognitive decline in aging models, and inhibits MPP+-mediated death of dopaminergic neurons.


P0109

P7C3A20

C_{21}H_{18}Br_{2}FN_{2}O  
FW: 506.21 ≥95%

P7C3 analog. It decreases brain contusion volume and improves motor function and cognitive ability in traumatic brain injury models, increases survival of dentate gyrus neurons, and inhibits MPTP-induced neuronal death in models of Parkinson’s disease.


P7C3 analog. It increases survival of dentate gyrus neurons and inhibits MPTP-induced neuronal death in models of Parkinson’s disease.


Brefeldin A

Microtubule depolymerization inhibitor found in Taxus yunnanensis used to treat various cancers. It inhibits shortening of microtubule leading edges, decreases peripheral microtubules, and alters morphology of focal adhesions, preventing cell migration and proliferation. It also dysregulates epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


L-type Ca2+ channel blocker found in Paeonia. It displays several biological activities, including suppressing expression of TLR4 and pro-inflammatory cytokines in DSS-induced colitis, limiting hyperalgesia, decreasing immobility time in the forced swim test, and inducing cell cycle arrest and inhibiting cell proliferation in colorectal cancer cells.


4-O-Methylresacetophenone; Resacetophenone-4-methyl ether

MAO-A/B inhibitor and voltage-gated and receptor-gated Ca2+ channel blocker found in Paeonia, Arisaema, and Dioscorea. It displays several biological activities, including inhibiting carrageenan-induced thermal hyperalgesia, causing relaxation in aortic rings, inducing apoptosis in ovarian cancer cells, and preventing monocyte adhesion to vascular endothelial cells by inhibiting the mitogen activated protein kinase pathway. Biol Pharm Bull. 2012;35(5):767-72. PMID: 22687414.
CDK4/6 inhibitor. It inhibits cell cycle progression and induces apoptosis in renal cell carcinoma cells and ER+ breast cancer cells.


CDK4 and CDK6 inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest in glioma cells and retinoblastoma models and protects against nephrotoxicity and inflammation induced by other chemotherapeutics.


Dopamine D2 receptor and 5-HT2A receptor antagonist used to treat schizophrenia. It also attenuates epinephrine- and serotonin-induced platelet aggregation.


Hemoglobin- and DNA-binding compound found in Corydalis, Phellodendron, and Enantia. It decreases levels of dopamine, 5-HT, and homovanillic acid, suppresses growth and invasion of prostate cancer cells, and inhibits Helicobacter growth and gastric ulcer formation.


PKC inhibitor involved in fatty acid metabolism. It promotes hair growth and may be used in the simulation of mitochondrial respiration.


Potential sphingosine-1-phosphate agonist involved in fatty acid metabolism. It is used to stimulate mitochondria respiration.


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Inhibitor of mTOR. It inhibits angiogenesis and vascular permeability and suppresses macular degeneration.


It is used to prevent injury- or chemotherapy-induced bone loss. It increases muscle fiber, bone strength, and bone density.


It promotes cardiac function, decreases oxidative damage, and improves efficacy of co-administered chemotherapeutics.


Voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker found in species of *Panax*. It improves cardiac function, decreases oxidative damage, and improves efficacy of co-administered chemotherapeutics.


Voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker found in species of *Panax*. It suppresses acetaminophen-induced liver injury and increases Nrf2 activation.


Endogenous GRP78 receptor inhibitor involved in insulin signaling. It inhibits insulin secretion, increases glucagon release, induces glycogeno-lysis and lipolysis, and is used as a biomarker to detect neuroendocrine tumors.


Endogenous Y4 receptor agonist that regulates pancreatic cell signaling. It decreases food intake, increases locomotor activity, and stimulates colonic muscle contractions.


P0350  Pancreatic Polypeptide, chicken

- C₉₀H₁₃₂N₂₂O₅₈ FW: 4237.69 [58591-52-9] ≥95%
- Endogenous Y4 receptor agonist that regulates pancreatic cell signaling. It decreases food intake, increases locomotor activity, and stimulates colonic muscle contractions.


P0353  Pancreatic Polypeptide, human

- C₆₀H₈₀N₂₂O₅₂S₂ FW: 4181.7 [75976-10-2] ≥98%
- Endogenous Y4 receptor agonist that regulates pancreatic cell signaling. It decreases food intake, increases locomotor activity, and stimulates colonic muscle contractions.


P0351  Pancreatic Polypeptide, rat

- C₂₀₂H₂₃₂N₂₂O₅₈S₃ FW: 4398.9 [90419-12-8] ≥98%
- Endogenous Y4 receptor agonist that regulates pancreatic cell signaling. It decreases food intake, increases locomotor activity, and stimulates colonic muscle contractions.


P0252  Pancuronium Bromide

- C₃₅H₆₀BrN₂O₄ FW: 732.67 [15500-66-0] ≥98%
- Non-depolarizing NMJ blocker and nAChR antagonist used to induce anesthesia and skeletal muscle relaxation.


P0255  Pantoprazole

- C₁₆H₁₄F₂N₃O₄S FW: 383.37 [102625-70-7] ≥98%
- H+/K⁺ ATPase and ROCK-2 inhibitor used to treat gastroesophageal reflux disease. It also inhibits uridine nucleoside ribohydrolase activity, decreases gastroesophageal sphincter muscle tone, and increases tumor-associated macrophage recruitment in the tumor microenvironment.


P0256  Pantoprazole Sodium Sesquihydrate

- C₁₀₂H₁₅₂F₂N₂₂Na₂O₄S • 3/2 H₂O FW: 432.37 [138786-67-1] ≥98%
- H+/K⁺ ATPase and ROCK-2 inhibitor used to treat gastroesophageal reflux disease. It also inhibits uridine nucleoside ribohydrolase activity, decreases gastroesophageal sphincter muscle tone, and increases tumor-associated macrophage recruitment in the tumor microenvironment.


Potential cathepsin and trypsin inhibitor produced in tomato leaves. It may inhibit growth of bacteria.


Histone H2-derived antimicrobial peptide found in *Parasilurus*. It is produced by MMP2 and cathepsin D in response to epidermal injury.


Endogenous PTH1/2 receptor agonist that increases extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) levels. It is used to treat osteoporosis. It promotes bone formation, increases bone mineral density, decreases osteoblast activity, suppresses angiogenesis in an HSP70-mediated manner, and promotes fibrosis.


Endogenous PTH1 receptor agonist that increases extracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) levels. It is used to treat osteoporosis and promotes bone formation, increases bone mineral density, enhances bone strength, and improves bone biomechanical properties. It also also promotes epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and fibrosis.


Protein translation inhibitor and cation (PX2X) channel blocker used to treat leishmaniasis. It inhibits ribosomal recycling and suppresses RNA translocation.


P0297  Paroxetine Hydrochloride Hemihydrate  
\[C_{19}H_{20}FNO_3 \cdot HCl \cdot 1/2H_2O\]  
FW: 374.84  
[110429-35-1]  
≥98%  

Inhibitor of SERT, NET, and mAChRs used to treat depression. It displays several biological activities, including acting as a FIASMA, inhibiting growth of *Aspergillus* and *Candida*, suppressing LPS-induced production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and decreasing amyloid-β oligomer levels.


P0270  Parthenolide  
\[C_{15}H_{20}O_3\]  
FW: 248.32  
[20554-84-1]  
≥98%  

TRPA1 receptor partial agonist and NLRP3 and caspase 1 inhibitor found in *Tanacetum*. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting cell migration and tubule formation in multiple myeloma cells and inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis in breast cancer models.


P0278  Patulin  
\[C_{7}H_{6}O_{4}\]  
FW: 154.12  
[149-29-1]  
≥98%  

Mycotoxin found in *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*. It increases proliferation of keratinocytes, induces DNA damage, and alters intestinal epithelial barrier function.


P0392  Paxilline  
\[C_{27}H_{33}NO_{4}\]  
FW: 435.56  
[57186-25-1]  
≥98%  

Mycotoxin, BK K+ channel inhibitor, and SERCA inhibitor found in *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*. It prevents Ca2+ release and phosphoenzymine formation.


P0397  Pazopanib  
\[C_{21}H_{23}N_{7}O_{2}S\]  
FW: 437.53  
[444731-52-6]  
≥97%  

Inhibitor of VEGFR, PDGFR, and c-Kit used to treat renal cell carcinoma. It also inhibits proliferation and angiogenesis in various cancer cell lines and suppresses activity of wild-type B-Raf.


Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor. It is particularly effective against Legionella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Gardnerella, Escherichia, Pseudomonas, and Bacteriodes.


BTK and IL-2-inducible kinase inhibitor. It prevents IgE-mediated activation of basophils, inhibits signaling from macrophages and mast cells, and decreases cell migration and survival in models of chronic lymphocytic leukemia.


MEK1/2 and Raf inhibitor particularly active against cancers harboring B-Raf or RAS mutations. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in several cancer cell lines.


Pefloxacin Methanesulfonate Dihydrate

C17H20FN3O3 • CH3SO3H • 2H2O FW: 465.5 [149676-40-4] ≥98%

Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor that inhibits DNA replication and transcription. It also inhibits synthesis of penicillin-binding proteins and exhibits moderate UV-induced phototoxicity.


Potential antagonist at TRPV1 and TRPA1 receptors found in *Fritillaria*. It inhibits cough frequency and cough latency, suppresses production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and decreases expression of IκB kinase, JNK, and p38.


Penicillamine

C₇H₁₅NO₂S  FW: 149.21  [52-67-5]  ≥97%

Penicillin derivative, carboxypeptidase inhibitor, and chelating agent used to treat rheumatoid arthritis. It decreases collagen cross-linking and T cell levels and suppresses allergen-induced production of immunoglobulins.


Penicillamic Acid

C₄₇H₇₄N₂O₆  FW: 170.16  [90-65-3]  ≥98%

Mycotoxin and inhibitor of BK K⁺, voltage-gated cardiac Na⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺ channels found in *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*. It increases expression of histone demethylase JMJD-3, decreases expression of HDAC3, and induces abnormal branching and swelling in species of *Phytophthora*.


Penicillin G Procaine

C₂₉H₃₈N₄O₆S  • H₂O  FW: 588.73  [6130-64-9]

Penicillin binding protein inhibitor and potential nAChR antagonist used to treat gram positive bacterial infections. It is somewhat active against gram negative bacteria but does not inhibit growth of β-lactamase-producing bacteria.


Penicillin V Potassium

C₁₆H₁₇KN₂O₅S  FW: 388.48  [132-98-9]  ≥98%

Penicillin binding protein inhibitor used to treat gram positive bacterial infections. It is somewhat active against gram negative bacteria but does not inhibit growth of β-lactamase-producing bacteria.


Penitrem A

C₃₇H₄₄ClNO₆  FW: 634.2  [12627-35-9]  ≥98%

Mycotoxin, GABA-A potentiator, and BK K⁺ channel inhibitor found in *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*. It inhibits uptake of GABA and glutamate into synaptosomes and may disrupt learning acquisition.


### Pentagastrin

**Formula:** $\text{C}_2\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{S}$  
**FW:** 768.79  
**Purity:** ≥95%

Synthetic gastric acid secretion stimulator. It inhibits motilin-induced stomach contractions and enhances gastric defense by increasing mucous gel thickness, mucosal blood flow, and pH.


### Pentoxifylline

**Formula:** $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$  
**FW:** 284.83  
**Purity:** ≥98%

Xanthine derivative, adenosine A2 receptor antagonist, and PDE inhibitor used to treat intermittent claudication, peripheral vascular disease, and neuropathies. It increases cAMP levels, inhibits inflammation-induced hyperalgesia, and suppresses the development of fibrosis.


### Pep-1 Peptide

**Formula:** $\text{C}_{136}\text{H}_{195}\text{N}_{35}\text{O}_{33}$  
**FW:** 2848.23  
**Purity:** ≥95%

It penetrates cells and carries large conjugated structures across cell membranes. It also decreases intestinal and colonic length, expression of IGF-1 and epiregulin, and intestinal epithelial cell proliferation.


### Pepstatin

**Formula:** $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{63}\text{N}_5\text{O}_9$  
**FW:** 685.89  
**Purity:** ≥98%

Aspartyl protease inhibitor that may inhibit RANKL-induced osteoclast differentiation and phosphorylation of ERK.


### Peptide 401

**Formula:** $\text{C}_{163}\text{H}_{239}\text{N}_{39}\text{O}_{53}\text{S}_2$  
**FW:** 2153.49  
**Purity:** ≥95%

Found in bee and wasp venom. It induces hemostatic activity and constricts vessels.


### Peptide B, cow

**Formula:** $\text{C}_{183}\text{H}_{290}\text{N}_{39}\text{O}_{53}\text{S}_2$  
**FW:** 2153.49  
**Purity:** ≥95%

Fibrinogen-derivative. It displays hemostatic activity and constricts vessels.

Endogenous pro-enkephalin derivative found in the adrenal medulla. It stimulates immune signaling.


≥95%

1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

Antimicrobial peptide found in the skin of amphibians.


≥98%

1 mg

Peptide fragment of HIV-1 gp120. It decreases inflammation, inhibits CCR5-dependent HIV entry, and improves cognitive performance in neuroAIDS subjects.


Ala-Ser-Thr-Thr-Thr-Asn-Tyr-Thr

≥98%

1 mg

0.5 mg

1 mg

2.5 mg

Endogenous VPAC2 receptor agonist involved in prolactin signaling, circadian rhythms, and feeding behavior. It decreases food intake, increases glutamate transporter activity, and inhibits proliferation of neuroblastoma cells.


H-His-Ala-Asp-Gly-Val-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Phe-Ser-Arg-Leu-Leu-Gly-Gln-Ile-Ser-Ala-Lys-Lys-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Ser-Leu-Ile-NH2

≥97%

1 mg

P1767 Peptide F, cow

C163H239N39O53S2 FW: 3657.08

P1768 Peptide YY (3-36), human

C198H279N53O54 FW: 4049.55

≥95%

≥95%

0.5 mg

0.5 mg

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Peptide YY, human

PYY

C_{10}H_{39}N_{3}O_{3}  FW: 4309.8  [118997-30-1]  ≥98%

Endogenous Y1/2 receptor agonist involved in enteric movement and feeding behavior. It decreases food intake, suppresses osteoblast activity, lowers lipid oxidation, and inhibits colonic and upper gastrointestinal transit.


Peptide YY, pig

PYY

C_{12}H_{69}N_{3}O_{3}  FW: 4240.7  [8158-94-8]  ≥98%

Endogenous Y1/2 receptor agonist involved in enteric movement and feeding behavior. It decreases food intake, suppresses osteoblast activity, lowers lipid oxidation, and inhibits colonic and upper gastrointestinal transit.


Perifosine

Perillyl Alcohol

ACE inhibitor used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure, or stable coronary artery disease. It decreases blood pressure, vascular resistance, and vasoconstriction. It also ameliorates cognitive impairment in models of vascular dementia and increases capillary density and post-ischemic revascularization.


PAK4 inhibitor. It inhibits motility, proliferation, and survival of various cancer cells.


Inhibitor of c-MET. It inhibits cell proliferation, invasion, and migration in several cancer models and prevents lymph node metastasis in pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor models.


PI3K and mTOR inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells and decreases VEGF secretion.


LRRK2 inhibitor. It suppresses neuroinflammation and neurodegeneration in models of Parkinson’s disease.


Acyl-lysine (Kac) mimetic and BRD2/4 inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and suppresses growth in leukemia cells and decreases expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines in bronchial epithelial cells.


Microtubule depolymerization inhibitor found in *Amanita phalloides*. It binds F-actin, preventing actin ATP hydrolysis.


Phalloidin

C$_{18}$H$_{35}$NO$_{6}$S

FW: 788.87  [17466-45-4]  ≥95%

Phellodendrine

C$_{35}$H$_{48}$N$_{8}$O$_{11}$S

FW: 788.87  [17466-45-4]

≥95%

Found in *Phellodendron*. It inhibits local semisyngenic and allogenic graft-versus-host reactions, suppresses the induction of delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions, and prevents nephritis-induced increases in immune cells and cytokines.


Phellodendrine

C$_{35}$H$_{48}$N$_{8}$O$_{11}$S

FW: 788.87  [17466-45-4]

≥95%

Phenethyl Caffeate

3,4-Dihydroxycinnamic acid phenethyl ester; caffeic acid phenethyl ester; CAPE

C$_{20}$H$_{24}$NO$_{4}$

FW: 342.31  [104594-70-9]

≥98%

Synthetic 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor found in propolis. It suppresses lipid peroxidation, induces apoptosis in colorectal cancer cells, decreases body weight gain and fat mass in high-fat diet-fed animals, and decreases blood pressure and collagen deposition.


Phenethyl Dimethyl Caffeate

Caffeic Acid Dimethyl Phenethyl Ester

C$_{19}$H$_{20}$O$_{4}$

FW: 312.37  [14551-14-0]

≥98%

Caffeic acid derivative that may inhibit replication of HIV and increase levels of IL-2, IL-4, and IFN-γ.


Phenethyl Isothiocyanate

C$_{9}$H$_{9}$NS

FW: 163.24  [2257-09-2]

≥98%

Found in cruciferous vegetables. It inhibits accumulation of HIF-1α and secretion of VEGF during hypoxia in glioma cells, suppresses activation of NNK, increases activation of JNK1, and induces caspase-mediated apoptosis in Jurkat T cells.


### S-(N-Phenethylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine

**Phenethylisothiocyanate-L-cysteine**  
\( C_{12}H_{16}N_{2}O_{2}S_{2} \) FW: 284.4 ≥98%

Cysteine-phenethylisothiocyanate conjugate and antioxidant. It may induce apoptosis in Jurkat T cells, increase activation of JNK1, and inhibit accumulation of HIF-1α and secretion of VEGF in glioma cells.


### Phenethyl Isothiocyanate Hydrochloride

**C_{17}H_{19}N_{3}O • HCl** FW: 317.81 [73-05-2] ≥98%

ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel activator and α-adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat erectile dysfunction. It inhibits fructose-induced increases in blood pressure.


### Phenethyl Isothiocyanate Methanesulfonate

**C_{17}H_{19}N_{3}O • CH₃SO₃H** FW: 377.46 [65-28-1] ≥98%

ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel activator and α-adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat erectile dysfunction. It inhibits fructose-induced increases in blood pressure.


### L-Phenylalaninol

**C₆H₁₃NO** FW: 151.21 [3182-95-4] ≥98%

Non-essential amino acid alcohol that inhibits proliferation of melanoma cells, suppresses intestinal absorption of phenylalanine, and may decrease gastric acid secretion and ulcer formation.


### Phenyl Isothiocyanate

**C₇H₅NS** FW: 135.19 [103-72-0] ≥98%

It displays several activities, including altering membrane function of *Escherichia* and *Staphylococcus*, inhibiting lipid peroxidation, and inducing phase II enzyme activity.


Phenylbutazone

C_{19}H_{20}N_{2}O_{2}  
FW: 308.37  
[50-33-9]  
≥98%

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor previously used to treat pain and fever. It decreases edema and inhibits the activity of myeloperoxidase.


4-Phenylbutylisothiocyanate

C_{11}H_{13}NS  
FW: 191.31  
[61499-10-3]  
≥98%

Synthetic compound that induces caspase-mediated apoptosis, induces phase II enzyme activity, and suppresses development of pancreatic dysplasia and adenocarcinoma.


S-(N-Phenylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine

Phenylbutylisothiocyanate-L-cysteine  
C_{14}H_{20}N_{2}O_{2}S_{2}  
FW: 312.45  
≥98%

Cysteine-phenylbutylisothiocyanate conjugate and antioxidant. It may induce apoptosis in cancer cells, decrease activation of NNK, and increase levels of antioxidative enzymes.


S-(N-Phenylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-glutathione

Phenylbutylisothiocyanate-glutathione  
C_{21}H_{30}N_{4}O_{6}S_{2}  
FW: 498.62  
≥98%

Glutathione-phenylbutylisothiocyanate conjugate and antioxidant. It may induce apoptosis in cancer cells, decrease activation of NNK, and increase levels of antioxidative enzymes.


Phenylbutyrate Sodium

Buphenyl; Tributyrate  
C_{10}H_{11}O_{2}Na  
FW: 186.18  
[1716-12-7]  
≥98%

HDAC inhibitor used to treat urea cycle disorders. It inhibits tumor growth in pancreatic cancer models and prevents neuronal loss and normalizes brain pathology in Alzheimer’s disease models.


Phenylethyl 3-methylcaffeate

Derivative of methyl caffeate. It induces apoptosis and inhibits carcinogenesis in colon cancer models.


**P2918**

**Phenylethyl-4-methylcaffeate**

\[ \text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4 \]

FW: 298.33  ≥98%

Synthetic derivative of methyl caffeate that inhibits colon tumor development.


**P2819**

**6-Phenylhexa-3,5-dien-2-one**

\[ \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O} \]

FW: 172.22  [4173-44-8]  ≥98%

Found in *Piper methysticum* (kava plant).

**P2922**

**Phenylethyl Isothiocyanate**

\[ \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4 \]

FW: 298.33

Synthetic HDAC inhibitor found in cruciferous vegetables. It decreases activation of NNK, induces apoptosis in myeloma cells, and inhibits growth of leukemia cells in animal models.


**P2515**

**3-Phenylpropyl Isothiocyanate**

\[ \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S} \]

FW: 219.35  [133920-06-6]  ≥98%

Synthetic compound that decreases benzo[a]pyrene- and NNK-induced lung tumor formation and increases phase II enzyme activity.


**P2816**

**S-(N-3-Phenylpropylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine**

\[ \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}_2 \]

FW: 298.42  [137915-13-0]  ≥98%

Synthetic compound that decreases lung tumor formation induced by benzo[a]pyrene and NNK and increases phase II enzyme activity.


**P2522**

**S-(N-Phenylthiocarbamoyl)-glutathione**

\[ \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6\text{S}_2 \]

FW: 442.51  ≥98%

Conjugate of glutathione and phenylisothiocyanate. It may inhibit lipid peroxidation, induces vasodilation, decrease release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and increase total white blood cell count, antibody titer, and plaque-forming cell levels.


**P2845**

**Phleomycin**

NSC 61586; NSC 616586

\[ \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}_2 \]

FW: 312.38  [11006-33-0]  ≥97%

Metal ion chelator that induces DNA strand breaks. It binds DNA but does not intercalate. It inhibits growth of bacteria and fungi.


Carcinogen and activator of PKC and PKD. It induces apoptosis and differentiation in leukemia cells.


Phorbol-12,13-dibutyrate

PBDu

C_{25}H_{39}O_4 FW: 504.61 [37558-16-0] ≥98%

Phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate

TPA; PMA; Tetradecanoylphorbol acetate

C_{34}H_{54}O_8 FW: 616.84 [16561-29-8] ≥98%

Phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate (TPA; PMA; Tetradecanoylphorbol acetate)

PKC activator and carcinogen used to promote the formation of tumors in research models. It also increases expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF-α.

P3076 PHT-427

PDK1 and Akt inhibitor. It inhibits tumor growth in non-small cell lung cancer models.


P2992 Phyllolitorin

pGlu-Leu-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-Pro-Ser-Met-NH2

C_{20}H_{32}N_4O_8S_2 FW: 409.61 [1191951-57-1] ≥98%

Phyllomedusin

pGlu-Aan-Pro-Aan-Ang-Phel-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2

C_{21}H_{37}N_5O_9S_4FW: 1171.41 [26145-48-2] ≥95%

Phyllomedusin

pGlu-Aan-Pro-Aan-Ang-Phel-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2

C_{21}H_{37}N_5O_9S_4FW: 1171.41 [26145-48-2] ≥95%

Amphibian NK1 receptor agonist. It induces contractions in ileal longitudinal muscle and stimulates spasmodogenic activity in stomach smooth muscle.


Grp (BB1) receptor and neuromedin B (BB2) receptor agonist found in amphibian skin. It elicits grooming and scratching behavior, induces contractions in urinary bladder smooth muscle, and may play a role in lung branching morphogenesis.

Amphibian tachykinin that induces contractions in distal colon and esophageal longitudinal muscle.


P2994 Physalaemin

\[ \text{C}_{n06}_2H_{134}N_{22}O_{9}S_{1} \]  

FW: 1265.48  

[2507-24-6]  

\( \geq 95\% \)

Found in various plant sources. It induces apoptosis in cervical carcinoma cells, decreases edema, and inhibits growth of *Staphylococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Escherichia*, *Candida*, and *Aspergillus*.


P2995 Physcion

\[ \text{C}_{409}_2H_{674}O_{30} \]  

FW: 824.26  

[521-61-9]  

\( \geq 96\% \)

Found in various plant sources. It induces apoptosis in cervical carcinoma cells, decreases edema, and inhibits growth of *Staphylococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Escherichia*, *Candida*, and *Aspergillus*.


P3198 Phytic Acid

\[ \text{C}_{n06}_2H_{18O}_{24P}_{6} \]  

FW: 660.04  

[83-86-3]  

\( \geq 40\% \)

Found in various plant sources. It induces apoptosis in cervical carcinoma cells, decreases edema, and protects against NSAID-induced ulcer formation.


P2997 Phytic Acid, 40-50 wt% aqueous solution

Inositol hexaphosphate

\[ \text{C}_{n06}_2H_{18O}_{24P}_{6} \]  

FW: 660.04  

[83-86-3]  

\( \geq 40\% \)

It is used to store phosphorus in plants and is occasionally used in cattle feed. It induces apoptosis in adenocarcinoma cells, decreases edema, and protects against NSAID-induced ulcer formation.


P3209 Piceatannol

\[ \text{C}_{n14}_2H_{12O}_{4} \]  

FW: 244.24  

[10083-24-6]  

\( \geq 98\% \)

Resveratrol derivative, HPH-2 inhibitor, and potential PI3K and JAK1 inhibitor. It increases levels of HIF-1α, VEGF, and HO-1, suppresses growth of prostate cancer cells, inhibits the insulin receptor, and prevents adipogenesis in preadipocytes.


Platinum-based DNA cross-linker used to treat non-small cell lung cancer. It intercalates with GpG DNA sequences.


Immunostimulator and adjuvant used to treat acute respiratory tract infections. It increases levels of Th1 cytokines, decreases parasite burden in Toxoplasma infection models, and promotes dendritic cell maturation.


Inhibitor of p110α PI3K. It inhibits motility and adhesion of breast cancer cells, suppresses production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and enhances glucose-induced insulin secretion.


Inhibitor of p110δ PI3K.


Calcineurin inhibitor and potential TRPV1 agonist used to treat inflammatory skin diseases. It inhibits T cell signaling, prevents release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and suppresses nociception.


PDE3 inhibitor used to treat congestive heart failure, dilated cardiomyopathy, and chronic valvular heart disease. It acts as a positive inotrope, increasing heart rate, left ventricle systolic pressure, and left ventricle filling pressure.


PPARα/γ agonist and mitoNEET modulator used to treat diabetes. It decreases levels of HDL, triglycerides, total cholesterol, insulin, blood glucose, and Hb1Ac. It also increases microvessel density in ischemia models and inhibits ulcer formation.


Bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor and ATP-sensitive K+ channel blocker. It also stimulates insulin release and may induce cartilage toxicity.


Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis. It is often co-administered with β-lactamase inhibitors to improve its efficacy.


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Penicillin binding protein inhibitor that inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis. It is often co-administered with β-lactamase inhibitors to improve its efficacy.


TRPV1 receptor agonist found in black and long peppers. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including inducing cell cycle arrest and autophagy in prostate cancer cells, decreasing blood glucose levels, improving memory impairment and neurodegeneration, and decreasing levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines.


TxA2 antagonist and ubiquitin-proteasome inhibitor found in Piper longum. It inhibits platelet aggregation, suppresses PDGFR signaling, decreases invasion and growth of prostate cancer cells, and induces autophagy and cell death in glioblastoma and colon cancer cells.


Piperlonguminine

Found in Piper longum. It inhibits generation of factor Xa and thrombin to increase bleeding time, decreases total serum cholesterol, increases mRNA levels of adiponectin, GLUT4, FABP aP2, and PPARγ, and prevents growth of Bacillus, Trypanosoma cruzi, and Candida.


Pirarubicin

DNA intercalator and inhibitor of topoisomerase II and DNA polymerase. It also induces endothelium-dependent relaxation of aortic tissue.


Pirfenidone

Collagen synthesis inhibitor used to treat pulmonary fibrosis. It decreases fibroblast production, suppresses expression of TNF-α and IL-1β, and inhibits TGF-β-induced collagen production.


Piroxicam

![Structure of Piroxicam]

C15H13N3O4S FW: 331.35 [36322-90-4] ≥98%

NSAID and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat inflammation and pain. Cu(II) complexes of piroxicam bind GC sequences of DNA. It also inhibits MPP+-induced neurodegeneration and suppresses colorectal cancer development.


Pitavastatin Calcium

![Structure of Pitavastatin Calcium]

C50H46F2N2O8Ca FW: 880.98 [147526-32-7] ≥98%

HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. It exhibits many biological activities, including decreasing myocarditis pathology, preventing Th1 and Th17 cell differentiation, improving cardiac allograft rejection, and increasing activity of antioxidative enzymes.


Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-activating Polypeptide (1-27), human, sheep, rat

![Structure of PACAP (1-27)]

C142H224N40O39S FW: 3147.68 [127317-03-7] ≥95%

Endogenous PAC1 and VPAC1/2 receptor agonist involved in paracrine and autocrine cell signaling. It controls expression of LH and FSH and inhibits apoptosis in cerebellar granule cells.


Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-activating Polypeptide (1-38), human, sheep, rat

![Structure of PACAP (1-38)]

C203H331N63O53S FW: 4534.36 [124123-15-5] ≥95%

Endogenous PAC1 and VPAC1/2 receptor agonist involved in paracrine and autocrine cell signaling. It controls expression of LH and FSH and inhibits apoptosis in cerebellar granule cells.


Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-activating Polypeptide (6-27), human, sheep, rat

![Structure of PACAP (6-27)]

C121H193N33O31S FW: 2638.1 ≥95%

Endogenous PAC1 and VPAC1/2 receptor agonist involved in paracrine and autocrine cell signaling. It controls expression of LH and FSH and inhibits apoptosis in cerebellar granule cells.


www.lktlabs.com 380 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Endogenous PAC1 and VPAC1/2 receptor agonist involved in paracrine and autocrine cell signaling. It regulates immune function, controls expression of LH and FSH, and inhibits apoptosis in cerebellar granule cells.


PACAP
C_{19}H_{38}N_{6}O_{5}S FW: 4024.8 \[137061-48-4\] ≥95%

Endogenous PAC1 and VPAC1/2 receptor agonist involved in paracrine and autocrine cell signaling. It controls expression of LH and FSH.


H-His-Ser-Asp-Gly-Ile-Leu
Asn-Glu-Ala-Tyr-Lys-Ala-Val-Leu-Glu-Lys-His-Leu-Gln-Ser-Leu-Val-Ala-OH

PACAP-related peptide; PRP
C_{19}H_{38}N_{6}O_{5}S FW: 3146.62 ≥95%

Endogenous PAC1 and VPAC1/2 receptor agonist involved in paracrine and autocrine cell signaling. It controls expression of LH and FSH.


Pizotyline Malate
C_{19}H_{21}NS • C_{4}H_{6}O_{5} FW: 429.54 \[5189-11-7\] ≥98%


www.lktlabs.com To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
PARP inhibitor and potential Pim1 inhibitor. It protects against stroke-related ischemic brain injury, decreases infarct size in myocardial infarction models, induces apoptosis in islet-infiltrating leukocytes, and stimulates Th2-mediated immune responses.


Staurosporine derivative ad inhibitor of PKC and FLT3. It induces apoptosis in keloid-derived fibroblasts and melanoma cells, alters differentiation patterns of dendritic cells, and inhibits metastasis and platelet-aggregating activity.


Pluripotent cell-specific inhibitor of stearoyl-coA desaturase 1. It prevents undifferentiated cells from developing into tumors.


Mutant V600E B-Raf inhibitor and vemurafenib analog. It induces apoptosis and autophagy in melanoma cells, enhances surface expression of tumor-associated antigens on tumor cells, and downregulates expression of pro-angiogenic proteins.


Polydatin derivative found in *Polygala*. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in lung cancer cells, decreases sepsis-induced mortality and lung injury, and suppresses mast cell degranulation.


Potassium Canrenoate

\[ \text{C}_{6} \text{H}_{2} \text{K} \text{O}_{4} \quad \text{FW: 396.56} \quad [2181-04-6] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist used as a diuretic. It decreases infarct size in cardiac ischemia/reperfusion models, improves high salt diet-induced renal dysfunction, and displays negative inotropic activity.


Povideone Iodine

\[ \text{C}_{9} \text{H}_{11} \text{I} \text{NO} \quad \text{FW: 364.94} \quad [25655-41-8] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Polyvinyl pyrrolidone polymer used as a disinfectant. It induces necrotic cell death in mesothelioma cells and may induce depurination and DNA cleavage.


Src inhibitor. It suppresses \( H_{2}O_{2} \)-induced production of MIF, increases connexin-43 levels and gap junction communication, and decreases ventricular tachycardia and sudden death in arrhythmia models.


PP-121

\[ \text{C}_{12} \text{H}_{11} \text{N}_{5} \quad \text{FW: 319.36} \quad [1092788-83-4] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Inhibitor of \( p110\alpha \) PI3K, DNA-PK, mTOR, Abl, Hck, Src, VEGFR2, and PDGFR. It suppresses proliferation of cancer cells.


PP-242

\[ \text{C}_{10} \text{H}_{8} \text{N}_{6} \text{O} \quad \text{FW: 308.34} \quad [1092351-67-1] \quad \geq 98\% \]

mTOR inhibitor. It induces apoptosis and alters the Bcl-2/Bax ratio in models of pheochromocytoma and inhibits cell proliferation, migration, and invasion in gastric cancer cells.


PPQ-102

\[ \text{C}_{26} \text{H}_{22} \text{N}_{4} \text{O}_{3} \quad \text{FW: 438.49} \quad [931706-15-9] \quad \geq 98\% \]

CFTR channel blocker. It decreases the size of pre-formed kidney cysts in animal models of polycystic kidney disease.


Dopamine D2/3 receptor agonist used to treat Parkinson’s disease. It decreases immobility time in the forced swim test and inhibits phosphorylation of α-synuclein.


Prasugrel receptor antagonist used to decrease potential ischemic events. It inhibits platelet aggregation.


HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. It also inhibits angiogenesis and metastasis in cancer models, prevents thrombosis in animal models of atherosclerotic plaque rupture, and suppresses airway inflammation in models of OVA-induced allergies.


HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. It also inhibits angiogenesis and metastasis in cancer models, prevents thrombosis in atherosclerotic plaque rupture, and suppresses OVA-induced airway inflammation.


Potential adenosine receptor antagonist and voltage-gated Ca2+ channel blocker that alters membrane permeability and Ca2+ signaling used to treat schistosomiasis. It induces neuromuscular paralysis in parasites.


Cortisol derivative and glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat inflammation and autoimmune disorders. It decreases lymphocyte apoptosis in mononuclear cells and delays the progression of Duchenne muscular dystrophy.


Synthetic prednisolone prodrug and glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, lymphomas, and leukemias. It also suppresses neuronal apoptosis and inhibits expression of IL-6.


P7021 **Prednisone Acetate**  
\[\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_{6}\]  
FW: 400.46  
≥98%  
1 g  
5 g  
25 g  

Synthetic prednisolone prodrug and glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, lymphomas, and leukemias. It also suppresses neuronal apoptosis and inhibits expression of IL-6.


---

P7022 **Pressinoic Acid**  
\[\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_{8}\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_{2}\]  
FW: 774.08  
≥95%  
1 mg  
2 mg  
5 mg  

N-terminal vasopressin analog and arginine vasopressin receptor agonist. It displays no pressor activity but can replace IL-2 or helper cells necessary for IFN-γ production by lymphocytes.


---

P7033 **Primaquine Phosphate**  
\[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}_{4}\cdot 2\text{H}_{2}\text{PO}_{4}\]  
FW: 455.29  
≥98%  
5 g  
10 g  
50 g  

Malaria treatment that alters membrane permeability and prevents transport vesicle formation in parasites.


---

P7034 **Prion Peptide (106-126), human**  
\[\text{C}_{80}\text{H}_{128}\text{N}_{26}\text{O}_{34}\text{S}_{2}\]  
FW: 1912.28  
≥95%  
1 mg  
2 mg  
5 mg  

Synthetic prion protein fragment and p75 NTR agonist forms amyloid-like fibrils and upregulates expression of IL-1β, TNF-α, and MMPs in astrocytes and microglia. It also causes oxidative stress and neuronal injury.


---

P6858 **Procarbazine Hydrochloride**  
\[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}\cdot \text{HCl}\]  
FW: 257.76  
≥97%  
100 mg  
500 mg  
1 g  

DNA alkylation and MAO inhibitor used to treat Hodgkin’s lymphoma and brain cancers. It induces double-stranded DNA breakage and causes oxidative damage.


---

P7056 **Procaterol Hydrochloride**  
\[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{3}\cdot \text{HCl}\]  
FW: 326.82  
≥98%  
10 mg  
25 mg  
100 mg  

β2-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat asthma. It inhibits release of RANTES, GM-CSF, and IL-8 in bronchial epithelial cells and prevents adhesion of eosinophils to fibroblasts.


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<th>Compound</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
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**Proctolin**
Found in crustaceans and insects. It causes vascular resistance, modulates vitellogenin uptake, and increases antennae-heart beat rates.


**Prolactin-Releasing Peptide (1-31), human**
Endogenous GPR10 agonist involved in hormone secretion. It stimulates release of LH, FSH, and prolactin, decreases food intake, and increases expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and ROS in leukocytes.


**Propafenone Hydrochloride**
Inhibitor of β-adrenergic receptors and K, 1.4 and K2P K+ channels used to treat arrhythmias. It also propafenone inhibits expression of tyrosinase, TRP-1, and TRP-2 and suppresses melanogenesis.


**Propafenone Hydrochloride**

**β1/2-Adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat hypertension and several other cardiovascular complications. It also attenuates wound healing-induced hypermetabolic responses and suppresses cortical spreading during depression.**


Endogenous prostaglandin and vasodilator used to treat erectile dysfunction. It also decreases small intestine mucosa lesions, improves renal function, and enhances VEGF production in ischemia models.


Prostaglandin E1

C₁₂H₁₄O₅ FW: 354.48  [745-65-3]  ≥98%

Proteolipid Protein (139-151)

PLP

C₁₉H₂₁N₂O₁₅ FW: 1521.7  ≥95%

Immunodominant peptide fragment of proteolipid protein used to induce EAE.


His-Ser-Leu-Gly-Lys-Trp-Leu-Gly-His-Pro-Asp-Lys-Phe

≥95%

Protocatechuic Acid

C₇H₆O₄ FW: 154.12  [99-50-3]  ≥98%

Topoisomerase II inhibitor found in many plants and foods. It targets PKC/RhoB activation to suppress migration and invasion of melanoma cells, induces apoptosis in gastric adenocarcinoma cells, and prevents oxidative stress-induced apoptosis in PC12 neurons.


Protocatechuic Aldehyde

C₇H₆O₃ FW: 138.12 [139-85-5] ≥98%

Found in various plants and foods. It decreases infarct size in models of ischemia/reperfusion, decreases levels of collagen, TGF-β, and CTGF in liver fibrosis models, and suppresses apoptosis in endothelial cells.


Protodioscin

C₃₀H₅₂O₂₂ FW: 1049.19 [55056-80-9] ≥98%

Na/K+ ATPase and Ca2+/Mg2+ ATPase activator found in Dioscorea. It protects cardiomyocytes under anoxic conditions, decreases levels of triglycerides, LDL, and total cholesterol, and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in cancer cells.


Prototaxpanadiol

C₃₀H₅₂O₄ FW: 460.73 [7755-01-3] ≥98%

GABA-A receptor antagonist found in species of Panax. It prevents breakdown of vitamin D3, inhibits proliferation of colorectal cancer cells, and increases activity of superoxide dismutase and Na+/K+ ATPases in cerebral ischemia models.


Prototaxpanatriol

C₃₀H₅₂O₄ FW: 476.73 [34080-08-5] ≥95%

GABA-A/C receptor antagonist and slow-activating delayed rectifier K+ channel blocker found in species of Panax. It displays several biological activities, including inhibiting breakdown of vitamin D3, increasing vascular relaxation, decreasing blood pressure, and increasing activity of antioxidative enzymes.


Protopine

C₂₀H₁₉NO₅ FW: 353.37 [130-86-9] ≥98%

Voltage- and receptor-gated Ca²⁺ channel blocker found in a variety of plant sources. It decreases pain transmission, decreases LPS-stimulated expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, potentially inhibits microtubule depolymerization, and induces apoptosis in prostate cancer cells.


Potential voltage-gated Na⁺ channel blocker used for ocular anesthesia or analgesia.

Murphy PJ, Ntola AM. Prolonged corneal anaesthesia by proxymetacaine hydrochloride detected by a thermal cooling stimulus. Cont Lens Anterior Eye. 2009 Apr;32(2):84-7; quiz 99-100. PMID: 19181566.


Pseudoprotodioscin

C₃₁H₅₂O₂₁ • HCl
FW: 1031.18
[102115-79-7] ≥98%

Found in Tribulus, Trigonella, Smilax. It inhibits melanogenesis in melanoma cells and decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines.


DNA cross-linker and topoisomerase I inhibitor found in *Psoralea coryfolia*. It is used to treat psoriasis with the addition of UVA light. It inhibits angiogenesis and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in endothelial cells.


**Psoralen**

**Ficusin**

\[ C_{11}H_{6}O_{3} \] FW: 186.16 [66-97-7] ≥98%

**Psoraladin**

**Ficusin**

\[ C_{20}H_{16}O_{3} \] FW: 336.34 [18642-23-4] ≥98%

Found in *Psoralea coryfolia*. It displays a variety of activities, including inhibiting growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria, suppressing proliferation of androgen-independent prostate cancer cells, and decreasing stress-induced expression of ACTH and CRF.


**Psoraladin**

**Ficusin**

\[ C_{11}H_{6}O_{3} \] FW: 186.16 [66-97-7] ≥98%

Resveratrol analog. It inhibits DNA strand breaks induced by DPPH, superoxide, and hydrogen peroxide, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, and improves anxiety-related behaviors.


**Psoraladin**

**Ficusin**

\[ C_{11}H_{6}O_{3} \] FW: 186.16 [66-97-7] ≥98%

**Psoraladin**

**Ficusin**

\[ C_{20}H_{16}O_{3} \] FW: 336.34 [18642-23-4] ≥98%

5-HT2C receptor and GABA-A receptor antagonist found in *Pueraria*. It displays a variety of biological activities, including increasing social interaction time and locomotor activity in animal models of substance withdrawal, decreasing systolic blood pressure and heart rate, and protecting neurons against H2O2-induced oxidative stress.


5-HT2C receptor and GABA-A receptor antagonist found in *Pueraria*. It displays a variety of biological activities, including increasing social interaction time and locomotor activity in animal models of substance withdrawal, decreasing systolic blood pressure and heart rate, and protecting neurons against H2O2-induced oxidative stress.


Smoothened receptor agonist. It accelerates osteogenesis, decreases neuronal apoptosis, and inhibits the induction of autophagy in hepatocellular carcinoma cells.


Stillomycin aminonucleoside

O-acetylpeptidoglycan esterase inhibitor found in madder root. It suppresses VEGF-induced cell invasion, inhibits adipocyte-derived leucine aminopeptidase activity, scavenges radicals, and prevents growth of gram positive and gram negative bacteria.


Purvalanol A  
**NG-60**  
\[
\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{25}\text{ClN}_6\text{O} \quad \text{FW: 388.9} \quad [212844-53-6] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Purine derivative and CDK inhibitor. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in breast cancer cells, decreases human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 proliferation, and alters differentiation potential in adipose-derived stem cells.


---

Puupehenone  
\[
\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{O} \quad \text{FW: 328.45} \quad [73573-17-8] \quad \geq 94\%
\]

Found in marine sponges. It decreases DPPH-induced radical generation, suppresses oxidative enzyme expression, and inhibits cell growth.


---

PX-866  
**Sonelisib**  
\[
\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_8 \quad \text{FW: 525.59} \quad [502632-66-8] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Wortmannin analog and PI3K inhibitor. It inhibits invasion and angiogenesis and induces autophagy in glioblastoma cells.


---

Py-Gly-Arg-pNA  
**Pyr-GR-pNA**  
\[
\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_8\text{O}_6 \quad \text{FW: 462.5} \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Fluorogenic substrate used to measure serine protease activity.


---

Pyrantel Pamoate  
\[
\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6 \quad \text{FW: 594.68} \quad [22204-24-6] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Mixture of pyrantel, a thiophene, and pamoic acid. It inhibits nAChRs and acts as a depolarizing NMJ blocker, inducing muscular paralysis. It is used to treat worm infections.


---

Pyrazinamide  
**C_{5}H_{5}N_{3}O**  
\[
\text{C}_{5}\text{H}_{5}\text{N}_{3}\text{O} \quad \text{FW: 123.11} \quad [98-96-4] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

Nicotinamide analog prodrug and fatty acid synthetase I inhibitor. It disrupts bacterial cell membranes, acidifying cytoplasm and inhibiting membrane transport.


G-quadruplex ligand that induces conformation changes in telomere-G-quadruplex complexes and stimulates double-stranded DNA breakage. It also alters telomere function, decreases synthesis of Epstein-Barr virus-encoded nuclear antigen 1, and suppresses growth of cancer cells.


Vitamin B6 derivative and antioxidant. It inhibits oxidized LDL-induced generation of superoxide anions, decreases photosensitivity in subjects with erythropoietic protoporphyria, prevents platelet aggregation, and suppresses glutamate release in synaptosomes.


Juvenile insect hormone mimic used as an insecticide. It stimulates production of IgG, TNF-α, and IFN-γ and induces overproduction of male offspring in Daphnia.


Hematin inhibitor that prevents glutathione-dependent degradation. It inhibits growth of Plasmodium.


Antioxidant and free radical scavenger that inhibits lipid peroxidation and stimulates angiogenesis.


Substrate used to measure PKC activity and Ca2+ signaling.


H-Gln-Lys-Arg-Pro-Ser-Gln-Arg-Ser-Lys-Tyr-Leu-OH
≥95%

Q4370 MBP 3-14 peptide
C10H17N2O17 FW: 1390.62 ≥95%

Substrate used to measure PKC activity and Ca2+ signaling.

Q8016 Quercetin Dihydrate
C15H10O7 • 2H2O FW: 338.26 [6151-25-3] ≥95%
RT, MAO, and calcineurin inhibitor found in fruits, vegetables, and grains. It displays a variety of biological activities, including suppressing replication of hepatitis C virus, increasing energy expenditure, decreasing release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and lowering blood pressure.


Q8019 Quetiapine Fumarate
2(C21H25N3O2S) • C4H4O4 FW: 883.09 [111974-72-2] ≥98%
5-HT1A receptor and σ1/2 receptor agonist and antagonist at 5-HT2A/2C/6/7 receptors, dopamine D1-4 receptors, histamine H1/2 receptors, M1 mAChRs, and α1A/1B/2C-adrenergic receptors. It is used to treat bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and depression. It also prevents loss of oligodendrocytes and myelin in models of cerebral ischemia/reperfusion.


Q8133 Quinacrine Dihydrochloride Dihydrate
C23H30ClN3O • 2HCl • 2H2O FW: 508.92 [6151-30-0] ≥97%
Topoisomerase inhibitor and cell membrane permeability modulator clinically used to treat infections of Giardia. It also induces apoptosis in colon cancer cells, decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, suppresses migration of dendritic cells, and inhibits activation of CD8+ T cells.


Q8134 Quinapril Hydrochloride
ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension and congestive heart failure. It also decreases expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and suppresses left ventricular remodeling.


Quinestrol

\[ \text{C}_{25} \text{H}_{32} \text{O}_2 \]  
FW: 364.52  
\[ [152-43-2] \]  
\[ \geq 98\% \]

Synthetic ER agonist used to improve symptoms of postmenopausal syndrome. It decreases testes weight and sperm count in males, lowers levels of FSH and LH in females, and alters estrogen receptor expression.


Quizartinib

AC220

\[ \text{C}_{25} \text{H}_32 \text{N}_6 \text{O}_4 \text{S} \]  
FW: 560.67  
\[ [950769-58-1] \]  
\[ \geq 98\% \]

Inhibitor of FLT3, c-Kit, and PDGFR used to treat acute myelogenous leukemia. It inhibits ATP-binding cassette ABCG2 and induces apoptosis in leukemia cells.


Rabeprazole Sodium

Pariprazole

\[ \text{C}_{18} \text{H}_{20} \text{N}_3 \text{O}_3 \text{S Na} \]  
FW: 381.42  
\[ [117976-90-6] \]  
\[ \geq 98\% \]

H^+/K^+ ATPase and Scpc phosphatase inhibitor used to treat gastric ulcers and gastroesophageal reflux disease. It inhibits gastric acid secretion and modulates expression of neuronal genes and neuronal stem cell differentiation.


Racecadotril

\[ \text{C}_{21} \text{H}_{23} \text{NO}_4 \text{S} \]  
FW: 385.48  
\[ [81110-73-8] \]  
\[ \geq 98\% \]

Enkephalinase inhibitor used to treat diarrhea. It prevents degradation of endogenous opioids and decreases secretion of water and electrolytes in the intestines.


Ractopamine Hydrochloride

\[ \text{C}_{18} \text{H}_{23} \text{NO}_3 \text{ • HCl} \]  
FW: 337.84  
\[ [90274-24-1] \]  
\[ \geq 97\% \]

β1/2-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to increase muscle mass and decrease body fat. It decreases retroperitoneal and epididymal fat mass and increases adipose tissue apoptosis.


Inhibitor of topoisomerase VI-B, HSP90, Raf, and Src family kinases. It inhibits mitochondrial replication in *Plasmodium* and increases survival and neurite outgrowth of neurons in chick embryos.


Inhibitor of WT and V600E mutant B-Raf, VEGFR2, c-Raf, PDGFR, CSF-1R, RET, c-Kit, Src, and STE20. It inhibits proliferation of melanoma cells, prevents osteoclastogenesis, and suppresses differentiation of bone marrow cells to osteoclasts.


SERM used to treat ER+ breast cancer and to prevent post-menopausal osteoporosis. It decreases fracture risk and enhances bone strength, inhibits growth of *Leishmania*, and increases uptake of glutamate and expression of GLT-1 in astrocytes.


Folate analog and thymidylate synthase inhibitor used to treat advanced colorectal cancer. It inhibits DNA synthesis and induces DNA strand breaks.


R0248 Ramatroban
C_{19}H_{21}F_{12}N_{14}O_{10}S FW: 416.47 [116649-85-5] ≥98%

CRTH2 inhibitor and TxA2 antagonist used to treat coronary artery disease and asthma. It also decreases expression of IL-16, inhibits expression of adhesion molecules, and prevents infiltration of immune cells.


R0249 Ramipril
C_{16}H_{17}N_{3}O FW: 416.51 [87333-19-5] ≥98%

ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension, diabetic nephropathy, and congestive heart failure. It increases antioxidative enzyme activity, decreases ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation, and inhibits left ventricular remodeling.


R0351 Ramoplanin
C_{106}H_{170}CIN_{21}O_{30} FW: 2254.06 [76168-82-6] ≥96%

Peptidoglycan inhibitor that prevents cell wall synthesis. It suppresses growth of gram positive bacteria such as Clostridium difficile.


R0349 Ramosetron
C_{11}H_{17}N_{3}O FW: 279.34 [132036-88-5] ≥98%

5-HT3 receptor antagonist used to treat IBD and postoperative nausea. It inhibits 5-fluorouracil-induced inflammation and mucositis and inhibits stress-induced abnormal defecation.


R0250 Ranatensin
C_{17}H_{21}N_{2}O_{5}FW: 399 [29451-71-6] ≥98%

Found in amphibian skin. It stimulates secretion of Cl-, gastrin, pancreatic polypeptide, and gastric acid.


Neuromedin B analog found in amphibian skin.


Ser-Asn-Thr-Ala-Leu-Arg-Arg-Tyr-Asn-Gln-Trp-Ala-Thr-Gly-His-Phe-Met-NH₂

R0251 Ranatensin R

C₉₋₁₄H₂₅N₂O₅S FW: 2052.3 [70572-93-9] ≥98%
Neuromedin B analog found in amphibian skin.


R0253 Ranitidine Hydrochloride

C₁₅H₂₇N₂O₅S • HCl FW: 350.86 [66357-59-3] ≥98%
H₂ histamine receptor inverse agonist used to treat peptic ulcer disease and GERD. It induces desensitization in histamine receptors.


R0154 Ranolazine Dihydrochloride

RS-43285
C₁₀H₂₃N₂O₅S • 2HCl FW: 500.47 [95635-56-6] ≥98%
Na Ⅰ,7 and NaⅠ.8 N1+ channel blocker used to treat angina. It prevents intracellular Ca²⁺ accumulation, decreases end diastolic pressure, and inhibits induction of atrial flutter and atrial fibrillation.


R0161 Rapamycin

Sirolimus; AY-22989
C₁₉H₂₄N₁O₁₂ FW: 914.17 [53123-88-9] ≥98%
mTOR inhibitor produced by Streptomyces used to prevent rejection in organ transplant patients. It prevents IL-2-induced activation of T cells and B cells and increases connective tissue growth factor levels in epithelial cells.


R0272 Rasagiline Mesylate

C₁₁H₁₄N • CH₃SO₃H FW: 267.34 [161735-79-1] ≥98%
MAO-A/B inhibitor used to treat Parkinson’s disease. It increases levels of Bcl-2, BDNF, and GDNF and suppresses neuronal apoptosis.


R1217 RDEA119

RDEA119
C₁₁H₁₄F₂IN₁O₆S FW: 572.34 [923032-37-5] ≥98%
MEK1/2 inhibitor. It inhibits proliferation in thyroid cancer cells and suppresses tumor growth in models of melanoma, colon cancer, and epidermal carcinoma.


Antioxidant used for mucosal protection in the treatment of gastritis and ulcers. It inhibits NSAID-induced lipid peroxidation and apoptosis in epithelial cells.


R1806  Rebamipide

OPC-12759

C_{19}H_{15}ClN_{2}O_{4}  FW: 370.79  [90098-04-7]  ≥98%

Antioxidant used for mucosal protection in the treatment of gastritis and ulcers. It inhibits NSAID-induced lipid peroxidation and apoptosis in epithelial cells.

R2711  Recombinant HCV-Core Antigens

≥95%

Recombinant HCV core protein peptide fragment (8-56) used to test for HCV antibodies.

R2712  Recombinant HCV-NS3 Antigens

≥95%

Recombinant HCV peptide fragment (1192-1457) used to test for HCV antibodies.

R2713  Recombinant HCV-NS4 Antigens

≥95%

Recombinant HCV peptide fragment (1916-1947) used to test for HCV antibodies.

R2714  Recombinant HCV-NS5 Antigens

≥95%

Recombinant HCV-NS5 peptide fragment used to test for HCV antibodies.

R2815  Recombinant HIV-1 “0” group consensus

≥95%

Recombinant HIV-1 antigen peptide fragment used to test for HIV antibodies.

R2812  Recombinant HIV-1 gp-120

≥95%

Recombinant HIV glycoprotein antigen peptide fragment used to test for HIV antibodies.

R2811  Recombinant HIV-1 gp-41

≥95%

Recombinant HIV glycoprotein antigen peptide fragment used to test for HIV antibodies.

R2814  Recombinant HIV-1 p31

≥95%

Recombinant HIV antigen peptide fragment used to test for HIV antibodies.

R2816  Recombinant HIV-2 gp36

≥95%

Recombinant HIV-1 glycoprotein antigen peptide fragment used to test for HIV antibodies.

R2710  Recombinant Multi-epitope Chimeric HCV Antigen

≥95%

Recombinant multi-epitope chimeric HCV peptide containing HCV core (8-56), HCV NS4 (1916-1947), HCV NS3 (1192-1457) used to test for HCV antibodies.
Recombinant Multi-epitope Chimeric HIV Antigen 1
≥95%
R2810
100 µg
1 mg
Recombinant HIV-1 multi-epitope chimeric antigen containing HIV-1 gp41, HIV-1 gp36, and HIV-1 “0” IDR used to test for HIV antibodies.

Recombinant Tp-chimeric protein
≥95%
R3010
100 µg
1 mg
Recombinant chimeric protein containing Treponema pallidum peptide fragments 47, 44.5, 17, and 15 used to test for TpN antibodies.

Recombinant TpN 15 protein
≥95%
R3011
100 µg
1 mg
Recombinant protein containing Treponema pallidum peptide fragments used to test for TpN antibodies.

Recombinant TpN 17 protein
≥95%
R3012
100 µg
1 mg
Recombinant protein containing Treponema pallidum peptide fragments used to test for TpN antibodies.

Recombinant TpN 44.50 protein
≥95%
R3013
100 µg
1 mg
Recombinant protein containing Treponema pallidum peptide fragments used to test for TpN antibodies.

Recombinant TpN 47 protein
≥95%
R3014
100 µg
1 mg
Recombinant protein containing Treponema pallidum peptide fragments used to test for TpN antibodies.

Regadenoson
≥98%
R1724
NEW
5 mg
25 mg
100 mg
Adenosine A2A receptor agonist used in myocardial perfusion imaging. It dilates blood vessels.

Regorafenib Monohydrate
≥99%
R1626
BAY73-4506
1 mg
5 mg
25 mg
Inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3, TIE2, PDGFRβ, FGFR1, c-Kit, RET, and B-Raf used to treat metastatic colorectal cancer and non-responsive gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

Renin Inhibitor Peptide
≥95%
R1752
5 mg
10 mg
25 mg
Potential vasodilator. It may decrease blood pressure and plasma angiotensin II levels.
Repaglinide

C_{27}H_{36}N_2O_4 FW: 452.59 [135062-02-1] ≥98%

Meglitinide derivative and ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel blocker used to treat diabetes. It increases insulin release.


Resiniferatoxin

RTX C_{37}H_{40}O_9 FW: 628.73 [57444-62-9] ≥98%

Capsaicin analog and PKC and TRPV agonist found in Euphorbia. It increases glutamate release in neurons to facilitate nociceptive neurotransmission, it desensitizes TRPV channels to decrease pain, and it inhibits the formation of gastric lesions.


Resiniferonol-9,13,14-orthophenyl Acetate

ROPA C_{28}H_{32}O_6 FW: 464.56 [57852-42-3] ≥98%

Diterpene vanilloid derivative of resiniferatoxin and potential activator of PKC. It induces cell cycle arrest in cancer cells, but may also promote carcinogenesis and tumor development.


Resveratrol

3,4',5-Trihydroxystilbene

C_{14}H_{12}O_3 FW: 228.24 [501-36-0] ≥98%

SIRT1 activator and MAO inhibitor found in several plant sources such as soy, grapes, and peanuts. It degrades amyloid-β plaques and increases brain cysteine levels, inhibits UV-induced skin carcinogenesis, and inhibits growth of cancer cells. It may also activate AMPK, activate proteasomes, and increase life span.


9-cis-Retinoic Acid

9-cis-Tretinoin; Alitretinoin

C_{20}H_{28}O_2 FW: 300.44 [5300-03-8] ≥98%

Synthetic vitamin A derivative that activates RAR and RXR receptors. It prevents apoptosis and cell death in cardiomyocytes, suppresses 6-OHDA-induced neurodegeneration, and decreases cell viability and tumor growth in adrenocortical cancer models.


**R1779**

**13-cis-Retinoic Acid**
Isotretinoin; 13-cis-Vitamin A acid

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
FW: 300.44  
≥98%

Synthetic vitamin A derivative that activates RAR and RXR receptors and induces differentiation. It is used to treat brain cancers and acne vulgaris. It also decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine release, suppresses myeloperoxidase activity, and inhibits expression of the angiotensin 1 (AT-1) receptor.


**O**

**OH**

**R1876**

**all-trans-Retinol**
Vitamin A

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O  
FW: 286.45  
≥95%

Synthetic vitamin A derivative that activates RAR and RXR receptors and induces differentiation in fetal development. It also downregulates pro-inflammatory responses stimulated by Th1 and Th17 cells in autoimmune diseases and alters ERK1/2 signaling to stimulate cancer cell differentiation.


**O**

**OH**

**R1877**

**all-trans-Retinol, high purity**
Vitamin A

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O  
FW: 286.45  
≥98%

Synthetic vitamin A derivative that activates RAR and RXR receptors and induces differentiation in fetal development. It also downregulates pro-inflammatory responses stimulated by Th1 and Th17 cells in autoimmune diseases and alters ERK1/2 signaling to stimulate cancer cell differentiation.


**O**

**OH**

**R1780**

**trans-Retinoic Acid**
Vitamin A acid; Tretinoin; Retin-A

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
FW: 300.44  
≥98%

Vitamin A derivative and RAR agonist used to treat acne vulgaris, keratosis pilaris, and acute promyelocytic leukemia. It inhibits fibroblast proliferation and scar formation, decreases viral infectivity of enterovirus 71, induces differentiation in promyelocytes, and suppresses hedgehog signaling by inducing expression of Patched.


Vitamin A derivative and acetate ester of retinol. It is commercially used as a dietary supplement. It modulates Ca²⁺ signaling, decreases incidence of diabetes, suppresses LPS-stimulated pro-inflammatory cytokine expression, and upregulates expression of TRAIL receptors to inhibit colorectal cancer tumor growth.


Retinyl Acetate

Vitamin A acetate

C₂₂H₃₂O₂ FW: 328.49 \([127-47-9]\) ≥96%

Retinyl Palmitate

Vitamin A palmitate; Aquasol A

C₃₆H₆₀O₂ FW: 524.86 \([79-81-2]\) ≥98%

Reveromycin A

Isoleucyl-tRNA synthase and osteoclast protein synthesis inhibitor. It inhibits bone resorption, normalizes bone turnover and formation, suppresses bone metastasis by lung cancer cells, and induces apoptosis in osteoclasts.


RF-amide family peptide and potential agonist at GPR147 and acid-sensing ion channels. It may increase nociception and modulate opioid signaling.


RGD peptide negative control. It contains a peptide sequence homologous with the β1-domain region of a MHC class II antigen from CD4.


Avian gonadotropin inhibitory hormone analog and GPR147 activator. It inhibits secretion of gonadotropin and GnRH, suppresses reproductive behavior, decreases food intake, and increases anxiety-like behaviors.


Binds cell surface integrins, enhancing the efficacy of anticancer and anti-aggregation compounds.


Used as control to measure RGDS peptide activity. It represents the fibroblast-binding site of fibronectin.


It contains a general protein kinase active site that becomes phosphorylated and can be used to measure kinase activity.


It displays a variety of biological activities, including inhibiting LPS-stimulated production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, preventing hyperglycemia-induced apoptosis in β cells, inducing apoptosis in gastric cancer cells, and suppressing vessel plexus formation and endothelial cell migration.


It is a diacerein metabolite found in Rheus. It displays a variety of biological activities, including inhibiting LPS-stimulated production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, preventing hyperglycemia-induced apoptosis in β cells, inducing apoptosis in gastric cancer cells, and suppressing vessel plexus formation and endothelial cell migration.


It contains a general protein kinase active site that becomes phosphorylated and can be used to measure kinase activity.


It displays a variety of biological activities, including inhibiting LPS-stimulated production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, preventing hyperglycemia-induced apoptosis in β cells, inducing apoptosis in gastric cancer cells, and suppressing vessel plexus formation and endothelial cell migration.


**Riboflavin**

Vitamin B2; Lactoflavin; Vitamin G

C$_{17}$H$_{20}$N$_4$O$_6$  FW: 376.36  [83-88-5]  ≥97%

Essential vitamin (B2) found in vegetables, dairy, legumes used to treat migraines. It plays a role in metabolism and oxidation-reduction reactions and is a required cofactor for flavins and flavoproteins.


**Ricobendazole**

Albendazole sulfoxide

C$_{16}$H$_{18}$N$_4$O$_5$S  FW: 281.33  [54029-12-8]  ≥98%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor used to treat worm infections. It also inhibits proliferation of various cancer cells.


**Ridaifen A Dihydrochloride**

Tamoxifen derivative and potential proteasome inhibitor. It increases ROS levels and induces apoptosis in breast cancer cells.


**Rifampicin**

Inhibitor of bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase and RNA synthesis used to treat tuberculosis and meningitis. It also decreases expression of the 26S protease regulatory subunit to suppress inflammatory cytokine release and increases clearance of amyloid-β peptides.


**Rifamycin SV Monosodium**

Inhibitor of bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase and RNA synthesis used to treat tuberculosis and leprosy. It also decreases LPS-stimulated cytokine synthesis in macrophages and CD4+ T cells.


**3-Formylrifamycin**

Rifamycin derivative and DNA-dependent RNA polymerase inhibitor that induces pore formation in mitochondrial membranes. It is particularly effective against Mycobacterium.

Rifampicin derivative and DNA-dependent RNA polymerase inhibitor used to treat small intestinal bacterial overgrowth associated with IBS.


IgG derivative and tuftsin analog that stimulates phagocytosis, activates lymphocytes, and protects against stress-induced damage.


TRPC5 receptor agonist, PTR1 inhibitor, voltage-gated Na+ channel blocker, and GLT-1 modulator used to treat symptoms of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. It also increases response latency in thermal pain models, increases glucose transport, potentially inhibits kainate receptors and NMDA receptors, and suppresses growth of *Leishmania*.


Riluzole hydrochloride is used to treat osteoporosis. It inhibits bone marrow adipogenesis, decreases release of TNF-α and leukotriene B4, and suppresses growth of *Plasmodium*. 


Risperidone
C16H22FN4O2
FW: 410.49
[106266-06-2] ≥98%

5-HT7 receptor and NMDA receptor agonist and inhibitor of D-amino acid oxidase, 5-HT2A receptors and dopamine D2 receptors antagonist. It also increases expression of PPARγ and decreases LPS-induced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines in inflammation models.


RITA

Reactivation of p53 and induction of tumor cell apoptosis
C42H44O16S4
FW: 928.93 [213261-59-7] ≥98%

Activator of p53. It downregulates expression of VEGF, HIF-1α, p21, and HDM2 and induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma models.


Rivastigmine Tartrate
C14H22N2O2 • C4H6O6
FW: 400.43 [129101-54-8] ≥98%

AChE and BChE inhibitor used to treat dementia. It improves memory impairment in a CaMKII-dependent manner and decreases secretion of Aβ.


Rivatorxaban
C19H18ClN3O5S
FW: 435.88 [366789-02-8] ≥98%

Oxazolidone derivative and factor Xa inhibitor used to prevent deep vein thrombosis and venous thromboembolism. It inhibits free and clot-bound forms of factor Xa. It also suppresses hormone-stimulated modulation of ER and 1-OHase expression and DNA synthesis.


Rivaroxaban
C17H21NO3 • HCl
FW: 323.82 [23239-51-2] ≥98%

β2-Adrenergic receptor agonist and SK/BK and ATP-sensitive K+ channel activator used to prevent preterm labor. It decreases prostaglandin signaling, inhibits uterine contractility, and may induce the formation of pruritic erythematous papular eruptions.


ROCK1/2 inhibitor. It inhibits formation of actin stress fibers and prevents migration, invasion, and growth of breast cancer cells.


Kynurenine 3-hydroxylase inhibitor. It prevents inflammation and decreases L-DOPA-induced dyskinesia.


Rokudanib hydroxylase inhibitor. It inhibits formation of actin stress fibers and prevents migration, invasion, and growth of breast cancer cells.


Kynurenine 3-hydroxylase inhibitor. It decreases release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, inhibits B-cell activation and anti-double-stranded DNA IgG production, and prevents type I and III hypersensitivity responses.


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Dopamine D2/3 receptor agonist used to treat restless leg syndrome and Parkinson’s disease. It prevents dopaminergic neuron damage and decreases immobility time in the forced swim test.


Inhibitor of CDKs and L-type Ca²⁺ channels. It resolves neutrophil-driven inflammation and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in B-cell lymphoma cells.


Yarotskyy V, Elmslie KS. Roscovitine, a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, affects several gating mechanisms to inhibit cardic L-type (CaV1.2) calcium channels. Br J Pharmacol. 2007 Oct;152(3):386-95. PMID: 17700718.

PPARγ agonist used to manage diabetes. It lowers blood glucose and insulin levels, decreases LPS-stimulated pro-inflammatory cytokine production, inhibits endothelin-1-induced vasoconstriction, and prevents activation of AP-1, production of collagen, and differentiation in fibroblasts.


GABA transaminase and Fyn kinase inhibitor found in Melissa, Salvia, and Rosmarinus. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including decreasing immobility time in the forced swim test, inhibiting aggregation of amyloid-β peptides, suppressing DMBA-induced carcinogenesis, and preventing CCL4-induced hepatic fibrosis.


**R5878**

**Rotenone**

\( \text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_6 \)  

FW: 394.41  

≥97%

Antimitotic and oxidative phosphorylation inhibitor. It inhibits the mitochondrial electron transport complex I, altering mitochondrial respiration and inducing mitochondrial oxidative stress. It also inhibits background K+ currents and activates microglial superoxide release.

Johnson GE, Parry EM. Mechanistic investigations of low dose exposures to the genotoxic compounds bisphenol-A and rotenone. Mutat Res. 2008 Mar 12;651(1-2):56-63. PMID: 18083626.


**R5894**

**Roxatidine Acetate Hydrochloride**

\( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{HCl} \)  

FW: 384.9  

≥98%

Histamine H2 antagonist used to treat gastric ulcers. It prevents gastric acid secretion and prevents indomethacin-induced small intestine injury.


**R5992**

**Roxithromycin**

\( \text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 \)  

FW: 837.05  

≥96%

Protein synthesis inhibitor used to treat various bacterial infections. It also suppresses airway hyperresponsiveness, induces vascular relaxation in arteries, and inhibits T cell production of TNF-α and IL-6.


**R6871**

**RR-SRC**

\( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4 \)  

FW: 1519.7  

≥95%

Src-derived tyrosine kinase substrate.


**R6873**

**RSR**

\( \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4 \)  

FW: 417.5  

≥95%

Used in design of DNA-binding peptides.


**R8206**

**Rubescensin A**

\( \text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_6 \)  

FW: 364.43  

≥93%

Found in *Rabdosia*. It may inhibit proliferation in cancer cells.


**R8207**

**β-Rubromycin**

\( \text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{12} \)  

FW: 536.44  

≥98%

Telomerase and HIV-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitor. It inhibits growth of viruses and bacteria and decreases proliferation of some cancer cells.


Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat bacterial infections. It also induces DNA base oxidation under UV light.


Inhibitor of COX-2 and potential inhibitor of cAMP, 3β-HSD, and 11β-hydroxylase found in Evodia rutaecarpa. It decreases food intake, weight gain, and serum glucose, leptin, and insulin levels, and inhibits accumulation of macrophages and cholesterol in atherosclerotic lesions. It also inhibits collagen-stimulated formation of thromboxane B2 and inosine monophosphate.


Inhibitor of COX-2 and potential inhibitor of cAMP, 3β-HSD, and 11β-hydroxylase found in Evodia rutaecarpa. It decreases food intake, weight gain, and serum glucose, leptin, and insulin levels, and inhibits accumulation of macrophages and cholesterol in atherosclerotic lesions. It also inhibits collagen-stimulated formation of thromboxane B2 and inosine monophosphate.


Found in fruit, asparagus, buckwheat. It displays many biological activities, including decreasing locomotor activity, oxidative stress, and cortisone levels in restraint stress models, inhibiting granulocyte infiltration and increasing antioxidative enzyme expression in acute lung injury models, and protecting against toxicity and cognitive deficits in neurodegenerative diseases.


Electrophile used in 2’-hydroxyl acylation of RNA.

S0072

5S rRNA modifier

FW: 176.18 [1415238-77-5] ≥98%

NEW

5 mg

25 mg

www.lktlabs.com 414 To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Involved in insulin sensitivity and cell proliferation.


H-Arg-Arg-Leu-Ser-Ser-Leu-Arg-Ala-OH

≥95%

S0006 S6-1

Involved in insulin sensitivity and cell proliferation.

S0032 Saikosaponin A

C_{42}H_{68}O_{13} FW: 780.98 [20736-09-8] ≥98%

Found in Bupleurum. It suppresses production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, increases pain thresholds in chronic constrictive injury, decreases self-administration of cocaine and morphine, and induces apoptosis in colon carcinoma cells.


Kim BM, Hong SH. Sequential caspase-2 and caspase-8 activation is essential for saikosaponin a-induced apoptosis of human colon carcinoma cell lines. Apoptosis. 2011 Feb;16(2):184-97. PMID: 21107704.

≥98%

S0033 Saikosaponin B1

C_{42}H_{68}O_{13} FW: 780.98 [58558-08-0] ≥98%


≥98%

S0034 Saikosaponin B2

C_{42}H_{68}O_{13} FW: 780.98 ≥98%

≥98%

S0033 Saikosaponin C

C_{48}H_{78}O_{17} FW: 927.12 [20736-08-7] ≥98%

Found in Bupleurum. It inhibits hepatitis B virus growth and replication and increases cell growth, cell migration, and capillary tube formation in other models.


≥98%

S0034 Saikosaponin D

C_{42}H_{68}O_{13} FW: 780.98 [20874-52-6] ≥98%

Found in Bupleurum. It increases activity of antioxidative enzymes, inhibits SERCA, decreases microvesSEL formation, and suppresses the development of DEN-induced tumors.


β2-adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat asthma and COPD. It also decreases carrageenan-induced inflammation and nociception, suppresses activity of myeloperoxidase, and increases activity of superoxide dismutase and levels of glutathione.


Salbutamol Free Base

Albuterol

$C_{13}H_{21}NO_3$ FW: 239.31 $\geq 98\%$

NEW

Salbutamol Sulfate

$(C_{13}H_{21}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$ FW: 576.7 $[51022-70-9]$ $\geq 98\%$


Salermide

$C_{20}H_{21}N_2O_2$ FW: 394.47 $[1105698-15-4]$ $\geq 98\%$

NEW

Salmeterol

$C_{25}H_{37}NO_4$ FW: 415.57 $[89365-50-4]$ $\geq 98\%$

β2-adrenergic agonist used to treat asthma and COPD. It also decreases TGF-β-induced deposition of collagen and fibronectin.


Salmon Calcitonin Acetate

Cys-Ser-Asn-Leu-Ser-Thr-Cys-Val-Leu-Gly-Lys-Leu-Leu-Ser-Gln-Glu-Leu-Asp-Leu-Leu-Gln-Thr-Tyr-Pro-Arg-Val-Asn-Thr-Gly-Thr-Pro-NH$_2$ (Disulfide bridge Cys1-Cys7)

$C_{145}H_{240}N_{44}O_{48}S_2$ FW: 3431.9 $[47931-85-1]$ $\geq 95\%$

Involved in feeding behavior and insulin signaling. Used to treat osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. It also lowers body weight, decreases levels of plasma insulin and leptin, and improves fasting glycermia.


β2-adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat asthma and COPD. It also decreases TGF-β-induced deposition of collagen and fibronectin.

Involved in feeding behavior and insulin signaling. Used to treat osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. It also lowers body weight, decreases levels of plasma insulin and leptin, and improves fasting glycermia.

Salicylic acid prodrug, NSAID, and weak COX-1/2 inhibitor. It decreases pain, lowers blood glucose levels, increases adiponectin levels, and downregulates 11β-HSD1 activity in visceral adipose.


McCarty MF. Salsalate may have broad utility in the prevention and treatment of vascular disorders and the metabolic syndrome. Med Hypotheses. 2010 Sep;75(3):276-81. PMID: 20080359.

Salsalate

\[ \text{C}_{14}H_{10}O_5 \quad \text{FW: 258.23} \quad [552-94-3] \quad \geq 95\% \]

25 g

100 g

Inhibitor of MAO, AChE, and BChE and potential inhibitor of COMT found in Salsola. Derivatives of this compound are neurotoxic and cytotoxic.


Salsolidine

\[ \text{C}_{14}H_{10}O_5 \quad \text{FW: 207.27} \quad [493-48-1] \quad \geq 98\% \]

25 mg

100 mg

Inhibitor of MAO, AChE, and BChE and potential inhibitor of COMT found in Salsola. Derivatives of this compound are neurotoxic and cytotoxic.


Tamoxifen

\[ \text{C}_{13}H_{16}N_2O_3 \quad \text{FW: 232.28} \quad [54-31-7] \quad \geq 98\% \]

25 mg

100 mg

Analog of AMPK binding site on acetyl-CoA carboxylase used to measure AMPK activity.


Sanguinarine

\[ \text{C}_{20}H_{14}NO_4 \quad \text{FW: 332.33} \quad [2447-54-3] \quad \geq 98\% \]

25 mg

100 mg

Potential tubulin polymerization inhibitor, AMPK activator, and amino acid carboxylase inhibitor found in various plant sources. It inhibits VEGF release and induces apoptosis in mammary adenocarcinoma cells, decreases expression of IL-6, NF-κB, and TNF-α, and induces DNA damage in species of Microcystis.


Saracatinib

\[ \text{C}_{27}H_{32}ClN_5O_5 \quad \text{FW: 542.03} \quad [125911-68-4] \quad \geq 95\% \]

1 mg

2.5 mg

Saracatinib (AZD-0530) is a Src and Abl inhibitor. It inhibits migration, invasion, and growth of cancer cells and increases CD8+ memory T cell and IFN-γ production.


Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to prevent bacterial infection in poultry.


Sarfloxacin Hydrochloride
Abbott 56620

FW: 421.83 [91296-87-6] ≥91%

Sarafloxacin Hydrochloride
C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>F<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> • HCl

Endothelin B receptor agonist, mitoK(ATP) K+ channel activator, and isoform of a toxin found in Atractaspis engaddensis. It decreases infarct size and arrhythmia occurrence, increases levels of superoxide anions in sympathetic ganglia, and delays suicidal erythrocyte death.


H-Cys-Thr-Cys-Aasn-Asp-Met-Thr-Asp-Glu-Glu-Cys-Leu-Asn-Phe-Cys-His-Gln-Asp-Val-Ile-Trp-OH

Cembranoid found in Sarcophyton glaucum. It inhibits TPA- and NOR-1-induced skin carcinogenesis, increases degradation of PLA and PLC, and suppresses migration of breast cancer cells and prostate cancer cells.


HN

Platinum-based DNA cross-linker that forms DNA adducts and inhibits DNA repair. It induces cell cycle arrest in oral squamous cell carcinoma cells and stimulates apoptosis in colorectal cancer cells.


HN

CRF-related peptide found in amphibians. It is involved in growth, stress, anxiety, and other hormonal signaling pathways. It also induces vasodilation and increases striatal tyrosine hydroxylase activity in a Ca²⁺-dependent manner.


### S0500
**SB-203580**  
**NEW**  
C_{11}H_{14}FN_{3}OS  
FW: 377.43  
[152121-47-6]  
≥98%  

-p38 MAPK inhibitor. It increases secretion of IFN-γ, inhibits TGF-β1-induced epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, and suppresses proliferation in glioma cells.


### S0400
**SB-431542**  
1 mg  

C_{16}H_{10}N_{3}O_{3}  
FW: 384.39  
[301836-41-9]  
≥98%  

Activin receptor-like kinase 4/5/7 and TGF-β signaling inhibitor. It does not affect ERK, JNK, or MAPK. It inhibits proliferation and motility of glioma cells and increases IL-12 production.


### S0459
**SB-590885**  
1 mg  

C_{12}H_{12}N_{3}O_{2}  
FW: 453.54  
[405554-55-4]  
≥97%  

B-Raf inhibitor. It stabilizes oncogenic B-Raf in an active conformation, inhibiting downstream MAPK signaling. It also limits tissue damage in cerebral ischemia models.


### S0928
**SCH-900776**  
**NEW**  
C_{15}H_{18}BrN_{3}  
FW: 376.25  
[891494-63-6]  
≥98%  

CHK1 inhibitor. It induces double-stranded DNA breaks and cell death in cancer cells.


### S0930
**Schisantherin A**  
**NEW**  
Gomisin C  
C_{30}H_{32}O_{9}  
FW: 536.58  
[58546-56-8]  
≥98%  

Found in *Schisandra*. It decreases LPS-stimulated expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, suppresses osteoclast function and bone erosion, inhibits amyloid-β-induced learning and memory impairments, and prevents myocardial apoptosis.


R-(-)-Schisandrin A
\[
\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_6 \quad \text{FW: 416.51} \quad [61281-38-7] \quad \geq 98\%
\]
Found in *Schisandra*. It decreases infarct size in cardiac ischemia/reperfusion models, prevents cardiomyocyte apoptosis, and induces relaxation in thoracic aortas.


S-(-)-Schisandrin B
\[
\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_6 \quad \text{FW: 400.47} \quad [61281-37-6] \quad \geq 98\%
\]
Found in *Schisandra*. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including decreasing TGF-β1-induced myosin light chain phosphorylation and Smad signaling, downregulating expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, suppressing myocardial apoptosis, and inhibiting invasiveness of breast cancer cells.


Scopolamine Hydrobromide Trihydrate
\[
\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{HBr} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \text{FW: 438.32} \quad [6533-68-2] \quad \geq 98\%
\]
M1 mAChR antagonist found in *Solanaceae* plants. used to induce cognitive deficits in models of Alzheimer’s disease. It has previously been used in the treatment of organophosphate poisoning.


N-Butylhyoscine bromide
\[
\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{BrNO}_4 \quad \text{FW: 440.38} \quad [149-64-4] \quad \geq 98\%
\]
M1 mAChR antagonist found in *Solanaceae* plants. used to induce cognitive deficits in models of Alzheimer’s disease. It has previously been used in the treatment of organophosphate poisoning.


Scriptaid
\[
\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 \quad \text{FW: 326.35} \quad \text{CGK1026} \quad \geq 95\%
\]
HDAC inhibitor that increases expression of p21 and p27, decreases activity of telomerase, and induces apoptosis in glioma cells. It also improves the quality of cloned mouse embryos.


Ac-SDKP
\[
\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_3\text{O}_7 \quad \text{FW: 487.51} \quad [120081-14-3] \quad \geq 95\%
\]
Degradation product of thymosin B4 involved in hematopoiesis. It inhibits proliferation of hematopoietic pluripotent stem cells, improves left ventricular function, increases angiogenesis, decreases deposition of fibronectin and collagen, and limits progression of lupus nephritis.

Se-Methylseleno-L-cysteine

\[ \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2\text{Se} \quad \text{FW: 182.08} \quad [26046-90-2] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Found in *Astragalus, Allium*, and *Brassica* genera. It induces phase II enzyme activity, protects organs against chemotherapy-induced toxicity, and decreases expression of iNOS in LPS-stimulated macrophages.


Secnidazole

\[ \text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3 \quad \text{FW: 185.18} \quad [3366-95-8] \quad \geq 98\% \]

Microbial nucleic acid synthesis inhibitor that binds DNA. It inhibits growth of bacteria, fungi, and parasites.


Secretin, human

\[ \text{His-Ser-Asp-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Glu-Leu-Ser-Arg-Leu-Gly-Gln-Leu-Val-NH}_2 \quad \text{FW: 3055.41} \quad [10813-74-8] \quad \geq 95\% \]

Endogenous secretin receptor agonist involved in water homeostasis and feeding behavior. It stimulates lipolysis, induces uptake of fatty acids, and increases expression of tyrosine hydroxylase.


Secretin, pig

\[ \text{His-Ser-Asp-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Glu-Leu-Ser-Arg-Leu-Gly-Gln-Leu-Val-NH}_2 \quad \text{FW: 3055.4} \quad [17034-35-4] \quad \geq 95\% \]

Endogenous secretin receptor agonist involved in water homeostasis and feeding behavior. It stimulates lipolysis, induces uptake of fatty acids, and increases expression of tyrosine hydroxylase.


Secretin, rat

\[ \text{H-His-Ser-Asp-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Glu-Leu-Ser-Arg-Leu-Gly-Gln-Leu-Val-NH}_2 \quad \text{FW: 3027.42} \quad [121028-49-7] \quad \geq 95\% \]

Endogenous secretin receptor agonist involved in water homeostasis and feeding behavior. It stimulates lipolysis, induces uptake of fatty acids, and increases expression of tyrosine hydroxylase.

Potential GABA-A receptor antagonist found in Securinega. It displays many activities, including inducing cell cycle arrest in breast cancer cells and promyelocytic leukemia cells, inhibiting growth of Alternaria, Curvularia, and Helminthosporum, and suppressing amyloid-β-induced glial inflammatory responses.


Endogenous peptide that binds PKC and calmodulin to facilitate cell adhesion.


Antioxidative amino acid found in grains, nuts, and legumes. It delays development of UV-induced tumors in some cancer models.


MEK1/2 inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in non-small cell lung cancer cells, suppresses alloreactivity through inhibition of naïve and less-differentiated T cells, and increases muscle function in models of muscular dystrophy.


Senegenin

\( \text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{45}\text{ClO}_{6} \)  
FW: 537.13  
[2469-34-3]  
\( \geq 98.0\% \)

Found in *Polygata tennifolia*. It increases NR2B NMDA receptor subunit expression in the hippocampus.


Seratrodast

\( \text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{6} \)  
FW: 354.44  
[112665-43-7]  
\( \geq 98\% \)

TxA2 antagonist used to treat asthma. It prevents bronchial hyperresponsiveness and bronchoconstriction but does not exhibit anti-platelet activity.


Seratrodast

\( \text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{6} \)  
FW: 354.44  
[112665-43-7]  
\( \geq 98\% \)

Sermorelin Acetate

GHRH (1-29) NH2  
\( \text{C}_{166}\text{H}_{246}\text{N}_{44}\text{O}_{42}\text{S} \)  
FW: 3358.03  
[86168-78-7]  
\( \geq 95\% \)

Synthetic GHRH analog and GHRH agonist. It stimulates IGF-1 secretion, increases activation of immune cells, and induces mast cell degranulation.


Seratrodast

\( \text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{6} \)  
FW: 354.44  
[112665-43-7]  
\( \geq 98\% \)

Serum Thymic Factor

FTS  
\( \text{pGlu-Ala-Lys-Ser-Gly-Gly-Gly-Ser-Asn-OH} \)

Inhibitor of SERT, DAT and \( \alpha_1 \)-adrenergic receptors used to treat depression. It also potentially inhibits \( \alpha_1 \) receptors, acts as a FIASMA, and induces apoptosis in osteoclasts and osteoblasts.


Sermorelin Acetate

GHRH (1-29) NH2  
\( \text{C}_{166}\text{H}_{246}\text{N}_{44}\text{O}_{42}\text{S} \)  
FW: 3358.03  
[86168-78-7]  
\( \geq 95\% \)

Serum Thymic Factor

FTS  
\( \text{pGlu-Ala-Lys-Ser-Gly-Gly-Gly-Ser-Asn-OH} \)

Synthetic hormone. It increases activity of antioxidative enzymes, prevents LPS-induced damage in pancreatic cells, suppresses the symptoms of EAE, increases T cell differentiation, and activates T cells and NK cells.


Sermorelin Acetate

GHRH (1-29) NH2  
\( \text{C}_{166}\text{H}_{246}\text{N}_{44}\text{O}_{42}\text{S} \)  
FW: 3358.03  
[86168-78-7]  
\( \geq 95\% \)

Sesamolin

\( \text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_{6} \)  
FW: 354.35  
[607-80-7]  
\( \geq 98.0\% \)

Lignin found in *Sesamin indicum*. It suppresses STAT3 signaling and induces apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells and induces differentiation in osteoblasts.


Synthetic PAR1 agonist used to induce platelet adhesion and aggregation. It also induces apoptosis in vagal motor neurons, stimulates angiogenesis in endothelial cells, and increases release of IL-6 from T cells.


MET inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in non-small cell lung cancer models and improves the efficacy of co-administered chemotherapeutics.


Found in various plants and microorganisms. It prevents H2O2-induced increases in ROS levels and DNA damage, inhibits chemically-induced writhing in pain assays, and activates Nrf2 signaling.


Shikimic Acid

C_{7}H_{10}O_{5} FW: 174.15 [138-59-0]
≥98%

PPARγ agonist and 5-HT3 receptor antagonist found in Zingiber. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inducing apoptosis in breast cancer and prostate cancer cells, inhibiting invasion and metastasis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, preventing TPA-induced tumor formation, and decreasing formation of ulcers.


α1A-Adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat BPH. It improves bladder function and blood flow in ischemic conditions and alters transcriptional regulation.


Found in *Silybum* (milk thistle) seeds. It inhibits telomerase. It also inhibits influenza virus proliferation by suppressing viral RNA synthesis, decreases inflammation and collagen deposition in BPH models, suppresses oxidative stress and fibrosis development, decreases lipid peroxidation, and prevents aggregation of proteins such as amyloid-β.


HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol and lipid levels. It also blocks L-type Ca²⁺ channels and may activate ATP-sensitive K⁺ channels. It decreases insulin synthesis and secretion, upregulates expression of M1/4 mAChRs to improve long-term memory, decreases expression of histone methyltransferase EZH2, and inhibits tumor growth in various cancer models.


Silymarin substance E6; Silymarin I

Silymarin

C₂₅H₂₂O₁₀ FW: 482.44 [65666-07-1] ≥70%

Simvastatin

MK-733

C₂₅H₃₈O₅ FW: 418.57 [79902-63-9] ≥97%

Simvastatin

C₂₅H₂₃NO₁₀S₂ FW: 507.59 [201070-56-7] ≥95%

Simvastatin
Nucleoside analog of S-adenosylmethionine and methyltransferase inhibitor used to explore activity of S-adenosylmethionine. It inhibits growth and survival of *Trypanosoma* and *Leishmania*.


Antioxidant found in cruciferous vegetables. It displays a wide variety of biological properties, including increasing free fatty acid levels, decreasing triacylglycerol levels, and inducing expression of antioxida-tive enzymes.


Inhibitor of L-type Ca2+ channels and acid-sensing ion channels found in *Sinomenium*. It improves mechanical withdrawal threshold and cold pain sensitivity, suppresses OVA-induced allergies, and inhibits tumor growth and cell proliferation in breast cancer.


DPP4 inhibitor used to treat diabetes. It also decreases cardiac apopto-sis, improves cardiac and vascular endothelial function, and suppresses expression of oxidative enzymes.


Neutrophil elastase inhibitor used to treat acute respiratory failure. It decreases myocardial infarction size, improves left ventricular contractility, inhibits contraction of tracheal and bronchial rings, and suppresses invasion and proliferation of esophageal carcinoma cells.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>S3585</strong></th>
<th><strong>SIVmac239-1</strong></th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-Met-Gly-Val-Arg-Asn-Ser-Val-Leu-Ser-Gly-Lys-Ala-Asp-Glu-Oh</td>
<td><strong>C_{11}H_{14}N_{3}O_{5}S</strong></td>
<td>FW: 1590.83</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>S3586</strong></th>
<th><strong>SIVmac239-2</strong></th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-Asn-Ser-Val-Leu-Ser-Gly-Lys-Ala-Asp-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Ile-Oh</td>
<td><strong>C_{16}H_{23}N_{10}O_{3}S</strong></td>
<td>FW: 1630.87</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>S4244</strong></th>
<th><strong>SKLB 610</strong></th>
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<th>25 mg</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C_{16}H_{16}F_{3}N_{3}O_{3}</strong></td>
<td>[1125780-41-7]</td>
<td>98%</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>S1060</strong></th>
<th><strong>Small Cardioactive Peptide A</strong></th>
<th>SCPA</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-Ala-Arg-Pro-Gly-Tyr-Leu-Ala-Phe-Pro-Arg-Met-NHz</td>
<td><strong>C_{59}H_{92}N_{18}O_{12}S</strong></td>
<td>[98035-79-1]</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>S1061</strong></th>
<th><strong>Small Cardioactive Peptide B</strong></th>
<th>SCPB</th>
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<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-Met-Asn-Tyr-Leu-Ala-Phe-Pro-Arg-Met-NHz</td>
<td><strong>C_{52}H_{80}N_{14}O_{11}S_{2}</strong></td>
<td>[84746-43-0]</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>S4932</strong></th>
<th><strong>SMI-4a</strong></th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C_{8}H_{19}F_{3}NO_{3}S</strong></td>
<td>[438190-29-5]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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| **S5200** | **SNA 1** | 1 mg |  |  | |
|-----------|------------|-----| | | |
Antagonist at σ1 receptors. It reverses mechanical and thermal pain sensitivity, decreases formalin-induced glutamate release, and increases levels of norepinephrine.


Nontransaprenol isoprenoid found in Solanaceae family used as biomarker for combustible tobacco use or exposure.


Endogenous somatostatin receptor agonist, GABA receptor modulator, and P/Q-type, N-type, and L-type voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channel modulator. It decreases anxiety-like behaviors, suppresses development of seizures, and limits food intake.


Endogenous somatostatin receptor agonist, GABA receptor modulator, and P/Q-type, N-type, and L-type voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channel modulator. It decreases anxiety-like behaviors, suppresses development of seizures, and limits food intake.


Endogenous somatostatin receptor agonist, GABA receptor modulator, and P/Q-type, N-type, and L-type voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channel modulator. It decreases anxiety-like behaviors, suppresses development of seizures, and limits food intake.

Endogenous somatostatin receptor agonist, GABA receptor modulator, and P/Q-type, N-type, and L-type voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channel modulator. It decreases anxiety-like behaviors, suppresses development of seizures, and limits food intake.


H-Ser-Ala-Asn-Pro-Ala-Met-Ala-Pro-Ala-Glu-Arg-Lys-Ala-Gly-Cys-Lys-Ala-Pro-Phe-Trp-Lys-Asp-Thr-Ser-Cys (Disulfide bridge Cys17-Cys28)

≥98%

S5750 Somatostatin-28

Prosomatostatin

C\(_{137}\)H\(_{207}\)N\(_{41}\)O\(_{39}\)S\(_{3}\) FW: 3148.6 [75037-27-3] 1 mg

Endogenous somatostatin receptor agonist, GABA receptor modulator, and P/Q-type, N-type, and L-type voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channel modulator. It decreases anxiety-like behaviors, suppresses development of seizures, and limits food intake.


H-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ser-Asn-Pro-Ala-Met-Ala-Pro-Arg-Glu-OH

≥95%

S5752 Somatostatin-28 (1-12)

H-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ala-Met-Ala-Pro-Arg-Glu-Arg-Lys-Ala-Gly-Cys-Lys-Ala-Pro-Phe-Trp-Lys-Asp-Thr-Ser-Cys (Disulfide bridge Cys17-Cys28)

≥95%

S5753 Somatostatin-28 (1-14)

H-Ser-Ala-Asn-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ala-Met-Ala-Pro-Arg-Glu-Arg-Lys-OH

≥95%


β-Adrenergic receptor antagonist and voltage-gated Na\(^{+}\) and K\(^{+}\) channel blocker used to treat ventricular fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia. It increases the effective refractory period and prolongs the cardiac QT and PR intervals.


β-Adrenergic receptor antagonist and voltage-gated Na\(^{+}\) and K\(^{+}\) channel blocker used to treat ventricular fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia. It increases the effective refractory period and prolongs the cardiac QT and PR intervals.


Sparfloxacin

C\(_{60}\)F\(_{3}\)N\(_{14}\)O\(_{12}\)S \text{FW: 392.4 [110871-86-8]} \geq 98%

Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat bacterial respiratory infections. It inhibits proliferation of cancer cells complexed with gold(III).


Protein synthesis inhibitor previously used to treat gonorrhea.


S6018 Spectinomycin Dihydrochloride Pentahydrate

\[ \text{C}_{14} \text{H}_{24} \text{N}_{2} \text{O}_{7} \cdot 2 \text{HCl} \cdot 5 \text{H}_{2} \text{O} \]  
FW: 495.25  [22189-32-8] ≥96%

S6019 Speract

Sperm-activating Peptide H-1

\[ \text{C}_{14} \text{H}_{24} \text{N}_{2} \text{O}_{7} \]  
FW: 891.94  [76901-59-2] ≥95%

K+ channel activator and speract SRCR agonist derived from egg outer envelope. It increases flagellar Ca2+ levels and intracellular Na+, cAMP, and cGMP levels.


S6129 D-Sphingosine

Endogenous component of sphingolipids and inhibitor of PKC. It also inhibits growth of Escherichia, Staphylococcus, and Corynebacterium.


S6130 Sphingosine-1-Phosphate

Endogenous sphingolipid involved in cell signaling that acts as an agonist at sphingosine-1-phosphate receptors. It may inhibit HDACs. It inhibits glucose deprivation stress, promotes cell migration, and preserves fertility and gonadal function in subjects exposed to cytotoxic agents.


S6131 N,N-dimethyl-Sphingosine

PP2A activator and Sphk1 and PKC inhibitor. It suppresses ANP32A inhibition of PP2A and inhibits proliferation of gastric carcinoma cells.


Endogenous inhibitor of P2X3 receptors, N-formylpeptide receptors, ACE, enkephalinase, aminopeptidase IV, neutral endopeptidase, and DPP3. It inhibits neutrophil functionality, decreases inflammation, and suppresses depression-like behaviors.


**Spinorphin, cow**

H-Leu-Val-Val-Tyr-Pro-Trp-Thr-OH

≥95%

S6134

5 mg

10 mg

25 mg

ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It decreases peripheral vascular resistance and blood pressure and increases cardiac output and stroke volume.


**Spiramycin**

RP-5337

C_{43}H_{74}N_{2}O_{14} FW: 842.05 [8025-81-8]

≥80%

S6232

1 g

5 g

ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It decreases peripheral vascular resistance and blood pressure and increases cardiac output and stroke volume.


**Spiramycin Embonate**

[67724-08-7]

S6234

1 g

5 g

ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It decreases peripheral vascular resistance and blood pressure and increases cardiac output and stroke volume.


**Spiramycin Hexanedioate**

[11034-40-5] ≥80%

S6233

1 g

5 g

ACE inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It decreases peripheral vascular resistance and blood pressure and increases cardiac output and stroke volume.


Antagonist at nAChRs and mAChRs found in *Alexandrium*. It produces neuromuscular block, increases levels of N-acetyl aspartate and synaptophysin, and decreases levels of amyloid-β.


**Diuretic and inhibitor of mineralocorticoid receptors, androgen receptors, and ENaC channels, and potential voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channel blocker used to treat heart failure.**


**SIRT1/2 inhibitor and potential PDE inhibitor. It promotes translocation of Foxo3a, decreases cell motility, inhibits thrombin-induced platelet aggregation, and alters RNA splicing activity.**


**RORα/γ receptor inverse agonist that prevents Th17 cell development, differentiation, and function. It suppresses expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and decreases incidence of diabetes.**


**Caspase 9 activity measuring kit.**

Caspase 9 activity measuring kit.

**Caspase activity measuring kit.**

Caspase activity measuring kit.
Caspase activity measuring kit.

SR-FLICA Poly Caspases Assay Kit

Caspase activity measuring kit.

SR-VAD-OPH in vitro Apoptosis Detection Reagent

Apoptosis measuring kit.

SRT1720 Hydrochloride

>98% ≥98%

SIRT 1 activator and SIRT3 inhibitor that binds the acetyl-Lys site on sirtuins rather than the NAD⁺ site. It improves renal tubular pathology, decreases amyloid-β-induced retinal pigment epithelial barrier disruption, and promotes migration and metastasis of breast cancer cells.


SRT1720 Hydrochloride

Stanozolol

>98% ≥98%

Synthetic aromatase activator and progesterone receptor agonist used to treat anemia and angioedema. It increases phosphorylation of estrogen receptors and increases proliferation of growth plate chondrocytes.


Stanozolol

Aldose reductase inhibitor. It inhibits cell growth and proliferation and induces apoptosis in breast cancer and lung cancer cells. It also enhances adipose-derived stem adipocyte differentiation.


Stanozolol

Stauosporine

PKC and mammalian RNA splicing inhibitor produced by Streptomyces. It is a precursor in the synthesis of K252c. It induces apoptosis in hepatocarcinoma cells and causes cell death in Trypanosoma.


Stauosporine

AM-2282

PKC and mammalian RNA splicing inhibitor produced by Streptomyces. It is a precursor in the synthesis of K252c. It induces apoptosis in hepatocarcinoma cells and causes cell death in Trypanosoma.
Thymidine analog, DNA chain terminator, and RT inhibitor used to treat HIV. It intercalates DNA, increases levels of ROS, and induces autophagy in adipocytes.


Stavudine

\[ \text{d4T} \]

\[ \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{4} \quad \text{FW: 224.21} \quad [3056-17-5] \quad \geq 98\% \]

DNA cross-linker and gluconeogenesis inhibitor used to induce diabetes-like conditions. It is toxic to pancreatic islet β cells.


### Stresscopin-Related Peptide, human

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SRP</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th>0.5 mg</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2.5 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C&lt;sub&gt;20&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;33&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</strong></td>
<td>FW: 4687.56</td>
<td>[348626-74-4] ≥95%</td>
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Urocortin II analog and CRFR2 receptor agonist. It induces positive inotropic cardioactivity, decreases food intake, and causes tachycardia.


### Stresscopin, human

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.5 mg</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2.5 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C&lt;sub&gt;19&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;33&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;S</strong></td>
<td>FW: 4367.24</td>
<td>[352020-03-2] ≥95%</td>
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</table>

Urocortin III analog and CRFR2 receptor agonist. It suppresses food intake, delays gastric emptying, and induces tachycardia.


### Strontium Ranelate

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1 g</th>
<th>5 g</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C&lt;sub&gt;13&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;23&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;S • Sr&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</strong></td>
<td>FW: 513.49</td>
<td>[135459-87-9] ≥98%</td>
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Bone deterioration inhibitor and potential Ca<sup>2+</sup>-sensing receptor agonist used to treat osteoporosis. It stimulates pre-osteoblast replication, decreases osteoclast activity, and promotes osteoblast differentiation.


### SU-1498

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>5 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C&lt;sub&gt;20&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;34&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</strong></td>
<td>FW: 390.5</td>
<td>[168835-82-3] ≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tyrphostin and VEGFR inhibitor. It inhibits angiogenesis, suppresses signaling by Akt, ERK1/2, Src, and STAT, and prevents autocrine growth and viability of cancer cells.


### Substance P

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<th></th>
<th>5 mg</th>
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<th>25 mg</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C&lt;sub&gt;20&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;34&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;S</strong></td>
<td>FW: 1347.66</td>
<td>[33507-63-0] ≥95%</td>
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</table>

Endogenous NK1 receptor agonist involved in inflammation, stress signaling, and nociception. It improves cognitive performance, modulates opioid signaling, induces gastric mucosal protection, promoting gap junction intracellular communication, and inhibiting melanogenesis.


### Substance P (1-4)

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>2 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C&lt;sub&gt;20&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;34&lt;/sub&gt;N&lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</strong></td>
<td>FW: 496.6</td>
<td>[69355-89-1] ≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous NK1 receptor agonist involved in inflammation, stress signaling, and nociception. It improves cognitive performance, modulates opioid signaling, induces gastric mucosal protection, promoting gap junction intracellular communication, and inhibiting melanogenesis.

Endogenous NK1 receptor agonist involved in inflammation, stress signaling, and nociception. It improves cognitive performance, modulates opioid signaling, induces gastric mucosal protection, promoting gap junction intracellular communication, and inhibiting melanogenesis.


H-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-OH

≥95%

S8007 Substance P (1-7) 1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

C_{43}H_{65}N_{13}O_{10} FW: 900.06 [68060-49-1] ≥95%

H-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-OH

≥95%

S8008 Substance P (1-9) 1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

C_{43}H_{65}N_{13}O_{12} FW: 1104.28 [57468-17-4] ≥95%

H-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-OH

≥95%

S8009 Substance P (7-11) 1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

C_{31}H_{44}N_{6}O_{5}S FW: 612.8 [51165-05-0] ≥95%

H-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2

≥95%

S8010 Substance P (7-11) 1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

C_{43}H_{65}N_{13}O_{10} FW: 1329.62 [57462-42-7] ≥95%

H-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Pro-Leu-Met-NH2

≥95%

S8011 Substance P (7-11) 1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

C_{64}H_{100}N_{18}O_{13}S FW: 1361.61 [77128-75-7] ≥95%

H-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Sar-Leu-Met-NH2

≥95%

S8012 Substance P (7-11) 1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

C_{64}H_{100}N_{18}O_{13}S FW: 1363.66 [55614-10-3] ≥95%

H-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Sar-Leu-Met-NH2

≥95%

S8013 Substance P (7-11) 1 mg

2 mg

5 mg

C_{64}H_{100}N_{18}O_{13}S FW: 1363.66 [55614-10-3] ≥95%

H-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Tyr-Gly-Leu-Met-NH2

≥95%
NK1 receptor agonist involved in inflammation, stress signaling, and nociception. It improves cognitive performance, modulates opioid signaling, induces gastric mucosal protection, promoting gap junction intracellular communication, and inhibiting melanogenesis.


S8014

**Substance P, Free Acid**

\[ \text{C}_{437} \text{H}_{557} \text{N}_{17} \text{O}_{14} \text{S} \]  
FW: 1348.65 \[ [71977-09-8] \]  
≥95%

H-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met-OH

S8110

**Sucralfate**

Sucrose Octasulfate-Aluminum Complex

\[ \text{C}_{437} \text{H}_{557} \text{Al}_{16} \text{O}_{75} \text{S}_{8} \]  
FW: 974.73 \[ [54182-58-0] \]

Pepsin inhibitor used to treat duodenal ulcers. It decreases gastric acid secretion, and increases mucous secretion and release of bicarbonate and prostaglandins. It also alters the structure of the intestinal epithelium and villi, increasing circulating eosinophil levels and mucous-producing cells.


S8243

**Sulbactam Sodium**

CP-45899-2

\[ \text{C}_{8} \text{H}_{11} \text{NO}_{5} \text{S} \]  
FW: 233.25 \[ [68373-14-8] \]  
≥98%

β-lactamase inhibitor that improves efficacy of other co-administered antibiotics. It is especially active against Enterobacter and Staphylococcus.


Sulfadiazine

C_{10}H_{14}N_{4}Os  

FW: 250.28  

[68-35-9] ≥98%

Folate production inhibitor used to treat bacterial infections.


S826

Sulfadimethoxine

C_{13}H_{18}N_{4}Os  

FW: 310.33  

[122-11-2] ≥98%

Folic acid synthesis inhibitor that is degraded by UV light. It is used to treat bacterial infections.


S8144

Sulfadoxine

C_{12}H_{14}N_{4}Os  

FW: 310.33  

[2447-57-6] ≥98%

Dihydropteroate synthase inhibitor that prevents folate synthesis and increases blood oxygen levels. It inhibits parasite growth.


S8248

Sulfamethoxazole

C_{10}H_{11}N_{3}Os  

FW: 253.28  

[723-46-6] ≥98%

PABA inhibitor that prevents folic acid production and DNA synthesis. It inhibits growth of Streptococcus, Staphylococcus, Escherichia, Haemophilus, and Pneumocystis.


S8247

Sulfasalazine

C_{10}H_{16}N_{4}Os  

FW: 398.39  

[599-79-1] ≥98%

Mesalazine derivative and inhibitor of sepiapterin reductase and NMDA receptors used to treat inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. It also induces apoptosis in hepatic stellate cells and scavenges ROS and RNS.


S8251

Sulfuramid

GX 071; AL 3-29757; HSDB 7100

C_{12}H_{15}F_{7}NO_{3}S  

FW: 527.2  

[4151-50-2] ≥95%

Perfluorinated insecticide that inhibits growth of Rhinotermitidae and Blattellidae. It also decreases production of IgM.


S8044  
R,S-Sulforaphane  
C_{15}H_{11}NOS_2  
FW: 177.29  
≥98%  

Synthetic antioxidant that displays a variety of biological activities. It induces activity and expression of phase II enzymes, inhibits the aryl hydrocarbon receptor, and downregulates expression of HDACs and STAT5. It also inhibits tumor growth and proliferation of melanoma cells, protects against UV-induced oxidative damage, induces autophagy, and prevents angiotensin II-induced hypertrophy.


S8046  
R-Sulforaphane  
C_{15}H_{11}NOS_2  
FW: 177.29  
≥98%  

Natural product and antioxidant found in cruciferous vegetables. It inhibits the aryl hydrocarbon receptor and increases expression of phase II enzymes, glucuronosyl transferase, and epoxide hydrolase. It also promotes proliferation of stem cells and hematopoiesis.


S8045  
S-Sulforaphane  
C_{15}H_{11}NOS_2  
FW: 177.29  
≥97%  

Synthetic antioxidant that induces phase II enzyme activity. Less potent than R-sulforaphane in inhibition of aryl hydrocarbon receptor.


S8049  
S-Sulforaphene  
C_{15}H_{11}NOS_2  
FW: 175.27  
≥98%  

Synthetic compound found in radishes. It inhibits proliferation of colon adenocarcinoma cells and suppresses growth of velvetleaf seedlings. It may also induce phase II enzyme activity.


Sulindac

C₂₀H₁₇FO₃S FW: 356.42 [38194-50-2] ≥98%

NSAID and inhibitor of PDE and COX-1/2 used to treat inflammation and pre-term labor. It increases levels of cGMP and inhibits expression of β-catenin, decreases infarct size in models of ischemic stroke, and suppresses proliferation and invasion of various cancer cells.


Sulindac Sulfide

C₂₀H₁₇FO₃S FW: 340.41 [32004-67-4] ≥97%

Derivative of sulindac, NSAID, and inhibitor of PDE and COX-1/2 used to treat inflammation and pre-term labor. It increases levels of cGMP and inhibits expression of β-catenin, decreases infarct size in models of ischemic stroke, and suppresses proliferation and invasion of various cancer cells.


Sulindac Sulfone

C₂₀H₁₇FO₄S FW: 372.41 [59864-04-9] ≥98%

Derivative of sulindac, NSAID, and inhibitor of PDE and COX-1/2 used to treat inflammation and pre-term labor. It increases levels of cGMP and inhibits expression of β-catenin, decreases infarct size in models of ischemic stroke, and suppresses proliferation and invasion of various cancer cells.


R,S-(±)-Sulpiride

C₁₅H₂₃N₃O₄S FW: 341.42 [15676-16-1] ≥98%

GHB receptor agonist and dopamine D2/3 receptor antagonist used to treat schizophrenia, depression, and anxiety. It ameliorates increased impulsivity and attentional impairment in PFC-lesioned models and increases concentrations of prolactin and melanocyte-stimulating hormone.


S-(−)-Sulpiride

C₁₅H₂₃N₃O₄S FW: 341.43 [23672-07-3] ≥99%

GHB receptor agonist and dopamine D2/3 receptor antagonist used to treat schizophrenia, depression, and anxiety. It ameliorates increased impulsivity and attentional impairment in PFC-lesioned models and increases concentrations of prolactin and melanocyte-stimulating hormone.

5-HT1B/1D receptor agonist and TRPV1 receptor antagonist used to treat migraines. It induces vasoconstriction, increases gastric relaxation, and suppresses release of CGRP.


RyR agonist and inhibitor of SIRT, telomerase, P2Y receptors, and GPCRs. It displays several biological activities, including preventing viral attachment of enterovirus EV71 to host cells, inhibits falcipain-2 activity in Plasmodium, and suppressing cell proliferation and spheroid growth in glioma cells.


Endogenous compound found in citrus fruits, Evodia, and Zanthoxylum that activates adrenergic, TAAR-1, and 5-HT receptors. It acts as a positive inotrope, decreases ROS levels, suppresses expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and inhibits gastrointestinal motility and slows gastric emptying.


Synthetic substrate of CDPK, PKC, and CaMKII. It is phosphorylated by glutathione S-transferase and is involved in wound-induced signaling cascades.


Potential DNA binding agent found in Solanaceae family plants. It increases expression of defense-related genes and gene products including jasmonic acid.


Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It is less toxic than other similar mycotoxins but still induces cell death in various cell lines.

Madhyastha MS, Marquardt RR, Abramson D. Structure-activity relationships and interactions among trichothecene mycotoxins as assessed by yeast bioassay. Toxicol. 1994 Sep;32(9):1147-52. PMID: 7801350.

Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It is a common contaminant in grain products. It suppresses fibrinolytic and coagulant signaling pathways, alters BBB permeability, and induces oxidative stress.


Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It passes the blood-brain barrier and induces apoptosis in neurons.


Calcineurin inhibitor used to treat atopic dermatitis and conjunctivitis. It inhibits synthesis of type I collagen polypeptides, suppresses the development of alcohol-induced liver fibrosis, and decreases levels of IgE eosinophils in OVA-induced allergy models.


FAK inhibitor. It suppresses angiogenesis, decreases cancer cell viability, and prevents generation of TXA2.


**T0003**

**T2 Tetraol**

Toxin T4; T4-ol

C_{16}H_{22}O_{6} FW: 298.33 [34114-99-3] ≥97%

Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It is less toxic than other similar mycotoxins but still induces cell death in various cell lines.

**T0002**

**T2 Toxin**

Insatitoxin

C_{12}H_{16}O_{4} FW: 466.52 [21259-20-1] ≥98%

Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It is a common contaminant in grain products. It suppresses fibrinolytic and coagulant signaling pathways, alters BBB permeability, and induces oxidative stress.

**T7676**

**HT-2 Toxin**

C_{12}H_{12}O_{4} FW: 424.48 [26934-87-2] ≥98%

Mycotoxin found in *Fusarium*. It passes the blood-brain barrier and induces apoptosis in neurons.

**T0004**

**T2 Triol**

C_{20}H_{30}O_{7} FW: 382.45 [34114-98-2] ≥97%

Peptide chain initiation inhibitor found in *Fusarium*. It induces breakdown of polyribosomes and inhibits growth of Jurkat T cells.


**T0008**

**Tacrolimus**

FK-506; Fujimycin; CCRIS 7124

C_{39}H_{45}NO_{12} FW: 804.02 [104987-11-3] ≥98%

Calcineurin inhibitor used to treat atopic dermatitis and conjunctivitis. It inhibits synthesis of type I collagen polypeptides, suppresses the development of alcohol-induced liver fibrosis, and decreases levels of IgE eosinophils in OVA-induced allergy models.

**T0216**

**TAE-226**

NVP-TAE226

C_{22}H_{25}ClN_{6}O_{3} FW: 468.94 [761437-28-9] ≥98%

FAK inhibitor. It suppresses angiogenesis, decreases cancer cell viability, and prevents generation of TXA2.


RAF inhibitor that induces dimerization of RAF but prevents kinase activity. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in melanoma models.


O

N

S

NH

O

HN

O

F

F

F

F

\( \geq 98\% \)

T0140 TAK-632
\( \text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_{4}\text{N}_{4}\text{O}_{3}\text{S} \)
FW: 554.52
[1228591-30-7] \( \geq 98\% \)
NEW
5 mg
10 mg
25 mg

RNF inhibitor and induces dimerization of RAF but prevents kinase activity. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in melanoma models.


O

N

H

O

O

OH

O

O

OH

O

N

H

O

HCl

\( \geq 98\% \)

T0251 Tandutinib
\( \text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_{6}\text{O}_{4} \)
FW: 562.7
[387867-13-2] \( \geq 98\% \)
NEW
1 mg
5 mg
25 mg

Inhibitor of FLT3, PDGFR, and c-Kit. It induces apoptosis in various cancer cells, decreases vessel formation in colon cancer xenografts, and inhibits phosphorylation of c-Kit, Akt, mTOR, and p70S6 kinase.


O

H

O

O

O

O

\( \geq 98\% \)

T0249 Tamibarotene
Am80
\( \text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{34}\text{NO} \)
FW: 351.44
[94497-51-5] \( \geq 98\% \)
NEW
10 mg
50 mg

α1-Adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat BPH. It inhibits peristaltic activity, increases bladder blood flow, and decreases bladder overactivity.


\( \geq 98\% \)

T0250 Tamoxifen Citrate
\( \text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO} \quad \text{C}_{6}\text{H}_{8}\text{O}_{7} \)
FW: 563.64
[15845959.]

Prodrug of 4-hydroxytamoxifen and inhibitor of PKC used to treat breast cancer. It displays SERM and FIASMA activities. It also decreases blood vessel formation to inhibit angiogenesis, increases expression of FasL to induce apoptosis in osteoclasts, and improves behavior in mood disorders such as bipolar I disorder.


\( \geq 98\% \)

T0251 Tamsulosin Hydrochloride
\( \text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_{2}\text{O}_{4} \quad \text{HCl} \)
FW: 444.98
[106463-17-6] \( \geq 98\% \)
NEW
10 mg
25 mg
100 mg

α1-Adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat BPH. It inhibits peristaltic activity, increases bladder blood flow, and decreases bladder overactivity.


\( \geq 98\% \)
Found in citrus fruits. It exhibits a wide variety of biological properties, including decreasing expression of IL-4 and TNF-α in skin allergy models, increasing glucose uptake, inhibiting osteoclast formation, and inducing cell cycle arrest in breast cancer and colon cancer cells.


Found in Salvia. It displays a variety of biological activities, including decreasing peroxynitrite-induced DNA damage, inhibiting growth of lung cancer cells, and upregulating expression of IL-4 and IL-13 to protect against cerebral ischemia/reperfusion-induced injury.


MAG lipase inhibitor found in Salvia. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including inhibiting platelet aggregation and increasing bleeding time, limiting learning and memory deficits in neurodegenerative diseases, and inducing apoptosis and downregulating expression of STAT3 and IL-6 in breast cancer models.


β-Aminoethylsulfonic acid
Endogenous sulfonic acid involved in Ca²⁺ signaling, skeletal muscle development, and cardiovascular function. It activates GlyR and GABA-A receptors to reduce anxiety, modulates blood pressure, and decreases levels of LDL, total cholesterol, triglycerides, and glucose.


Taxane synthesis intermediate that has minimal effects on microtubule polymerization.


# Taxane Synthesis Intermediates

**T0094 2',7-Bisacetyltaxol**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;44&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;45&lt;/sub&gt;NO&lt;sub&gt;16&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>FW: 937.98</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Taxane synthesis intermediate that has minimal effects on microtubule polymerization.


**T0109 13-Acetyl-9-dihydrobaccatin-III**

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<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;33&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;39&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;12&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>FW: 630.68</td>
<td>[142203-65-4]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Found in *Taxus*. It is the starting material for taxol synthesis.


**T0092 1-Hydroxybaccatin I**

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<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;32&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;44&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;14&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>FW: 652.68</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Found in *Taxus*. It may inhibit microtubule depolymerization.


**T0095 Baccatin III**

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<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;31&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;38&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;11&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>FW: 586.63</td>
<td>[27548-93-2]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Found in *Taxus* and used to synthesize taxol. It suppresses accumulation of myeloid-derived suppressor cells in breast cancer, increases MHC class I and II antigen presentation in bone marrow dendritic cells, and induces apoptosis in various cancer cells.


**T0117 Benzyl Analog of Taxol**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;48&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;53&lt;/sub&gt;NO&lt;sub&gt;14&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>FW: 867.93</td>
<td>[173101-56-9]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benzyl taxol analog and potential microtubule depolymerization inhibitor.


**T0096 Cephalomannine**

<table>
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<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;45&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;53&lt;/sub&gt;NO&lt;sub&gt;14&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>FW: 831.91</td>
<td>[71610-00-9]</td>
<td>≥94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential microtubule depolymerization inhibitor found in *Taxus*. It suppresses cell growth and inhibits DNA polymerase activity in glioblastoma cells and promotes microtubule assembly and increases survival rates in polycystic kidney disease models.


Cephalomannine derivative found in *Taxus* and potential DNA polymerase inhibitor and microtubule depolymerization inhibitor.


![Chemical structure of 7-Epi-cephalomannine](image1)

**T0118**

7-Epi-cephalomannine

C_{45}H_{53}NO_{14}  FW: 831.9  ≥95%

Found in *Taxus*. It decreases edema and pain and induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits growth in *Leishmania*.


![Chemical structures of 10-Deacetyltaxol and 10-Deacetyltaxol](image2)

**T0099**

10-Deacetyl-7-xylosyltaxol

C_{50}H_{57}NO_{17}  FW: 943.98  [90332-63-1]

≥90%

Found in *Taxus*. It may inhibit microtubule depolymerization.


**T0108**

10-Deacetyl-7-xylosyltaxol

C_{45}H_{49}NO_{13}  FW: 811.87  [78454-17-8]

≥98%

Found in *Taxus*. It may inhibit microtubule depolymerization.


Cephalomannine derivative found in *Taxus* and potential DNA polymerase inhibitor and microtubule depolymerization inhibitor.


---

**T0116** 2",3"-Dihydrocephalomannine

![Chemical structure of 2",3"-Dihydrocephalomannine](image)

C<sub>64</sub>H<sub>74</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>14</sub> FW: 833.92 ≥90%

Found in *Taxus*. It may inhibit microtubule depolymerization.


**T0112** 7-Epi-taxol

![Chemical structure of 7-Epi-taxol](image)

C<sub>47</sub>H<sub>51</sub>NO<sub>14</sub> FW: 853.91 [105454-04-4] ≥95%

Found in *Taxus*. It may inhibit microtubule depolymerization.


**T0115** Taxol Side Chain Acid

![Chemical structure of Taxol Side Chain Acid](image)

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> FW: 285.29 ≥98%

Side chain commonly attached to taxanes.


**T0113** Taxol Side Chain Diol

![Chemical structure of Taxol Side Chain Diol](image)

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> FW: 271.34 ≥98%

Side chain attached to various taxanes.


**T0114** Taxol Side Chain Methyl Ester

![Chemical structure of Taxol Side Chain Methyl Ester](image)

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> FW: 299.32 ≥96%

Side chain attached to various taxanes.


**T0119** Taxol Side Chain β-lactam

![Chemical structure of Taxol Side Chain β-lactam](image)

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> FW: 305.33 [161183-22-8] ≥98%

Taxol synthesis intermediate.


**T0115** Taxol C

![Chemical structure of Taxol C](image)

C<sub>64</sub>H<sub>71</sub>NO<sub>14</sub> FW: 847.94 [153415-45-3] ≥94%

Taxane synthesis intermediate that may inhibit microtubule depolymerization.


**T0090** 7-(Triethylsilyl)-baccatin III

![Chemical structure of 7-(Triethylsilyl)-baccatin III](image)

C<sub>46</sub>H<sub>57</sub>NO<sub>14</sub>Si FW: 700.89 [115437-21-3] ≥98%

Synthetic taxol synthesis intermediate and microtubule depolymerization inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in cancer cells and increases presentation of antigen on MHC I and II receptors on dendritic cells.


T0091 7-(Triethylsilyl)-10-deacetylbbaccatin III

C_{35}H_{50}O_{10}Si  
FW: 658.85  
≥97%

Taxol derivative that may inhibit cancer cell proliferation.


T0106 Xylosyltaxol

C_{36}H_{54}NO_{16} FW: 986.02  
[90332-66-4]  
≥98%

Found in Taxus. It may inhibit microtubule depolymerization.


T0110 Taxane Standard Mixture

500 µl

Mixture of taxanes.

T0394 (+)-Taxifolin

C_{15}H_{12}O_{7} FW: 304.25  
[480-18-2]  
≥92%

Fatty acid synthesis inhibitor. It displays several biological properties, including inhibiting myocyte apoptosis, preventing aggregation of amyloid-β in Alzheimer’s disease models, activating the antioxidant response element, and inducing apoptosis in cancer cells.


T0114 Taxinine M

C_{35}H_{42}NO_{14} FW: 686.7  
≥98%

Taxane found in Taxus, DNA polymerase inhibitor, and potential microtubule depolymerization inhibitor. It inhibits lung cancer cell proliferation.


T0298 Tazobactam

YTR-830H; CL-298741

C_{10}H_{12}N_{4}O_{5}S FW: 300.29  
[89786-04-9]  
≥98%

β-lactamase inhibitor used to enhance the efficacy of β-lactam antibiotics. It is especially active against Enterobacter and Staphylococcus.


Tazobactam Sodium
YTR-830; CL-307579
C₇₈H₇₇Cl₂N₉O₃₁ FW: 1707.39 [61036-62-2] ≥93%
β-lactamase inhibitor used to enhance efficacy of co-administered antibacterial compounds. It is active against Enterobacter and Staphylococcus.


TDZD-8
C₇₈H₇₇N₂O₂S FW: 222.26 [327036-89-5] ≥98%
GSK-3β inhibitor. It prevents hemorrhagic shock-induced changes in liver microcirculation, decreases collagen-induced arthritis by inhibiting infiltration of T cells and macrophages, and improves amphetamine-induced deficits in locomotor activity.


Tebuconazole
C₁₆H₂₂ClN₃O FW: 307.82 [107534-96-3]
14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It also inhibits voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channels and potentially inhibits aromatase.


Teicoplanin
C₁₀H₁₀N₂O₂S FW: 222.26 [327036-89-5] ≥98%
Vancomycin analog and peptidoglycan formation inhibitor that prevents growth of gram positive bacteria. It suppresses cell wall synthesis, induces seizures, and is used as a chiral selector in capillary liquid chromatography.


Telbivudine
L-Thymidine
C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₅ FW: 242.23 [3424-98-4] ≥98%
Thymidine analog and DNA chain terminator used to treat hepatitis B infections. It increases expression of CD127 on CD8+ memory T cells and decreases levels of hepatitis B viral DNA.


### Telmisartan

**T1644**  
BIBR 277  
C₂₃H₂₈N₂O₅ • HCl  
FW: 513.07  
[110221-44-8]  
≥98%

AT-II receptor antagonist and PPARγ/δ modulator used to treat hypertension. It also decreases levels of total cholesterol and LDL, suppresses weight gain and increases activity endurance, and lowers insulin, glucose, and triglyceride levels.


### Temocapril Hydrochloride

**T1750**  
CS-622  
C₂₃H₂₈N₂O₅S • HCl  
FW: 513.07  
[110221-44-8]  
≥98%

ACE inhibitor that decreases blood pressure without affecting heart rate or cardiac output and improves endothelial dysfunction, vascular remodeling, insulin resistance, and renal function. It also prevents the development of hyperglycemia, inhibits oxidative stress and atherosclerotic remodeling, and suppresses activity of MMP2.


### Temozolomide

**T1849**  
FW: 194.15  
[85622-93-1]  
≥98%

DNA alkylator used to treat glioblastoma multiforme, anaplastic astrocytoma, and oligodendroglioma. It prevents DNA replication.


### Tenatoprazole

**T1754**  
H⁺/K⁺ ATPase inhibitor that prevents gastric acid secretion.  
FW: 346.41  
[113712-98-4]  
≥98%


### Teniposide

**T1652**  
ETP  
FW: 656.66  
[29767-20-2]  
≥97%

Podophyllotoxin derivative and topoisomerase II inhibitor used to treat acute lymphocytic leukemia. It induces single- and double-stranded DNA breaks.


### T1854: Tenofovir Monohydrate

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{9}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_{5}\text{O}_{4}\text{P} \cdot \text{H}_{2}\text{O}$  
**Molar Mass:** 305.23  
**Purity:** ≥98%

Nucleotide analog and RT inhibitor used to treat hepatitis B and HIV-1 infections. It may also treat FeLuk infection.


### T1852: Tenovin-1

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}_{2}\text{S}$  
**Molar Mass:** 369.48  
**Purity:** ≥98%


### T1853: Tenovin-3

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}_{2}$


### T1855: Tentoxin

**Chemical Formula:** $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_{3}\text{O}_{4}$  
**Molar Mass:** 414.5  
**Purity:** ≥98%

CF1 ATPase inhibitor from *Alternaria*. It inhibits the development of chloroplasts.


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**www.lktlabs.com**  
**To Order Call:** 1-888-558-5227
### Photosynthesis inhibitor found in *Alternaria*. It increases generation of ROS, resulting in cell destruction and leaf necrosis.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T1952</th>
<th>Tenuazonic Acid</th>
<th>C₁₀H₁₅NO₃</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FW: 197.23</td>
<td>[610-88-8]</td>
<td>≥96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Found in various plant sources. It exhibits a wide variety of biological activities, including inducing autophagy, apoptosis, and cell death in leukemia cells and inhibiting growth of Campylobacter, Aspergillus, and Fusarium.


OH

Tetracycline

C_{22}H_{24}N_{2}O_{8} FW: 444.43 [60-54-8] ≥90%

Protein translation and mammalian RNA splicing inhibitor used to treat acne, rosacea, Lyme disease, and various bacterial infections. It may also inhibit MMPs. It also decreases the neurotoxicity of amyloid-β peptides.


OH

OH

Tetracycline Hydrochloride

C_{22}H_{24}N_{2}O_{8} • HCl FW: 480.9 [64-75-5] ≥96%

Protein translation and mammalian RNA splicing inhibitor used to treat acne, rosacea, Lyme disease, and various bacterial infections. It may also inhibit MMPs. It also decreases the neurotoxicity of amyloid-β peptides.


OH

N

OH

Tetrahydroberberine

C_{20}H_{21}NO_{4} FW: 339.39 [522-97-4] ≥98%

5-HT1A receptor agonist, dopamine D2 receptor antagonist, and ATP-sensitive K+ channel blocker found in Corydalis. It inhibits tissue factor pro-coagulant activity, suppresses platelet aggregation, decreases ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation, and increases gastric emptying.


N

OH

OH

Tetrahydrocoptisine

C_{19}H_{17}NO_{4} FW: 323.34 [4312-32-7] ≥98%

Stylopine

AcHε inhibitor found in Corydalis. It prevents LPS-induced increases in pro-inflammatory cytokines, suppresses formation of ethanol-induced gastric ulcers, and inhibits survival of Strongyloides.


**T1776**

D-Tetrahydropalmatine

\[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4\]  
FW: 355.43  
≥98%

Dopamine D1 receptor antagonist and organic cation transporter 1 inhibitor found in *Corydalis*. It does not have affinity for dopamine D2 receptors.


**T1678**

D,L-Tetrahydropalmatine

\[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4\]  
FW: 355.43  
[10097-84-4]  
≥98%

Dopamine D1/2 receptor antagonist and potential L-type Ca\(^{2+}\) and K\(^+\) channel blocker found in *Corydalis* and *Stephania*. It alters thresholds in pain assays, decreases measures of anxiety, and inhibits growth of *Plasmodium*.


**T1676**

L-Tetrahydropalmatine

(-)-*Corydalis* B

\[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4\]  
FW: 355.43  
[483-14-7]  
≥98%

Dopamine D1/2 receptor antagonist found in *Corydalis* and *Stephania*. It suppresses reward and reinforcement signaling in animal models of substance abuse, inhibits oxaliplatin-induced neuropsychic pain, and suppresses depression- and anxiety-related behaviors.


**T1777**

S,S-(+)-Tetrandrine

\[\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\]  
FW: 622.75  
[518-34-3]  
≥98%

Voltage-gated Ca\(^{2+}\) channel blocker found in *Stephania*. It displays many biological activities, including limiting mast cell degranulation, suppressing LPS-stimulated expression of inflammatory cytokines, inhibiting amyloid-β-induced memory and learning impairments, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in gallbladder carcinoma cells, and preventing Ebola virus infection in animal models.


**T2402**

TG100-115

\[\text{C}_{9}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2\]  
FW: 346.34  
[677297-51-7]  
≥98%

Inhibitor of p110δ and p110γ PI3K. It decreases pulmonary eosinophil levels, suppresses inflammation in COPD, and improves cardiac function by inhibiting edema and inflammation induced by VEGF and platelet activating factor.


JAK2 inhibitor. It decreases expression of Th17 cells and increases expression of Treg cells in acute coronary syndrome models, inhibits proliferation of lymphoma cells, and lowers hematocrit and leukocyte count in models of myeloproliferative disease.


Nonessential amino acid found in Camellia and Boletus. It is a glutamic acid analog, weak AMPA receptor agonist, and NMDA receptor agonist. It increases brain DA, 5-HT, and GABA levels, improves memory, cognition, mood, and attention, and prevents apoptosis in hippocampal neurons.


Theophylline
1,3-Dimethylxanthine
C_{10}H_{14}N_{2}O_{2} FW: 180.16 [58-55-9] ≥98%

PDE inhibitor and A1/2 adenosine antagonist used to treat respiratory diseases. It inhibits inflammation, dilates bronchial tubes, and increases cAMP levels and PKA activation.


Thiabendazole
MK-360
C_{10}H_{14}N_{2}S FW: 201.25 [148-79-8] ≥98%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor used as a fungicide and pesticide. It inhibits growth of *Aspergillus*, *Strongyloides*, and *Haemonchus*. It also suppresses proliferation, angiogenesis, and VEGF expression in melanoma cells.


Thiabendazole Glycinate Hydrochloride
C_{14}H_{18}Cl_{2}N_{2}O_{6}S • HCl FW: 449.7 [2611-61-2] ≥98%

Derivative of thiabendazole and inhibitor of protein translation and peptidyl transferase. It suppresses growth of *Streptococcus*, *Staphylococcus*, *Escherichia*, and *Haemophilus*.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T3031</td>
<td>Thienylbutyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{10}H_{11}NS_{2}</td>
<td>197.32</td>
<td>≥96%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3032</td>
<td>Thienyldecyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{15}H_{21}NS_{2}</td>
<td>281.48</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3033</td>
<td>Thienyldecyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{17}H_{27}NS_{2}</td>
<td>309.54</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3034</td>
<td>Thienylethyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{7}H_{7}NS_{2}</td>
<td>169.27</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3035</td>
<td>Thienylheptyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{12}H_{17}NS_{2}</td>
<td>239.4</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3036</td>
<td>Thienylhexyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{11}H_{15}NS_{2}</td>
<td>225.38</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3037</td>
<td>Thienylmethyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{6}H_{5}NS_{2}</td>
<td>155.24</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3038</td>
<td>Thienylnonanyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{14}H_{21}NS_{2}</td>
<td>267.46</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3039</td>
<td>Thienylpropyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{8}H_{9}NS_{2}</td>
<td>183.3</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3040</td>
<td>Thienylpentyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{10}H_{11}NS_{2}</td>
<td>211.35</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>T3041</td>
<td>Thienylprolyl Isothiocyanate</td>
<td>C_{8}H_{9}NS_{2}</td>
<td>183.3</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1-Thio-β-D-glucose Tetraacetate

**Chemical Formula:** C_{14}H_{20}O_{9}S  
**Molecular Weight:** 364.4  
**Purity:** ≥98%

**Description:** Imaging agent and Maillard reaction inhibitor.

**References:**

### 6-Thioguanine

**Chemical Formula:** C_{6}H_{5}N_{5}S  
**Molecular Weight:** 167.19  
**Purity:** ≥90%

**Description:** Guanine analog and DNA replication inhibitor that is used to treat leukemias and ulcerative colitis. It is incorporated into DNA, altering stability of the topoisomerase II-DNA cleavage complex and increasing DNA fragmentation. It also inhibits growth of *Toxoplasma gondii*.

**References:**

### Thioridazine Hydrochloride

**Chemical Formula:** C_{21}H_{26}N_{2}S_{2} • HCl  
**Molecular Weight:** 407.04  
**Purity:** ≥98%

**Description:** Inhibitor of dopamine D1-5 receptors, histamine H1/2 receptors, M1-5 mAChRs, 5-HT1/2/5/6/7 receptors, α1/2-adrenergic receptors, NET, and hERG K+ channels. It also acts as a FIASMA, inhibits peptido-glycan synthesis, decreases colony-forming units of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and potentially increases the cardiac QT interval.

**References:**
### T2933
**4-Thiouridine**

- **Formula:** $C_{5}H_{8}N_{2}O_{2}S$
- **FW:** 260.27
- **Purity:** $\geq 98\%$

Modified nucleotide used for labeling DNA. It also cross-links DNA after irradiation with UV light.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
<th>250 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### T2970
**Thrombin Receptor Agonist Peptide**

- **Formula:** $C_{81}H_{118}N_{20}O_{23}$
- **FW:** 1739.96
- **Purity:** $\geq 95\%$

PAR1 agonist and thrombin mimic that activates thrombin-mediated platelet aggregation.


### T3185
**Thymidine**

- **Formula:** $C_{10}H_{14}N_{2}O_{5}$
- **FW:** 242.23
- **Purity:** $\geq 98\%$

Endogenous pyrimidine nucleoside base that pairs with adenosine in DNA. It is also used to synchronize cells in the S phase of mitosis.


### T3196
**Thymoquinone**

- **Formula:** $C_{10}H_{12}O_{2}$
- **FW:** 164.2
- **Purity:** $\geq 98\%$

Phytochemical from *Nigella sativa.* It decreases levels of oxidative enzymes, prevents acrylamide-induced motor deficiencies, and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells.


### T3093
**Thymopentin**

- **Formula:** $C_{12}H_{14}N_{2}O_{5}$
- **FW:** 679.8
- **Purity:** $\geq 95\%$

Synthetic thymopoietin analog. It lessens disease severity of EAE, decreases iNOS expression and activity, and binds to MHC II HLA-DR complexes and modulates T cell activity.


### T3094
**Thymopentin Acetate**

- **Formula:** $C_{12}H_{14}N_{2}O_{5}$
- **FW:** 679.8
- **Purity:** $\geq 95\%$

Immunostimulant and fragment of thymopoietin. It inhibits proliferation and colony formation and induces differentiation in leukemia cells. It also increases pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion.

### T3096  
**Thymosin α-1**  
Ac-Ser-Ala-Ala-Val-Asp-Thr-Ser-Glu-Ile-Thr-Thyr-Leu-Lys-Glu-Lys-Glu-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Glu-Asn  
\[ C_{129}H_{215}N_{33}O_{55} \text{ FW: 3108.3} \]  
≥95%  
Endogenous indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase activator and immunostimulant. It enhances T-cell, dendritic cell, and antibody responses and inhibits steroid-induced thymocyte apoptosis. It also promotes immune tolerance during transplants.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T3097  
**Thymosin α-1 Acetate**  
Ac-Ser-Ala-Ala-Val-Asp-Thr-Ser-Glu-Ile-Thr-Thyr-Leu-Lys-Glu-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Glu-Asn  
\[ C_{129}H_{215}N_{33}O_{55} \text{ FW: 3108.3} \]  
≥95%  
Endogenous peptide involved in hormone regulation. It is used to increase efficacy of antiviral agents.  

**Please inquire**

### T3098  
**Thymosin β-4 Acetate**  
Ac-Ser-Ala-Ala-Val-Asp-Thr-Ser-Glu-Ile-Thr-Thyr-Leu-Lys-Glu-Glu-Glu-Glu-Ala-Glu-Asn-Glu-Ser-OH  
\[ C_{129}H_{215}N_{33}O_{55} \text{ FW: 3108.3} \]  
≥95%  
Endogenous actin polymerization inhibitor. It stimulates wound healing in cardiac issue and improves cardiac function.  

**Please inquire**

### T3099  
**Thymus Factor**  
H-Gln-Ala-Lys-Ser-Gln-Gly-GlY-Gly-Ser-Asn-OH  
\[ C_{32}H_{57}N_{13}O_{15} \text{ FW: 875.9} \]  
≥95%  
Endogenous peptide involved in immune signaling. It induces immunoneutralization, decreases secretion of prolactin and growth hormone, and decreases disease severity of EAE.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 mg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T3100  
**Thyrotropin-releasing Hormone**  
H-pGlu-His-Pro-NHz  
\[ C_{16}H_{22}N_{6}O_{4} \text{ FW: 362.4} \]  
≥95%  
Endogenous TRH receptor agonist involved in HPA signaling. It prevents oxidative stress, caspase-mediated apoptosis, glutamate toxicity, and neuroinflammation and stimulates epidermal regeneration.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T3101  
**Thyrotropin-releasing Hormone, Free Acid**  
H-pGlu-His-Pro-NHz  
\[ C_{16}H_{22}N_{6}O_{4} \text{ FW: 362.4} \]  
≥95%  
TRH receptor agonist involved in HPA signaling. It prevents oxidative stress, caspase-mediated apoptosis, glutamate toxicity, and neuroinflammation and stimulates epidermal regeneration.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
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<td>10 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T3197  
**L-Thyroxine Sodium Pentahydrate**  
L-Val-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Lys-Pro-Trp-Pro-His-Thr-A sn-NH2  
\[ C_{5}H_{11}N_{2}O_{6} \cdot 5H_{2}O \text{ FW: 888.93} \]  
≥97%  
Endogenous thyroid hormone T4 secreted by the thyroid gland. It decreases thyroid size and is used to treat goiter and hypothyroidism.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Synthetic SERM, progesterone receptor and androgen receptor agonist, aromatase inhibitor, and glucocorticoid receptor and mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist used in HRT. It prevents postmenopausal bone loss, produces vascular relaxation in coronary arteries, and inhibits mammary carcinoma cell invasion.


Tibolone
Org-OD-14
C_{21}H_{28}O_2 FW: 312.45 [5630-53-5] ≥98%

Ticagrelor
AZD-6140
C_{22}H_{26}F_{2}N_{6}O_4S FW: 522.57 [274693-27-5] ≥98%

Adenosine analog and P2Y12 receptor antagonist used to increase coronary blood flow velocity and to prevent stroke, heart attack, and myocardial infarction. It inhibits downstream fibrinogen cross-linking between platelets.


Ticagrelor

Ticlopidine Hydrochloride
C_{14}H_{14}ClNS • HCl FW: 300.25 [53885-35-1] ≥98%

P2Y12 receptor antagonist that suppresses fibrinogen-platelet binding. It is used to treat acute coronary syndrome and myocardial infarction.


Ticlopidine Hydrochloride

Timolol Maleate
C_{29}H_{39}N_{5}O_{8} FW: 585.65 [220620-09-7] ≥97%

β-Adrenergic receptor antagonist used to induce vascular relaxation in the ciliary artery. It also decreases intraocular pressure in the treatment of glaucoma.


Timolol Maleate

Tigecycline
C_{22}H_{28}N_{3}O_{8} FW: 585.65 [220620-09-7] ≥97%

Protein synthesis inhibitor that inhibits growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria. It also prevents LPS-stimulated release of pro-inflammatory cytokines in neurons.


Tigecycline

T3305

T3200

T3310

T3324

T3350
Nucleic acid synthesis inhibitor and DNA binder. It inhibits growth of *Helicobacter*, *Entamoeba*, and *Trichomonas*.


14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It inhibits growth of fungi, mold, and gram positive bacteria.


PAI-1 inhibitor. It decreases collagen deposition, inhibits carotid artery neointimal formation, decreases inflammation, and induces apoptosis in bladder cancer cells.


Topoisomerase II inhibitor and replication protein A modulator. It inhibits DNA replication and forms DNA-damaging free radicals. It also inhibits expression of HIF-1α and induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma cells.


Activator of the fast skeletal muscle troponin complex that sensitizes the sarcomere to Ca²⁺ and increases muscle force. It improves motor function in models of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and myasthenia gravis.


T3584  
**ARQ-197**  
**Tivantinib**  
Inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3, c-Kit, and PDGFR. It inhibits growth of renal cell carcinoma cells and suppresses development of choroidal neovascular lesions.  

**C₂₃H₁₉N₃O₂ FW: 369.42 [1000873-98-2]**  
≥98%  
5 mg  
10 mg

T3585  
**AV-951**  
**Tivozanib**  
Inhibitor of VEGFR1/2/3, c-Kit, and PDGFR. It inhibits growth of renal cell carcinoma cells and suppresses development of choroidal neovascular lesions.  

**C₂₂H₁₉ClN₄O₅ FW: 454.86 [475108-18-0]**  
≥98%  
5 mg  
10 mg  
25 mg

T4400  
**Birinapant**  
**TL-32711**  
Smac mimic and IAP family inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in acute myelogenous leukemia cells and improves efficacy of antivirals in hepatitis B models.  

**C₉H₆F₃N₂O₂ FW: 806.94 [1260251-31-7]**  
≥98%  
1 mg  
5 mg  
10 mg

T4800  
**CAY10471**  
**TM3-0089 Sodium Monohydrate**  
Inhibitor of chemoattractant receptor-homologous molecule on Th2 cells. It prevents prostaglandin activation of Th2 cells, suppresses migration of Th2 lymphocytes, and limits adhesion of lymphocytes to vascular endothelial cells.  

**C₂₁H₂₃FN₂O₄Na•H₂O FW: 456.46 [844639-57-2]**  
≥98%  
5 mg  
10 mg

T5060  
**C₉H₆F₃N₂O₃S FW: 514.52 [1314890-29-3]**  
HDAC inhibitor. It inhibits cell cycle progression and cell proliferation in intestinal epithelial cells.  

**C₂₅H₂₁F₃N₄O₃S FW: 514.52 [1314890-29-3]**  
≥98%  
5 mg  
10 mg  
25 mg

www.lktlabs.com  
463  
To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Tobramycin Sulfate

\[(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_5\text{O}_9)_{\text{2}} \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\]  
FW: 1425.45  
[79645-27-5]  
\(\geq 98\%\)

Protein translation inhibitor used to treat *Pseudomonas* infections. It also inhibits T cell and neutrophil migration and phosphorylation of ERK and p38 MAPK.


Tobramycin, Free Base

\(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_5\text{O}_9\]  
FW: 467.51  
[32986-56-4]  
\(\geq 98\%\)

Protein translation inhibitor used to treat bacterial infections. It also inhibits T cell and neutrophil migration and suppresses expression of MUC5AC and phosphorylation of ERK and p38 MAPK.


\(\alpha\)-Tocotrienol

\(\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_2\]  
FW: 424.66  
[58864-81-6]  
\(\geq 98\%\)

Vitamin E derivative found in vegetables, nuts, and grains. It negatively modulates HMG-CoA reductase activity and is the most potent antioxidant of all tocotrienols. It also inhibits lipid peroxidation and oxidative damage and prevents vessel formation and proliferation in aortic endothelial cells.


\(\beta\)-Tocotrienol

\(\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_2\]  
FW: 410.63  
[490-23-3]  
\(\geq 98\%\)

Vitamin E derivative found in vegetables, nuts, and grains. It negatively modulates HMG-CoA reductase activity. It also inhibits lipid peroxidation and oxidative damage and prevents vessel formation and proliferation in aortic endothelial cells.


\(\gamma\)-Tocotrienol

\(\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_2\]  
FW: 410.63  
[14101-61-2]  
\(\geq 98\%\)

Vitamin E derivative found in vegetables, nuts, and grains. It negatively modulates HMG-CoA reductase activity and is the most potent anti-hyperlipidemic of all tocotrienols. It also inhibits lipid peroxidation and oxidative damage and prevents vessel formation and proliferation in aortic endothelial cells.


Vitamin E derivative found in vegetables, nuts, and grains. It negatively modulates HMG-CoA reductase activity and is the most potent anti-angiogenic of all tocotrienols. It also inhibits lipid peroxidation and oxidative damage and prevents vessel formation and proliferation in aortic endothelial cells.


JAK1/2/3 inhibitor used to treat myelofibrosis and rheumatoid arthritis. It inhibits production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, suppresses differentiation of Th2 and Th17 cells, and inhibits HIV replication and reactivation of latent HIV-1.


Tolmetin and COX-1/2 inhibitor used to treat migraines. It inhibits leukotriene B4 production, degranulation, and migration in polymorphonuclear leukocytes, induces apoptosis in colorectal cancer cells, and suppresses expression of VEGF and VEGFR1 in colorectal cancer models.


Coccidiostat and inhibitor of mitochondrial respiration and pyrimidine synthesis.


Vasopressin 2 receptor antagonist used to treat congestive heart failure and chronic kidney disease. It inhibits water resorption without Na⁺ loss and does not induce hypernatremia.


Tolvaptan

**OPC-41061**

C₂₆H₂₅ClN₂O₃ FW: 448.94 [150683-30-0] ≥98%

Derivative of camptothecin and inhibitor of topoisomerase I used to treat various cancers. It induces apoptosis in retinocytoma cells and ovarian cancer cells.


Topotecan Hydrochloride

**NSC-609669; SKF-104864A**

C₁₆H₂₃N₃O • HCl FW: 457.91 [119413-54-6] ≥98%

SERM and androgen receptor modulator used to treat breast cancer and prostate cancer. It also decreases microvessel density and induces remission of benign fibrous lesions.


Toremifene Base

**C₂₆H₂₈ClNO** FW: 405.96 [89778-26-7] ≥98%

Loop diuretic and inhibitor of HSP90 and NKCC symporter used to treat edema and hypertension. It prevents reabsorption of Na⁺, Cl⁻, Mg²⁺, and Ca²⁺ and decreases blood volume and pressure.


Torsemide

**C₁₆H₂₀N₄O₃S** FW: 348.42 [56211-40-6] ≥98%

Topoisomerase IV and bacterial DNA gyrase inhibitor used to treat bacterial ocular infections. It is especially active against *Mycoplasma*.


Tosufloxacin Tosylate

**C₁₉H₁₅F₃N₄O₃ • C₇H₈O₃S** FW: 576.55 [115964-29-9] ≥98%

Apoptosis measuring kit.

**Total Cell Death Assay Kit**

125 Tests

250 Tests
Inhibitor of aurora kinase, FLT3, and Abl. It decreases expression of HDACs, blocks downstream ERK signaling, and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.


ACE inhibitor used to treat congestive heart failure. It inhibits expression of MMP2 and MMP9 in cerebral ischemia models, prevents left ventricular pressure changes and hypertrophy, and attenuates cardiac dysfunction induced by heart failure.


Plasminogen inhibitor used to decrease blood loss in cardiac surgery and trauma. It inhibits fibrinolysis, decreases bleeding time, increases thrombus formation, and accelerates skin barrier recovery in UV-damaged skin.


Mast cell stabilizer and inhibitor of PDGFR and TRPV2 used to treat allergic disorders. It inhibits mast cell filtration, decreases allograft rejection and induces T cell anergy, induces cell cycle arrest and inhibits growth of breast cancer cells, and suppresses expression of decreases levels of α-SMA, collagen I, and fibronectin.


Resveratrol prodrug and potential SIRT1 activator. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in prostate cancer cells and decreases inflammation and oxidative damage.


Cell-penetrating fragment of HIV-1 TAT protein involved in the induction of HIV-associated neurologic disorders. It increases the number of inhibitory synapses, decreases the number of excitatory synapses, alters cytokine/chemokine homeostasis, and induces neuroinflammation.


Fragment of HIV-1 TAT protein involved in the induction of HIV-associated neurologic disorders. It increases the number of inhibitory synapses, decreases the number of excitatory synapses, alters cytokine/chemokine homeostasis, and induces neuroinflammation.


Inhibitor of MAO and histone demethylase LSD1 used to treat depression and anxiety.


5-HT1A receptor partial agonist and inhibitor of 5-HT2 receptors, histamine receptors, α1/2-adrenergic receptors, SERT, and voltage-gated K⁺ channels used to treat anxiety, depression, insomnia, and erectile dysfunction.


Derivative of aloe-emodin and CFTR Cl⁻ channel activator found in aloe. It increases colonic fluid secretion, decreases angiogenesis, and induces apoptosis in glioma cells.


Resveratrol prodrug and potential SIRT1 activator. It induces cell cycle arrest in prostate cancer cells and stimulates phosphorylation of ERK and p38 and inhibits proliferation in breast cancer cells.


Acyl-CoA synthetase inhibitor that prevents conversion of fatty acids to fatty acyl-CoA. It also induces vasodilation.


Neurotoxin and mutagen used to control fungal infection in agriculture. It also regulates retinoic acid levels and alters learning and memory function.


Synthetic glucocorticoid agonist used to treat retinal edema and other ocular pathologies. It decreases angiogenesis and inflammation and may increase ocular hypertension.


Synthetic glucocorticoid agonist used to treat retinal edema and other ocular pathologies. It inhibits inflammation and angiogenesis.


Glucocorticoid receptor agonist used to treat ocular pathologies. It downregulates expression of VEGF and suppresses inflammation and angiogenesis.


HDAC inhibitor and mammalian RNA splicing modulator. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in colon cancer cells and enhances differentiation and activity of CD4+ Foxp3+ Treg cells.


Bacterial ENR binder and fatty acid synthesis inhibitor used in commercial soap products. It prevents fatty acid synthesis and bacterial cell membrane formation in bacteria and suppresses LPS-induced pro-inflammatory responses in epithelial cells.


Methyl triclosan

Bacterial ENR binder and fatty acid synthesis inhibitor used in commercial soap products. It prevents fatty acid synthesis and bacterial cell membrane formation in bacteria and suppresses LPS-induced pro-inflammatory responses in epithelial cells.


14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It also acts as a PPARγ agonist, RORγ inverse agonist, aromatase inhibitor, and ubiquitin/proteasome modulator. It induces variation into skp1 protein expression, increasing the risk for Parkinson’s disease and induces adipogenesis.


Li X, Pham HT, Janesick AS, et al. Triflumizole is an obesogen in mice that acts through peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma (PPARγ). Environ Health Perspect. 2012 Dec;120(12):1720-6. PMID: 23066003.

Insect growth regulator and chitin synthesis inhibitor. It inhibits growth of Aedes, Culex, and Lucilia.


D1/2 dopamine receptor and α1-adrenergic receptor, calmodulin, CDPK4 inhibitor, and Na1.4 and Na1.7 Na+ channel inhibitor used to treat schizophrenia and anxiety. It also induces apoptosis in lung adenocarcinoma cells and causes sensory and motor blockade.


BK K+ channel and L-type Ca2+ channel blocker used to treat IBS. It enhances gastric muscle contractions, inhibits growth of Escherichia and Pseudomonas, and may activate opioid receptors.


L-type Ca2+ channel blocker that also modulates BK K+ channels and opioid receptors. It is used to treat IBS. It enhances gastrointestinal muscle contractions and inhibits growth of Escherichia and Pseudomonas.


Long-chain 3-ketoacyl-CoA thiolase inhibitor and potential kainate receptor and AMPA receptor antagonist used to treat angina. It reverses pro-inflammatory effects of TNF-α, prevents muscle wasting and atrophy, and decreases free fatty acid oxidation.


Trimethoprim

C_{14}H_{18}N_{4}O_{3}  
FW: 290.32  
[738-70-5]  
≥98%

Dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor used to treat urinary tract infections. It is active against gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Triptolide

PG490

C_{6}sH_{10}O_{3}  
FW: 360.4  
[38748-32-2]  
≥98%

Found in *Tripterygium*. It induces apoptosis and decreases β-catenin expression in breast cancer cells, suppresses neurapathic pain, and neutrophil migration in hepatic ischemia/reperfusion models.


Triptorelin

gGlu-His-Tyr-Ser-Trp-D-Trp-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly-NH_{2}  

C_{6}H_{12}N_{10}O_{3}  
FW: 1311.5  
[57773-63-4]  
≥98%

GnRH analog and GnRH receptor agonist that decreases release of FSH and LH. It inhibits proliferation in breast cancer and ovarian cancer models and decreases anxiety-like behaviors.


Triptorelin Acetate

gGlu-His-Tyr-Ser-Trp-D-Trp-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly-NH_{2}  

C_{6}H_{12}N_{10}O_{3} \cdot C_{2}H_{4}O_{2}  
FW: 1371.52  
[140194-24-7]  
≥95%

GnRH analog and GnRH receptor agonist used to treat estrogen-dependent disorders and hormone-responsive cancers. It decreases secretion of FSH and LH, inhibits production of cAMP, and modulates autocrine regulatory signaling.


Triticonazole

C_{17}H_{20}ClN_{3}O  
FW: 317.81  
[131983-72-7]  
≥95%

14-α Demethylase inhibitor that inhibits ergosterol synthesis and fungal cell wall formation. It is also a potential aromatase inhibitor.


S-Trityl-L-cysteine

C_{22}H_{21}NO_{2}S  
FW: 363.47  
[2799-07-7]  
≥98%

Kinesin Eg5 inhibitor found in garlic. It prevents formation of bipolar spindles during mitosis and induces apoptosis and cell death in chronic myelogenous leukemia cells.


**Troglitazone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T7056</strong></th>
<th>Troglitazone</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>50 mg</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₉H₈NO₅S</strong></td>
<td>FW: 441.54</td>
<td>[97322-87-7]</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPARγ agonist and ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel blocker used to treat diabetes. It contains a vitamin E-like ring structure that forms hepatotoxic metabolites. It also induces apoptosis in cervical cancer cells, decreases insulin hypersecretion, suppresses epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, and PAM-induced increases in TGF-β1 in airway epithelial cells.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Tropicamide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T7158</strong></th>
<th>Tropicamide</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
<th>500 mg</th>
<th>1 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₁₇H₂₀N₂O₂</strong></td>
<td>FW: 284.35</td>
<td>[1508-75-4]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mAChR antagonist used to induce mydriasis and inhibit the parasympathetic nervous system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Tropisetron Hydrochloride**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T7516</strong></th>
<th>Tropisetron Hydrochloride</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>50 mg</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₁₇H₂₀N₂O₂ • HCl</strong></td>
<td>FW: 320.82</td>
<td>[105802-92-4]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α7 nAChR partial agonist and 5-HT3 receptor antagonist. It decreases levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, increases survival of glutamatergic neurons, and inhibits collagen synthesis and fibrosis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Tryprostatin A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T7197</strong></th>
<th>Tryprostatin A</th>
<th>0.5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₂₂H₂₉N₃O₃</strong></td>
<td>FW: 383.48</td>
<td>≥92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microtubule polymerization inhibitor found in <em>Aspergillus</em>. It inhibits activity of breast cancer resistance protein and suppresses cell cycle progression.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Tubacin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T8000</strong></th>
<th>Tubacin</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₄₁H₄₃N₃O₇S</strong></td>
<td>FW: 721.86</td>
<td>[537049-40-4]</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDAC6 inhibitor that prevents α-tubulin deacetylation. It suppresses motility and induces apoptosis in multiple myeloma cells and acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells. It also downregulates expression of EGFR in mutant renal epithelial cells.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T8006</strong> Tubastatin A Hydrochloride</th>
<th><strong>NEW</strong></th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₂₀H₂₁N₃O₂ • HCl</strong></td>
<td>FW: 371.86</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HDAC6/10 inhibitor. It decreases levels of α-tubulin, protects against atrial fibrillation-related atrial remodeling, and decreases cell proliferation and growth in cholangiocarcinoma cells.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T8004</strong> Tuteimoside I</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
<th>100 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₆₃H₹₈O₂₉</strong></td>
<td>FW: 1319.43</td>
<td>≥96%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor found in *Bolbostemma*. It inhibits LPS-stimulated production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma cells, and limits production of HIV core protein p24 to suppress viral infectivity.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T8200</strong> Tuftsin</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
<th>25 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>H-Thr-Lys-Pro-Arg-OH</strong></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IgG Fc region derivative and Nrp1 receptor agonist that induces leukocytes to become cytotoxic effector cells and stimulating phagocytosis in macrophages and microglia. It also inhibits withdrawal-associated behaviors and enhances the cytotoxicity of co-administered chemotherapeutics.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T8145</strong> Tulobuterol Hydrochloride</th>
<th>1 g</th>
<th>5 g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₁₂H₁₈ClNO • HCl</strong></td>
<td>FW: 264.19</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

β2-Adrenergic receptor agonist used to treat COPD and asthma. It induces relaxation of airway smooth muscle cells, decreases levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and inhibits replication of *rhinovirus*.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>T8269</strong> (S)-ar-Turmerone</th>
<th><strong>NEW</strong></th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C₁₅H₂₀O</strong></td>
<td>FW: 216.32</td>
<td>≥97%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential EGFR inhibitor found in *Curcuma*. It displays several biological activities, including suppressing production of IL-2 and IFN-γ in T cells, decreasing epileptic activity, suppressing growth of dermatophytes, inhibiting cellular migration and invasion in breast cancer cells, and improving T and B lymphocyte proliferation.


GlcNAc phosphotransferase and glycoprotein synthesis inhibitor. It inhibits TLR activation-induced pro-inflammatory cytokine release in macrophages.


Peptidyl transferase and protein translation inhibitor. It inhibits growth of gram negative and gram positive bacteria.


Inhibitor of EGFR, SK K+ channels, and other tyrosine kinases used in research models.


JAK2 inhibitor and potential EGFR inhibitor. It displays a wide variety of biological activities, including suppressing differentiation of osteoclasts, inducing programmed cell death in leukemia cells, inhibiting the formation of atherosclerotic lesions, and preventing the onset of autoimmune type 1 diabetes.


PDGFR inhibitor. It prevents fibroblast cell growth and prevents neointimal formation after vascular balloon injury.


Proteasome antigen used to develop tumor-targeted vaccines.


Aminopeptidase (N/CD13) inhibitor used to treat lung cancer. It also enhances differentiation of acute promyelocytic leukemia cells, enhances proliferation of bone marrow macrophage progenitor cells, and inhibits catabolism of opioid endopeptides.


Tetanus toxin epitope that binds MHC receptors on T cells and is used to stimulate an immune response.


Urapidil

\(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3\)

FW: 387.48  [34661-75-1]  ≥98%

5-HT1A receptor agonist and α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist. It induces vasodilation and decreases blood pressure without causing reflex tachycardia.


Urapidil Hydrochloride

\(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{HCl}\)

FW: 423.93  [64887-14-5]  ≥98%

5-HT1A receptor agonist and α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist. It induces vasodilation and decreases blood pressure without causing reflex tachycardia.


Urocortin II, human

\(\text{C}_{194}\text{H}_{338}\text{N}_{63}\text{O}_{54}\text{S}\)

FW: 4449.31  ≥95%

Endogenous CRF2 agonist involved in stress signaling. It acts as a positive inotrope, modulates calcium homeostasis, decreases food intake, and suppresses the development of anxiety-related behaviors.


Urocortin II, mouse

\(\text{C}_{187}\text{H}_{320}\text{N}_{56}\text{O}_{50}\text{S}_2\)

FW: 4152.98  ≥95%

Endogenous CRF2 agonist involved in stress signaling. It acts as a positive inotrope, modulates calcium homeostasis, decreases food intake, and suppresses the development of anxiety-related behaviors.


Urocortin III, human

\(\text{C}_{186}\text{H}_{312}\text{N}_{52}\text{O}_{52}\text{S}_2\)

FW: 4173.96  ≥95%

Endogenous CRF2 agonist present in the brain and involved in stress signaling. It acts as a positive inotrope, modulates calcium homeostasis, decreases food intake, and suppresses the development of anxiety-related behaviors.


Urocortin III, mouse

\(\text{C}_{186}\text{H}_{312}\text{N}_{52}\text{O}_{52}\text{S}_2\)

FW: 4173.96  ≥95%

Endogenous CRF2 agonist present in the brain and involved in stress signaling. It acts as a positive inotrope, modulates calcium homeostasis, decreases food intake, and suppresses the development of anxiety-related behaviors.

### Urocortin, human

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U6854</td>
<td>C_{204}H_{337}N_{63}O_{64}</td>
<td>4696.3</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2.5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous CRF1/2 receptor agonist involved in feeding behavior and stress responses. It acts as a positive inotrope and increases corticosterone and ACTH levels.


### Urocortin, rat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U6855</td>
<td>C_{203}H_{336}N_{62}O_{64}</td>
<td>4707.37</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2.5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous CRF1/2 receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It acts as a positive inotrope and increases secretion of corticosterone and ACTH.


### Urodilatin CCC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U6857</td>
<td>C_{145}H_{234}N_{52}O_{44}S_{3}</td>
<td>3506</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous urotensin II receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It increases pro-inflammatory cytokine expression, inhibits glucose transport, stimulates apoptosis in cardiac tissue cells, and induces relaxation in smooth muscle cells.


### Uroguanylin, human

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U6956</td>
<td>C_{64}H_{102}N_{18}O_{26}S_{4}</td>
<td>1667.89</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2.5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous guanylyl cyclase C receptor agonist involved in water and Na+ homeostasis. It also increases activity of Cl- channels and inhibits bicarbonate reabsorption.


### Urotensin I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U6957</td>
<td>C_{210}H_{340}N_{62}O_{67}S_{2}</td>
<td>4869.55</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2.5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous CRF1/2 agonist involved in stress signaling. It decreases food intake, suppresses the development of anxiety-like behaviors, and may be used as a biomarker for heart failure.


### Urotensin II, frog

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U6958</td>
<td>C_{69}H_{96}N_{16}O_{19}S_{2}</td>
<td>1517.76</td>
<td>≥95%</td>
<td>0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2.5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endogenous urotensin II receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It increases pro-inflammatory cytokine expression, inhibits glucose transport, stimulates apoptosis in cardiac tissue cells, and induces relaxation in smooth muscle cells.


Endogenous urotensin II receptor agonist involved in stress signaling. It increases pro-inflammatory cytokine expression, inhibits glucose transport, stimulates apoptosis in cardiac tissue cells, and induces relaxation in smooth muscle cells.


H-Glu-Thr-Pro-Asp-Cys-Phe-Lys-Tyr-Cys-Val-OH
\( \geq 95\% \)

Urotenins II, human

C\textsubscript{479}H\textsubscript{425}N\textsubscript{135}O\textsubscript{188}S\textsubscript{5} FW: 1388.6

0.5 mg
1 mg
2.5 mg

Endogenous secondary bile acid and telomerase inhibitor that decreases cholesterol absorption and treats liver diseases. It also decreases expression of immune response mediators to prevent allograft rejection, induces differentiation, senescence, and apoptosis in various cancer cells, decreases gastrointestinal transit time, and increases gastric emptying rates.


\( \geq 98\% \)

Ursodeoxycholic Acid

C\textsubscript{479}H\textsubscript{425}N\textsubscript{135}O\textsubscript{188}S\textsubscript{5} FW: 1388.6

1 g
5 g

In induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in lung carcinoma cells and inhibits growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.


\( \geq 98\% \)

Usnic Acid

C\textsubscript{80}H\textsubscript{85}N\textsubscript{135}O\textsubscript{188}S\textsubscript{5} FW: 1388.6

5 g
25 g

Neuraminidase inhibitor and acyclovir prodrug used to treat varicella-zoster virus infection. It also inhibits survival of herpes simplex virus and HIV-1.


\( \geq 98\% \)

Valacyclovir Hydrochloride

C\textsubscript{154}H\textsubscript{151}N\textsubscript{135}O\textsubscript{188}S\textsubscript{5} FW: 1388.6

50 mg
100 mg
500 mg

NSAID, CB\textsubscript{1} agonist, and COX-2 inhibitor. It modulates glutamate signaling and GABA release and increases risk of thrombotic effects.


\( \geq 98\% \)

Valdecoxib

C\textsubscript{154}H\textsubscript{151}N\textsubscript{135}O\textsubscript{188}S\textsubscript{5} FW: 1388.6

5 mg
10 mg
25 mg
GHB/GABA analog and potential HDAC inhibitor found in Valeriana officinalis used in the synthesis of esters. It decreases oxidative activity and induces expression of Epstein-Barr virus-associated early antigen and viral capsid antigen in EBV-carrying human lymphoblastoid cells.


Deoxyguanosine analog, ganciclovir prodrug, and DNA chain elongation inhibitor used to treat cytomegalovirus infection.


Neutral ionophore that transports K+ ions through cellular membranes, altering the electrochemical gradient. It induces mitochondrial damage, oxidative stress, and caspase expression.


T-type Ca2+ and voltage-gated Na+ channel blocker and inhibitor of GABA transaminase and HDACs used epilepsy, bipolar disorder, and migraines. It also displays other biological activities, including preventing LPS-induced increases in pro-inflammatory cytokine levels and downregulating expression of HDAC, VEGF, VEGFR2, and FGF in cancer models.


AT1 receptor inhibitor used to treat hypertension. It decreases infarct size in ischemia/reperfusion models, prevents induction of cardiotrophin-1 during heart failure, and inhibits release of pro-inflammatory cytokines.


www.lktlabs.com
Vancomycin Hydrochloride

\[
\text{C}_{66} \text{H}_{75} \text{Cl}_{2} \text{N}_{9} \text{O}_{24} \cdot \text{HCl}
\]
FW: 1485.73  \[1404-93-9\]
Cell wall synthesis inhibitor that binds D-Ala-D-Ala. It inhibits growth of *Clostridium* and *Staphylococcus*.


Vandetanib

\[
\text{C}_{22} \text{H}_{24} \text{BrFN}_{4} \text{O}_{2}\]
FW: 475.35  \[443913-73-3\]
Inhibitor of RET, EGFR, and VEGFR2. It induces autophagy and apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and decreases tumor microvesSEL density and tumor cell proliferation. It also prolongs the cardiac QT interval.


Vanilloid Receptor 1 Fragment

\[
\text{H-Cys-Glu-Arg-Ala-Glu-Val-Phe-Lys-Asp-Ser-Met-Val-Pro-Gly-Lys-Oh}
\]
\[
\text{D-Phe-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys-Trp-NH2}
\]
\[
\text{H-Cys-Tyr-Ile-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Arg-Gly-NH2}
\]
(H-Cys-Tyr-Ile-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Gly-NH2)

Vapreotide

\[
\text{D-Phe-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys-Trp-NH2}
\]
\[
\text{H-Cys-Tyr-Ile-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Arg-Gly-NH2}
\]
(Vapreotide)

Lys8-Vasopressin

\[
\text{H-Cys-Tyr-Ile-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Gly-NH2}
\]
(Vasopressin analog)

Arg8-Vasotocin

\[
\text{H-Cys-Tyr-Ile-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Gly-NH2}
\]
(Vasopressin analog)
Vardenafil Dihydrochloride

- **C₂₃H₃₂N₆O₄S • 2HCl**
- **FW:** 561.52
- **≥98%**

PDE5 inhibitor used to treat erectile dysfunction. It also increases expression of NO and eNOS, decreases oxidative stress and pulmonary vascular resistance, prevents proteinuria and glomerular damage in animal models of diabetic nephropathy-induced cGMP pathway dysfunction, and suppresses secretion of IL-8 and expression of oxidative LDLR.


Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide

- **C₅₇H₇₀N₁₂O₉S₁**
- **FW:** 3325.7
- **≥95%**

Endogenous VPAC1/2 receptor agonist involved in enteric movement and hormone secretion. It prevents LPS-induced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and stimulates bronchodilation and vasodilation.


Vatalanib Dihydrochloride

- **C₂₀H₁₅ClN₄ • 2HCl**
- **FW:** 419.73
- **≥98%**

VEGFR inhibitor. It decreases tumor vascularization, inhibits tumor growth and metastasis, and decreases microvessel density. It also decreases chronic neuropathic pain in models of chronic constriction injury.


Non-depolarizing NMJ blocker and nAChR antagonist used as an anesthetic. It induces skeletal muscle paralysis.  


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vecuronium Bromide</td>
<td>50700-72-6</td>
<td>C_{24}H_{30}BrN_{2}O_{4}</td>
<td>637.74</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veliparib</td>
<td>912444-00-9</td>
<td>C_{27}H_{24}ClF_{2}N_{4}O_{3}S</td>
<td>489.92</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venlafaxine Hydrochloride</td>
<td>99300-78-4</td>
<td>C_{17}H_{27}NO_{2} • HCl</td>
<td>313.87</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verapamil Hydrochloride</td>
<td>152-11-4</td>
<td>C_{27}H_{38}N_{2}O_{4} • HCl</td>
<td>491.07</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veratramine</td>
<td>60-70-8</td>
<td>C_{27}H_{39}NO_{2}</td>
<td>409.6</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V1810

**Vecuronium Bromide**

NC-45  

C_{24}H_{30}BrN_{2}O_{4}  

FW: 637.74  

[50700-72-6]  

≥98%

Non-depolarizing NMJ blocker and nAChR antagonist used as an anesthetic. It induces skeletal muscle paralysis.


V1745

**Veliparib**

ABT-888  

C_{27}H_{24}ClF_{2}N_{4}O_{3}S  

FW: 489.92  

[912444-00-9]  

≥98%

PARP inhibitor. It decreases inflammation in cystic fibrosis models and inhibits repair of DNA damage induced by chemotherapy.


V1668

**Vemurafenib**

PLX-4032, RG7204, RO5185426  

C_{9}H_{8}CIF_{2}N_{2}O_{5}S  

FW: 489.92  

[1029872-54-5]  

≥98%

B-Raf inhibitor used to treat metastatic melanoma. It inhibits WT and V600E mutant B-Raf, inducing cell cycle arrest in melanoma cells. It may induce the development of verrucal keratosis and cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma.


V1854

**Venlafaxine Hydrochloride**

HSDB 6699; Wy 45030  

C_{17}H_{27}NO_{2} • HCl  

FW: 313.87  

[99300-78-4]  

≥98%

SERT, NET, and MAO inhibitor used to treat depression. It also decreases pain, suppresses oxidative stress, and improves cognitive performance in models of Huntington’s disease.


V1769

**Verapamil Hydrochloride**

C_{27}H_{38}N_{2}O_{4} • HCl  

FW: 491.07  

[152-11-4]  

≥98%

L-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker used to treat hypertension and ventricular arrhythmia. It also decreases rates of secondary infarction in myocardial infarction models.


V1868

**Veratramine**

C_{27}H_{39}NO_{2}  

FW: 409.6  

[60-70-8]  

≥98%

Hedgehog signaling pathway inhibitor found in *Veratrum* and *Fritillaria*. It evokes release of 5-HT, inhibits reuptake of 5-HT, and decreases blood pressure.


---

www.lktlabs.com  

483  

To Order Call: 1-888-558-5227
Potential inhibitor of PKC, DPP4, and prolyl oligopeptidase found in *Castilleja*, *Verbena*, and *Verbascum*. It inhibits arachidonic acid- and ADP-induced platelet aggregation, suppresses mechanical pain signaling in hyperalgesia models, and decreases inflammation.


Mycoxin, BK K⁺ channel blocker, and GABA-A receptor antagonist found in *Aspergillus*. It may induce development of neurological disorders.


LDL receptor agonist and fragment of VSV. It is used as a vector to express tumor-targeting ligands. It inhibits growth of myeloma cells and neuroendocrine cells.


TLR4 inhibitor. It decreases production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and inhibits antigen presentation in models of systemic lupus erythematosus.


Adenosine analog and inhibitor of viral DNA polymerase and ribonucleotide reductase used to treat infections of Epstein-Barr virus, HSV, and HPV. It prevents formation of phosphodiester bridges upon incorporation into DNA.


V3213  Vidarabine Monophosphate

C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>P  FW: 347.22  [29984-33-6]  ≥98.0%

Adenosine analog, viral DNA polymerase inhibitor, and potential ribonucleotide reductase inhibitor. It is used to treat severe chronic Epstein-Barr virus, herpes simplex virus, and human papilloma virus infections.


V3444  Vilazodone

C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  FW: 441.52  [163521-12-8]  ≥98%

5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist and SERT inhibitor used to treat depression. It does not alter cardiovascular function.


V3335  Vildagliptin

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  FW: 303.4  [274901-16-5]  ≥97%

DPP4 inhibitor used to treat diabetes. It increases serum insulin and β-cell mass, decreases serum glucagon, improves endoplasmic reticular stress, and attenuates A-β pathology tau phosphorylation in Alzheimer’s disease models.


V3253  Vinblastine Sulfate

C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>55</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub> • H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  FW: 852.02  [59917-39-4]  ≥82%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor found in Catharanthus used to treat various cancers. It binds tubulin and causes formation of curved or misshapen microtubules.


V5254  Vincristine Sulfate

C<sub>46</sub>H<sub>58</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub>S • H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  FW: 923.05  [2068-78-2]  ≥82%

Microtubule polymerization inhibitor found in Catharanthus used to treat lymphomas and leukemias. It also increases the activation of AMPK and indirectly inhibits mTORC1 signaling in melanoma cells.


V3354  Vindesine sulfate

LY-099094  FW: 852.02  [59917-39-4]  ≥98%

Semi-synthetic microtubule polymerization inhibitor found in Catharanthus clinically used to treat various cancers.


**V3355**

**Vindoline**

**NSC 91994**

![Chemical Structure](image)

\[ C_{29}H_{23}N_7O_8 \]

**FW:** 525.59  \[ [21411-53-0] \]

**≥97%**

Semi-synthetic peptidyl transferase and protein translation inhibitor used as a growth promoter in livestock feed and to prevent microbial contamination in ethanol fuels. It inhibits survival of *Leptinotarsa* and *Tetranychus*.


**5 mg**

**500 mg**

**NEW**

**Virginiamycin M1**

**1 mg**

**5 mg**

**Virginiamycin S1**

**5 mg**

**Staphylomycin S**

![Chemical Structure](image)

\[ C_{40}H_{36}N_7O_{10} \]

**FW:** 823.89  \[ [23152-29-6] \]

**≥99%**

Peptidyl transferase and protein translation inhibitor used as a growth promoter in livestock feed and to prevent microbial contamination in ethanol fuels. It inhibits survival of *Leptinotarsa* and *Tetranychus*.


**500 mg**

**To Order Call:** 1-888-558-5227
Coenzyme and vitamin found in dairy, meat, eggs, and fermented food. It is involved in cellular metabolism, energy production, and fatty acid synthesis. It is also used to treat cyanide poisoning.


Vitamin D prodrug produced by fungi and alfalfa. It is commercially used as a vitamin D supplement to improve bone strength. It also induces apoptosis in leukemia cells and decreases tumor growth in breast cancer models.


Synthetic vitamin E and antioxidant found in dietary supplements. It decreases LDL oxidation, inhibits platelet aggregation, and suppresses the development of atherosclerotic lesions.


Vitamin E and antioxidant. It displays many biological activities, including improving motor nerve conduction velocity, limiting progression of thermal hyperalgesia, preventing skin carcinogenesis, and inhibiting vanadium-induced adrenocortical hypertrophy.


V3479  Vitamin K3  
Menadione; Menaphthone  
\[C_11H8O_2\]  FW: 172.18  [58-27-5]  ≥98%  
Synthetic analog of 1,4-naphthoquinone and precursor in synthesis of vitamin K2. It inhibits MAO-A/B and prevents microtubule polymerization. It induces apoptosis in ovarian carcinoma cells and suppresses leukotriene secretion by altering Ca\(^{2+}\) influx and 5-lipoxygenase signaling.  

V5725  Voglibose  
\[C_{24}H_{20}Cl_2F_2N_5O_2\]  FW: 500.35  [896720-20-0]  ≥98%  
α-Glucosidase inhibitor, potential GLP-1 agonist, and potential ATP-sensitive K\(^+\) channel activator used to treat diabetes. It indirectly decreases activity of DPP4, suppresses oxidative stress, and prevents hyperlipidemia and hyperglycemia.  

V5734  Vorinostat  
Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid; SAHA  
\[C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_3\]  FW: 264.32  [149647-78-9]  ≥98%  
Inhibitor of HDACs and RNA splicing. It induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in various cancer cells, attenuates impairment of fear extinction, and disrupts HIV latency in HIV-infected subjects.  

V5870  Vortioxetine  
\[C_{10}H_{22}N_2S\]  FW: 298.45  [508233-74-7]  ≥98%  
5-HT1A receptor agonist, 5-HT1B receptor partial agonist, inhibitor of 5-HT3A/7 receptors and SERT, and potential β1-adrenergic receptor agonist. It is used to treat depression. It also improves memory performance and reduces 5-HT-depletion-induced memory deficits.  

V7200  VS-5584  
\[C_7H_{11}N_2O\]  FW: 354.41  [1246560-33-7]  ≥98%  
PI3K inhibitor. It inhibits proliferation in various cancer cell lines and suppresses growth of gastric cancer tumors.  

V9201  VX-11e  
\[C_{10}H_8ClF_N_2O_3\]  FW: 500.35  [896720-20-0]  ≥98%  
ERK 11e inhibitor, and potential inhibitor of aurora kinase A, GSK3, CDK2, FLT3, ROCK1, and JNK3. It inhibits proliferation of cancer cells.  
### VX-702

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{19}H_{16}F_{4}N_{4}O_{2}</td>
<td>404.32</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p38 MAPK inhibitor. It suppresses pro-inflammatory cytokine release and decreases platelet lesioning in storage without affecting platelet function.


### VX-765

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{19}H_{16}F_{4}N_{4}O_{2}</td>
<td>404.32</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor that prevents caspase 1 and IL-1β cleavage and release. It attenuates stress-induced depression-like behavior, suppresses chronic epileptic activity, and decreases IL-1β levels.


### VX-950

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{19}H_{16}O_{4}</td>
<td>308.33</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Telaprevir


### W0247

<table>
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<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{19}H_{16}O_{4}</td>
<td>308.33</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Walrycin B

Walrycin response regulator inhibitor. It alters cell wall metabolism and cell division in *Bacillus* and *Staphylococcus*.


### W0269

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{19}H_{16}O_{4}</td>
<td>308.33</td>
<td>≥98%</td>
<td>1 g, 10 g, 25 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(±)-Warfarin

VKORC1 inhibitor used to prevent blood clot formation and migration. It inhibits the formation of coagulation factors II, VII, IX, and X. The S enantiomer of warfarin is somewhat more potent than the R enantiomer.


### W0273

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_{19}H_{16}O_{4}</td>
<td>308.33</td>
<td>≥99%</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R-(+)-Warfarin

VKORC1 inhibitor used to prevent blood clot formation and migration. It inhibits the formation of coagulation factors II, VII, IX, and X. The S enantiomer of warfarin is somewhat more potent than the R enantiomer.


VKORC1 inhibitor used to prevent blood clot formation and migration. It inhibits the formation of coagulation factors II, VII, IX, and X. The S enantiomer of warfarin is somewhat more potent than the R enantiomer.


VKORC1 inhibitor used to prevent blood clot formation and migration. It inhibits the formation of coagulation factors II, VII, IX, and X. The S enantiomer of warfarin is somewhat more potent than the R enantiomer.


Inhibitor of Src, Lck, and SIK. It inhibits T cell activation and increases IL-10 production.


JAK3 and EGFR inhibitor. It inhibits UVB-induced carcinogenesis, decreases myocardial apoptosis, and prevents destruction of pancreatic islet cells.


Ückum FM, Dibiardik I, Quai S. Prevention of UVB-induced skin inflammation, genotoxicity, and photocarcinogenesis in mice by WHI-P131, a dual-function inhibitor of Janus kinase 3 and EGFR receptor kinase. Arzneimittelforschung. 2010;60(4):218-25. PMID: 20486473
Vimentin and HSP90 inhibitor found in *Withania somnifera*. It induces apoptosis and downregulates expression of ERα in breast cancer cells, decreases levels of NO and iNOS, and inhibits tumor growth of pancreatic xenografts.


**Synthetic FPRL1 receptor agonist. It increases bactericidal activity of neutrophils and phagocytic activity of dendritic cells and inhibits production of pro-inflammatory cytokines.**


CDK9 inhibitor found in *Scutellaria*. It displays a variety of biological activities, including inducing apoptosis in lung adenocarcinoma cells, downregulating expression of HIF-1α, and preventing cell migration and tube formation.


Inhibitor of PI3K, mTOR, DNA-PK, PI4K, MLCK, MAPK, and PLK. It inhibits activation of Akt and AMPK, suppressing glucose uptake and insulin-induced skeletal myoblast differentiation.


**W7200**

WS3

C_{20}H_{38}F_{19}N_{10}O_{3} FW: 569.59 [1421227-52-2] ≥98%

Activator of islet β cell proliferation. It promotes retinal pigment epithelial cell proliferation.


**W7201**

WS6

C_{20}H_{38}F_{19}N_{10}O_{3} FW: 569.59 [1421227-53-3] ≥98%

Activator of α and β cell proliferation. It normalizes blood glucose levels.


**W9600**

WZ-4002

C_{22}H_{21}ClN_{10}O_{3} FW: 494.97 [1213269-23-8] ≥98%

Inhibitor of WT and T790M EGFR. It inhibits cell proliferation and tumor growth in lung adenocarcinoma models.


**X0254**

Xanthohumol

C_{14}H_{18}O_{4} FW: 354.4 [6754-58-1] ≥98%

Found in *Humulus lupulus*. It improves neurobehavioral deficits in cerebral ischemia models, decreases free radical formation, inhibits differentiation of preadipocytes, limits Notch signaling, and suppresses osteoclastogenesis.


**X1752**

Xenin

H-Met-Leu-Thr-Lys-Phe-Glu-Thr-Lys-Ala-Arg-Val-Lys-Gly-Leu-Ser-Phe-Pro-Lys-Pro-Trp-Ile-Leu-OH

C_{159}H_{224}N_{38}O_{32}S FW: 2971.63 ≥95%

Endogenous neurotensin analog. It suppresses feeding behavior, induces relaxation in ileal smooth muscle cells, and delays gastric emptying.

Kim ER, Xu Y, Mizuno TM. Impaired suppression of feeding by the gut hormone xenin in type I interleukin-1 receptor-deficient mice. Behav Brain Res. 2013 Dec 12;261C:60-64. PMID: 24333379.

**X1753**

Xenopsin

pGlu-Gly-Lys-Arg-Pro-Trp-Ile-Leu-OH

C_{14}H_{14}N_{2}O_{2}FW: 980.19 ≥95%

Neurotensin analog found in amphibians. It decreases vascular leakage in edema models, increases firing rates of dopaminergic neurons, and stimulates insulin release in pancreatic β-cells.


**X4400**

XL-228

C_{22}H_{37}N_{5}O FW: 437.54 [898280-07-4] ≥98%

Inhibitor of WT and T315I Abl. It inhibits proliferation of chronic myelogenous leukemia cells.

PI3K and mTOR inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation, tumor growth, and angiogenesis in cancer models.


\[
\text{XL-765} \quad \text{Voxtalisib; SAR245409} \quad \text{FW: 270.29} \quad [934493-76-2] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

\[
\text{PI3K and mTOR inhibitor. It inhibits cell proliferation, tumor growth, and angiogenesis in cancer models.}
\]

\[
\]

p-Xyleneselenocyanate

p-Xylene selenocyanate (p-XSC)

Synthetic derivative of selenocyanate that may inhibit cancer cell growth, oxidative damage, and Leishmania growth.


\[
\text{Y27632 Dihydrochloride} \quad \text{FW: 320.26} \quad [129830-38-2] \quad \geq 99\%
\]

\[
\text{ROCK inhibitor that prevents binding of Ras-related GTPase Rho A, altering actin cytoskeleton reorganization, cell adhesion, and cell migration. It inhibits conditioned place aversion and improves symptoms of Parkinson’s disease.}
\]


\[
\text{YM-155} \quad \text{Sepantronium bromide} \quad \text{FW: 443.29} \quad [781661-94-7] \quad \geq 98\%
\]

\[
\text{Survivin inhibitor. It induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma models and suppresses growth of leukemia cells.}
\]


PIKfyve inhibitor. It decreases muscular contraction-stimulated glucose uptake, inhibits endomembrane transport and retroviral budding, and induces autophagy-dependent neuronal death.


Potential TRPV1 receptor antagonist found in ginger root. It displays a wide variety of biological properties, including upregulating expression of PPARα and enzymes involved in lipid oxidation, lowering total cholesterol and triglyceride levels in plasma, and decreasing paw edema and granulomatous tissue formation.


Substrate used to measure activity of cysteine protease, cathepsins, and other proteases.


5-Lipoxygenase inhibitor. It displays a variety of biological activities, including inhibiting arachidonic acid release, preventing extracellular matrix remodeling in asthma models, and suppressing neuronal apoptosis.


Shi SS, Yang WZ, Tu XK, et al. 5-Lipoxygenase inhibitor zileuton inhibits neuronal apoptosis following focal cerebral ischemia. Inflammation. 2013 Dec;36(6):1209-17. PMID: 23695166.

It increases expression of PPAR-γ coactivator-1α, indirectly activates AMPK, and improves glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity.


Activator of c-Raf and inhibitor of tyrosine kinases. It induces apoptosis in pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells and decreases neuroendocrine vasoactive peptide production in pheochromocytoma cells.


Aurora kinase A/B inhibitor. It prevents mitotic spindle formation and induces hyperploidy and apoptosis in osteosarcoma cells.


FPPS inhibitor used to treat osteoporosis and prevent skeletal fractures in cancer patients. It also induces apoptosis and osteogenic differentiation in giant cell tumor bone stromal cells, decreases mean vessel density in renal cell carcinoma models, activates γδ T cells, and reverses the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in breast cancer cells.


Zoledronate Disodium Tetrahydrate

\( \text{C}_9\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{P}_2 \cdot 2\text{Na} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \)  
FW: 390.13  
≥98%  
10 mg  
25 mg  
100 mg

Zoledronic Acid Hydrate

\( \text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{P} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \)  
FW: 290.1  
≥98%  
10 mg  
25 mg  
100 mg

Zolmitriptan

\( \text{C}_16\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2 \)  
FW: 287.36  
≥98%  
5-HT1B/1D receptor agonist used to treat migraines. It inhibits dilation and inflammation of cranial vessels and prevents action potential discharge of trigeminal neurons.


Zonampanel

\( \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{N}_5\text{O}_6 \)  
FW: 331.24  
≥88%  
5 mg  
25 mg  
100 mg

AMPA receptor antagonist. It improves neurological deficits in stroke models but does not exacerbate intracerebral hemorrhage.


C-terminal oxytocin fragment that inhibits hypothermic tolerance induced by ethanol and analgesic and hypothermic tolerance induced by morphine.


PI3K inhibitor. It inhibits migration, invasion, and adhesive capability of prostate cancer cells and decreases production of IFN-γ and IL-17 in fibroblast-like synovial cells.


### Anti-arrhythmics

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>A4440</td>
<td>Allicin</td>
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<tr>
<td>A4441</td>
<td>Allicin, aqueous</td>
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<td>A5037</td>
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<td>Diltiazem Hydrochloride</td>
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<td>Lappaconitine</td>
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<td>Metoprolol Tartrate</td>
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<td>Tetrahydroberberine</td>
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## Antibacterials

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Anticonvulsants and Antiepileptics

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A8812  AWD 131-138
B0110  Baclofen
B5648  Bombesin
B8248  Bumetanide
C0270  Carbamazepine
C3251  Cinnarizine
C4417  Clemizole
C4418  Clemizole Hydrochloride
C5773  Cortistatin-14
D1629  Dehydroepiandrostosterone
D1643  Delta Sleep Inducing Peptide
D1792  Dextromethorphan Hydrobromide Hydrate
D3209  Diclofenac Sodium
D3227  Dihydromethysticin
E2542  Met-Enkephalin, amide
E5241  Met-Enkephalin
F4483  Flufenamic Acid
F8270  Furosemide
G0048  γ-Amino Butyric Acid
G0106  Gabapentin
G0146  Galanin, human
G0147  Galanin, pig
G0148  Galanin, rat
G7200  GS967
H8162  (-)-Huperzine A
I7302  Isatin
K0088  Kawain
K0282  Kavalactones Mixture
L0060  Lappaconitine
L0349  Lamotrigine
L1784  Levetiracetam
M0278  Matrine
M1444  MDL 29951
M1579  Methazolamide
M1879  Metoprolol Tartrate
N1721  Nefiracetam
O9210  Oxcarbazepine
R1978  Retigabine Dihydrochloride
R2400  RG108
R3347  Riluzole
R5722  Rofecoxib
S3449  Simvastatin
S5745  [Tyr1]-Somatostatin
S5747  [Tyr11]-Somatostatin
S5749  Somatostatin-14
S5750  Somatostatin-28
S5751  Somatostatin-25
S5752  Somatostatin-28 (1-12)
S5753  Somatostatin-28 (1-14)
T8269  (S)-ar-Turmerone
V0147  Valproic Acid Sodium
V9228  VX-765
Z5653  Zonisamide
Antifungals

A0934   Acivicin
A5056   Amorolfine Hydrochloride
A5130   Amphotericin B
A5217   Trans-Anethole
B0026   Bafilomycin B1
B1755   Benzimidazole
B3320   Bifonazole
B3577   Biteranol
B5870   Borrelidin
B8278   Butoconazole Nitrate
C0016   Caerulomycin A
C0246   Calcinycin
C0274   Caspofungin Acetate
C1648   α-Cembradienol
C1649   β-Cembradienol
C1869   Cerulenin
C2308   Ciclopirox Olamine
C3576   Citreoviridin A
C4510   Climbazole
C4657   Clotrimazole
C8069   Curcumin
C8070   Curcumin, high purity
C9612   Cyclosporin C
C9863   Cyproconazole
D3203   Diallyl Tetrasulfide
D3227   Dihydrochelerythrine
D3320   Difenoconazole
D3428   Dihydrogsanguinarine
E6234   Epigallocatechin Gallate
E6259   Epoxiconazole
E6825   Ergosterol
F0268   Farnesol
F1854   Fenticonazole Nitrate
F3354   Finasteride
F4682   Fluconazole
F4883   Flutriafol
G4796   Glycerol Monolaurate
H1992   Hexaconazole
H3273   Histatin 5
H9862   Hypothemycin
I5072   Imazalil
I7256   Isobavachalcone
I7870   Itraconazole
K0088   Kawain
K1676   Ketoconazole
L0209   Lactoferrin, cow
L1761   Leptomycin B
L9610   Lycorine Hydrochloride
M0125   Magnolol
M1679   Methysticin
M1744   Melittin
M3309   Miconazole
M3310   Miconazole Nitrate
M3353   Minocycline Hydrochloride
M3598   Mizoconazole Hydrobromide
M9368   Myristicin
M9608   Mycoplantin
N0075   Natamycin
N1769   Nerolidol, synthetic
N3323   Nifuratel
N3577   Nitidine Chloride
N5669   Nordihydroguaiaretic Acid
N9874   Nystatin
O4531   Oligomycin A
O9234   Oxiconazole Nitrate
O9334   Oxibendazole
P0297   Paroxetine Hydrochloride
P1854   Penicilllic acid
P2995   Physcion
P3563   Piperlongumine
P7219   Pseudolaric Acid B
P8169   Purpurin
R0212   Radicicol
S1609   Securinone
S1612   Sedanolide
S1810   Secnidazole
S3352   Sinefungin
S1605   Tebuconazole
S1672   Terbinafine Hydrochloride
S1968   Terpinen-4-ol
S2834   Thiolamine
S2930   Thiamidol
T3357   Ticlopiade
T6830   Triadimefon
T6831   Triadimenol
T6930   Triclosan Methyl Ether
T6931   Triclosan
T6932   Triflimizole
T7135   Triticonzole
T8269   (S)-ar-Turmerone
V5886   Voriconazole
Y0052   Yangonin
Antihypertensives

A0958  Aconitine
A3080  AHU-377 Tris Salt
A4440  Allicin
A4441  Allicin, aqueous
A4534  Aliskiren Hemifumarate
A5044  Amlodipine Besylate
A5045  Amlodipine
A5133  Amiloride Hydrochloride Dihydrate
A5273  Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor Peptide
A6825  L-Arginine
A6826  L-Arginine Hydrochloride
A7332  Asiatic Acid, 95%
A7618  Atenolol
A8070  Auraptene
B0133  Baicalin
C0253  Candesartan
C0254  Candesartan Celexetil Ester
C0261  Captopril
C0376  Catharanthine, base
C0377  Catharanthine Sulfate
C0378  Catharanthine Tartrate
C3210  Ciglitazone
C3446  Cilnidipine
C4558  Clonidine Hydrochloride
D3329  7,8-Dihydroxyflavone Hydrate
D3330  Dihydrotanshinone
D5690  Doxazosin Mesylate
E5200  Enalaprilat
E5201  Enalapril Maleate
E5202  Enalapril
E6245  Eplerenone
F1654  Fenoldopam Mesylate
F1745  Felodipine
F4583  Flupirtine Maleate
F5668  Forskolin
F5770  Formononetin
F5773  Fosinopril Sodium
F8270  Furosemide
G1651  Geniposidic Acid
G3252  6-Gingerol
G4480  Glucagon, human
G4483  Glucagon-Like Peptide II, human
G4484  Glucagon-Like Peptide II, rat
G4485  [Ala19]-Glucagon-Like Peptide II, rat
G7444  GSK-429286A
H1643  Helodermin
H1644  Helodornin
H1645  Helospectin I
H1646  Helospectin II
H1648  Hemorphin-7
H1893  Hexarelin
H9613  N-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)retinamide
H9614  Hydrochlorothiazide
I4961  Imperatorin
I5414  Indapamide
I6804  Irbesartan
I7259  Isoproterenol Hydrochloride
I7360  Isosorbide Mononitrate
K1678  Ketanserin
K1679  (+)-Ketanserin Tartrate
K9858  Kryptorhizin
L0005  Labetalol Hydrochloride
L0226  Lagochiline
L1660  Leptin (22-56), human
L1661  Leptin (116-130), mouse
L3374  Lisinopril Dihydrate
L5822  Lofexidine Hydrochloride
L5873  Losartan Potassium
L8377  Luteolin
M0009  Macitentan
M0248  Manidipine Hydrochloride
M1678  2-Methoxy Estradiol
M1708  Mecamylamine Hydrochloride
M1779  Methyldopa Sesquihydrate
M1879  Metoprolol Tartrate
M2409  MGCD0103
M3453  Minoxidil
N3208  Nicardipine
N3228  Nifedipine
N3448  Nimodipine
N6272  NPS-2143 Hydrochloride
P1869  Perindopril Erbumine
P2817  Phentolamine Hydrochloride
P2818  Phentolamine Mesylate
P5878  Potassium Canrenoate
P6865  Propranolol Hydrochloride
P6958  Protopenaxatriol
Q8016  Quercetin Dihydrate
Q8134  Quinapril Hydrochloride
R0249  Ramipril
R1752  Renin Inhibitor Peptide
R5772  Rosiglitazone Maleate
R5773  Rosiglitazone
R8179  Rutacarpine, synthetic
S0830  R-(+)-Schisandrin A
S3313  Sildenafil Citrate
S6168  Spirapril Hydrochloride
S6235  Spironolactone
T1644  Telmisartan
T1670  Terazosin Hydrochloride Dihydrate
T1673  Terlipressin Acetate
T1750  Temocapril Hydrochloride
T3350  Timolol Maleate
T5968  Torsemide
T6803  Trandolapril
T6801  Urapidil
U6801  Urapidil Hydrochloride
V0146  Valsartan
V0147  Valproic Acid Sodium
V0160  Vaperoid
V0269  Vardenafil Dihydrochloride
V1769  Verapamil Hydrochloride
V1868  Veratrmine
Antimetabolites and Nucleoside Analogs

A0401 Abacavir
A0402 Abacavir Sulfate
A1096 Acyclovir
A3212 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine
A4445 Allopurinol
A5033 4-Aminosalicylic Acid
A5034 4-Aminosalicylic Acid Sodium Dihydrate
A9602 Azacitidine
A9803 Azathioprine
B6856 5-bromo-2'-Deoxyuridine
B6935 Brivudine
C0162 Capecitabine
C0174 Carmofur
C2948 Chloroadenosine
C4646 Clofarabine
C9677 Cyclocytidine Hydrochloride
C9778 Cytarabine
D3212 2',3'-Dideoxycytidine
D3214 2',3'-Dideoxyinosine
D5692 Doxifluoridine
E5178 Emtricitabine
E5456 Enocitabine
F0048 Famciclovir
F4480 5-Fluorouracil
F4557 Floxuridine
F4781 Fludarabine
F4782 Fludarabine Phosphate
F7657 Florafer
G0152 Ganciclovir
G1745 Gemcitabine Hydrochloride
H9817 5-Hydroxymethylcytosine
I5034 Imiquimod
L0350 Lamivudine
L1817 Leflunomide
M1575 7-Methyl-6-mercaptopurine
M1669 6-Mercaptopurine Monohydrate
M1676 Methotrexate Hydrate
N1744 Nelarabine
P1754 Penciclovir
R3205 Ribavirin
S7603 Stavudine
T1844 Telbivudine
T3200 Ticagrelor
T5946 Toltrazuril
V0244 Valganciclovir Hydrochloride
V3212 Vidarabine
V3213 Vidarabine Monophosphate
Antimitotics

A4606 Albendazole
A5472 Ansamitocin P3
A6234 Apigenin
B1755 Benzimidazole
B4248 BKM120
C5645 Colchicine
C5863 Coptisine Hydrochloride
D1749 Demecolcine
D3203 Diallysyl Tetrasulfide
D5709 Docetaxel
E4668 ELR-510444
E6256 Epothilone A
E6257 Epothilone B
E6356 Epothilone D
E7578 Estramustine
E7579 Estramustine Phosphate Sodium
F1650 Fenbendazole
F4679 Flubendazole
H1894 Hexestrol
M1605 Mebendazole
M1678 2-Methoxy Estradiol
M5854 Monomethyl Auristatin E
N5409 Nocodazole
O9322 Oxfendazole
O9334 Oxibendazole
P0092 Paclitaxel (from Taxus yunnanensis)
P0093 Paclitaxel, semi-synthetic
P5712 Podophyllotoxin
P7219 Pseudolaric Acid B
P7258 Protopine
R3310 Ricobendazole
R5878 Rotenone
S0253 Sanguinarine
T0090 7-(triethylsilyl)-Baccatin III
T0092 1-Hydroxy Baccatin I
T0096 Cephalomannine
T0097 10-Deacetyltaxol-B
T0098 10-Deacetyltaxol-C
T0100 10-Deacetyltaxol
T0101 7-epi-10-Deacetyltaxol
T0102 7-epi-Taxol
T0103 Taxol C
T0106 Xylosytaxol
T0107 Xylosytaxol C
T0108 10-Deacetyl-7-xylosytaxol
T0114 Taxinine M
T0116 2'3''-Dihydrocephalomannine
T0117 Benzyl Analog of Taxol
T0118 7-epi-Cephalomannine
T2930 Thiabendazole
T7197 Tryprostatin A
T8004 Tubeimoside I
V3251 Vinorelbine, base
V3252 Vinorelbine Ditartrate
V3253 Vinblastine Sulfate
V3354 Vindesine Sulfate
V3479 Vitamin K3
V5254 Vincristine Sulfate
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# Antiparasitics and Antimalariais

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Antipsychotics

A0916  Acepromazine Maleate
A0918  N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine
A1592  ADX 47273
A5059  Amoxapine
A5061  Ampalex
A5234  Amisulpride
A5235  Amitriptyline Hydrochloride
A7034  Aripiprazole
A9801  Azaperone
C0270  Carbamazepine
C2947  Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride
C4558  Clonidine Hydrochloride
C4757  Clozapine
C9673  Cysteamine Hydrochloride
D3329  7,8-Dihydroxyflavone Hydrate
F4584  Fluphenazine Hydrochloride
F6803  FRAX486
H0142  Haloperidol
H9717  Hydroxyzine Dihydrochloride
I4659  Iloperidone
N0160  NAP Peptide
O4400  Olanzapine
P0144  Paliperidone
P7023  Pregnenolone
Q8019  Quetiapine Fumarate
R3475  Risperidone
S8344  R,S-(±)-Sulpiride
S8345  S-(−)-Sulpiride
T0250  Tamoxifen Citrate
T2816  L-Theanine
T2936  Thioridazine Hydrochloride
T7033  Trifluoperazine Hydrochloride
Z3463  Ziprasidone
Anti-ulceratives, Antacids, Anti-emetics

Anti-ulceratives:
B1876 Betamethasone
B1878 Betamethasone 21-Phosphate Sodium
C0169 Carbenoxolone Disodium
C0278 Catechin
D1629 Dehydroepiandrosterone
D5994 Doxepin Hydrochloride
E4444 Ellagic Acid
G0145 Gallic Acid
G3457 Ginsenoside Re
L0109 Lactalbumin
L5769 Lorglumide Sodium
M1745 Melatonin
O4917 Omeprazole
P0245 Palmatine Chloride Hydrate
P2992 Phytic Acid, 40-50 wt% aqueous
R1774 Resiniferatoxin
R5894 Roxatidine Acetate Hydrochloride
S2957 Shogaol

Antacids:
C3250 Cimetidine
D1629 Dehydroepiandrosterone
E4408 Elcatonin Acetate
F0150 Famotidine
G0145 Gallic Acid
G3252 6-Gingerol
G3253 8-Gingerol
G3254 10-Gingerol
L0254 Lansoprazole
L5769 Lorglumide Sodium
N3496 Nizatidine
O4917 Omeprazole
P0245 Palmatine Chloride Hydrate
P0255 Pantoprazole
P0256 Pantoprazole Sodium
P2919 L-Phenylalaninol
P6954 Pioglitazone Hydrochloride
R0105 Rabeprazole Sodium
R0253 Ranitidine Hydrochloride
R5894 Roxatidine Acetate Hydrochloride
S8110 Sucralfate
T1754 Tenatoprazole
V3355 Vindoline

Anti-emetics:
A6368 Aprepitant
A7085 Arvanil
A9801 Azaperone
D5747 Dolasetron Mesylate Hydrate
G3253 8-Gingerol
G3254 10-Gingerol
G6802 Granisetron Hydrochloride
O5212 Ondansetron Hydrochloride Dihydrate
R1774 Resiniferatoxin
S2957 Shogaol
Antivirals

A0025 17-Allylaminogeldamycin
A0401 Abacavir
A0402 Abacavir Sulfate
A0817 D,L-1'-Acetoxychavicol Acetate
A0918 N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine
A1096 Acyclovir
A1217 Adefovir
A1218 Adefovir Dipivoxil
A4544 Allyl Disulfide
A4577 Alsterpaullone
A4802 Amantadine Hydrochloride
A4803 Amantadine Sulfate
A5037 Amiodarone Hydrochloride
A5133 Andrographolide
A6229 Aphidicolin
A6979 Dihydroartemisinin
A6982 Artesunate
A9602 Azacitidine
B0133 Baicalin
B1746 Belinostat
B1870 Berberine Hydrochloride Hydrate
B1977 Betulin
B1978 Betulin-3-acetate
B3358 Biochanin A
B6816 Brefeldin A
B6935 Brivudine
C0253 Candesartan
C0254 Candesartan Celexetil Ester
C0275 Castanospermine
C0370 Carrageenan Sodium
C1718 Cepharanthine, 95%
C2950 Chloroquine Phosphate
C2970 Chrysophanol
C3358 Chrysin
C3576 Citreoviridin A
C4417 Clemizole
C4418 Clemizole Hydrochloride
C5968 Cordycepin
C9615 Cyclosporin B
C9677 Cyclophosphamide
C9778 Cyclophosphamide Hydrochloride
C9779 Cyclophosphamide Monohydrate
D0261 Dapivirine
D0375 Dasatinib Monohydrate
D1872 Des(benzylpyridyl) Atazanavir
D3212 2',3'-Dideoxycytidine
D3214 2',3'-Dideoxyinosine
D3322 Difluoromethylornithine
D4802 17-Dimethylaminoethylamino-demethoxylgeldanamycin
D9752 Dynasore
E2003 Efavirenz
E4444 Ellagic Acid
E4785 Elvitegravir
E5178 Emtricitabine
E5220 Enfuvirtide (T-20)
E5456 Enocitabine
E5576 Entecavir
E6857 Evodiamine
F0048 Famiciclovir
F4482 Fluvastatin Sodium
F4557 Floxuridine
F4780 Fluoxetine Hydrochloride
F5873 Foscarnet Sodium
G0104 Gabexate Mesylate
G0152 Ganciclovir
G0243 (-)-Galactechin Gallate
G1646 Geldanamycin
G1745 Gemcitabine Hydrochloride
G3351 Ginkgolic Acid Mixture
G3352 Ginkgolic Acid (13:0)
G3353 Ginkgolic Acid
G3553 Ginsenoside Rb2
G4598 Glycyrrhizinic Acid Ammonium Trihydrate
G5874 Gossypol
H0169 Harringtonine
H3275 HIV Integrase Protein Inhibitor HCKFWW
H5654 Honokiol
H9715 Hydroxyurea
H9726 Hygromycin B
H9861 Hypericin
I1257 Idoxuridine
I5034 Imiquimod
I5210 INCB018424
I5313 Indinavir Sulfate
K0023 K252C
L0209 Lactoferrin, cow
L0350 Lamivudine
L1817 Leflunomide
L3550 Limonin
L3551 Limonin Glucoside
L5862 Lopinavir
M0255 Manzamine A
M1560 Methyl Caffeate
M1687 Mevinolin
M1744 Melittin
M9710 Mycophenolic Acid
N0061 D-Naproxen
N0062 D,L-Naproxen
N0068 Naringenin
N3225 Nigericin Sodium
N5550 Nomilin
N5655 Nonoxynol-9
N5669 Nordihydroguaiaretic Acid
N7208 NSC-74859
N7210 NSC-23766
O7218 Oseltamivir Phosphate
P1202 PD325901
P1754 Penciclovir
P2410 Phenytoin Diphenylacetate
P5712 Podophyllotoxin
P6857 Protocatechuic Acid
P9870 Pyridostatin Trihydrochloride
Q8016 Quercetin Dihydrate
Antivirals

R0247  Raltegravir
R1776  Resveratrol
R1780  Trans-Retinoic Acid
R3205  Ribavirin
R3249  Rimantadine Hydrochloride
R3577  Ritonavir
R5749  Romidepsin
S0033  Saikosaponin B2
S0133  Saikosaponin C
S3345  Silymarin
S5722  Sofosbuvir
S7061  SRPIN340
S7603  Stavudine
S8169  Suramin Hexasodium
T0091  7-(triethylsilyl)-10-deacetyl Baccatin III
T1844  Telbivudine
T1854  Tenofovir Monohydrate
T3097  Thymosin α-1 Acetate
T5720  Tofacitinib Citrate
T6930  Triclosan Methyl Ether
T6931  Triclosan
T8004  Tubeimoside I
T8145  Tulobuterol Hydrochloride
V0045  Valaciclovir Hydrochloride
V0160  Vapreotide
V0244  Valganciclovir Hydrochloride
V3212  Vidarabine
V3213  Vidarabine Monophosphate
V5734  Vorinostat
V9200  VX-950
Z0252  Zanamivir
## Anxiolytics

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- **Anxiolytics**
- **Agomelatine**
- **Trans-Anethole**
- **Aniracetam**
- **Aripiprazole**
- **Atropeptin II, rat/rabbit/mouse**
- **(-)-Bilobalide**
- **Bumetanide**
- **Buspirone Hydrochloride**
- **Carbetocin Acetate**
- **Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride**
- **Chrysin**
- **Cilostazol**
- **Citalopram Hydrobromide**
- **Clomipramine Hydrochloride**
- **CM 346**
- **Doxepin Hydrochloride**
- **Duloxetine Hydrochloride**
- **Escitalopram Oxalate**
- **Furosemide**
- **γ-Amino Butyric Acid**
- **Ginkgolide A**
- **Ginsenoside Re**
- **Honokiol**
- **Hydroxyzine Dihydrochloride**
- **(+)-JQ-1**
- **Kawain**
- **Kavalactones Mixture**
- **Lamotrigine**
- **Levetiracetam**
- **L-(-)-Lysine Monohydrate**
- **M40**
- **Maprotiline Hydrochloride**
- **Mecamylamine Hydrochloride**
- **Mirtazapine**
- **Motilin, dog**
- **Motilin, pig**
- **α-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone**
- **Neuromedin U, rat**
- **Neuropeptide Y (3-36), human**
- **Neuropeptide Y, human/rat**
- **Neuropeptide Y (13-36), human**
- **Nicotinamide**
- **NS-11394**
- **Ondansetron Hydrochloride Dihydrate**
- **Oxytocin**
- **Pterostilbene**
- **Puerarin**
- **Puerarin**
- **Riluzole**
- **Rutin Hydrate**
- **Senktide Trifluoroacetate**
- **Sertraline Hydrochloride**
- **SIRAMESINE**
- **[Tyr1]-Somatostatin**
- **[Tyr11]-Somatostatin**
- **Somatostatin-14**
- **Somatostatin-28**
- **Somatostatin-25**
- **Somatostatin-28 (1-12)**
Apoptosis Detection Products

A0825  Ac-GPK-pNA
A0826  Ac-GPK(Ac)-pNA
A0832  Ac-IEAR-pNA
A0834  Ac-IETD-pNA
A1084  Ac-VEID-pNA
A1097  Ac-YVAD-pNA
A4930  7-Amino-actinomycin D
A5353  Annexin V-FITC Apoptosis Detection Kit
B5608  Boc-FAAGRK-AMC
B5609  Boc-GRR-AMC
B5610  Boc-PRR-AMC
B5611  Boc-RRR-AMC
C0375  Ac-DEVDPNA
C9781  Basic Cytotoxicity Test Assay Kit
C9782  Total Cytotoxicity Test Assay Kit
F0010  FAM FLICA™ Poly Caspases Assay Kit
F0011  FAM FLICA™ Caspase 1 Assay Kit
F0012  FAM FLICA™ Caspase 2 Assay Kit
F0013  FAM FLICA™ Caspases 3 and 7 Assay Kit
F0014  FAM FLICA™ Caspase 6 Assay Kit
F0015  FAM FLICA™ Caspase 8 Assay Kit
F0016  FAM FLICA™ Caspase 9 Assay Kit
F0017  FAM FLICA™ Caspase 10 Assay Kit
F0018  FAM FLICA™ Caspase 13 Assay Kit
F0019  FAM-Phe-CMK Green FLISP™ Assay Kit
F0021  FAM-Leu-CMK Green FLISP™ Assay Kit
F0022  FAM-Spacer-Phe-CMK Green FLISP™ Assay Kit
F0023  FAM-Spacer-Leu-CMK Green FLISP™ Assay Kit
F0119  FAM-VAD-OPH I in vitro Apoptosis Detection Reagent
F0120  FAM-VAD-OPH II in vitro Apoptosis Detection Reagent
F0121  FAM-DEVDPH in vitro Apoptosis Detection Reagent
F4533  FLICA™ 660 Poly Caspase Assay Kit
F4534  FLICA™ 660 Caspase-1 Assay Kit
F4535  FLICA™ 660 Caspase 3/7 Assay Kit
L1628  Ac-LEHD-pNa
M0115  Magic Red™ Caspases 3 & 7 Assay Kit
M0116  Magic Red™ Cathepsin B Assay Kit
M0117  Magic Red™ Cathepsin K Assay Kit
M0118  Magic Red™ Cathepsin L Assay Kit
M3378  MitoPT™ JC-1 Assay kit
P6977  Pyr-GR-pNA
S7080  SR-FLICA Poly Caspases Assay Kit
S7081  SR FLICA Caspases 3 and 7 Assay Kit
S7082  SR FLICA Caspase 9 Assay Kit
S7083  SR-101-Phe-CMK Red FLISP™ Assay Kit
S7084  SR-101-Leu-CMK Red FLISP™ Assay Kit
S7184  SR-101-Phe-CMK Red FLISP™ Assay Kit
S7184  SR-VAD-OPH in vitro Apoptosis Detection Reagent
T5677  Total Cell Death Assay Kit
Z1216  Z-DEVDPNA
Z2268  Z-FR-AMC
Biologically Active Peptides

A0960 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-39), human
A0961 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-39), rat
A0962 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-4)
A0963 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-10), human
A0964 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-13), human
A0965 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-14)
A0966 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-16), human
A0967 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-17), human
A0968 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (1-24), human
A0970 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (18-39), human
A0971 Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (4-10), human

A1097 Ac-YVAD-pNA
A1330 Adipokinetic Hormone
A1331 Adipokinetic Hormone, locust
A1332 Adipokinetic Hormone II (from Locusta migratoria)
A1333 Adipokinetic Hormone II (from Schistocera gregaria)
A1368 Adrenomedullin (1-52), human
A1369 Adrenomedullin (13-52), human
A1370 Adrenomedullin (22-52), human
A1371 Adrenorphin
A2412 AGDV
A4369 A-K-R-R-R-L-S-S-L-R-A
A4400 Alamethicin
A4401 ALAL
A4438 Allatostatin I
A4498 Aylesin
A4844 Amylin (8-37), human
A4845 Amylin (8-37), rat
A4846 Amylin, cat
A4847 Amylin, human
A4850 Amylin, rat
A5070 Angiotensin Acetate
A5225 α-ANF (1-28), human
A5272 Angiotensin, dog, rat
A5273 Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor Peptide
A5274 Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor Peptide
A5275 Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor Peptide
A5276 Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor Peptide
A5287 Angiotensinogen (1-14), human
A5458 Anorexigenic Peptide
A5460 A-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-11), rat
A5461 A-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-30), frog
A5476 Antagonist G
A5479 Antiestrogen Peptide
A6017 Apelin-13, human, cow
A6827 Argipressin Acetate
A7071 Atropineptin II, rat/rabbit/mouse
A7072 Atropineptin III
A7669 A-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-28), rat
A7670 Atropineptin I
A8071 Auriculin A
A8077 Autocamtid 2
B0000 2B-(A)
B0072 2B-(S)
B0108 Bactenecin
A0248 BAM-12P
A0249 BAM-22P
B3324 Big Endothelin-1 (1-38), human
B3346 Brain Injury-derived Neurotrophic Peptide

B5560 B-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-32), rat
B5561 B-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-32), human
B5608 Boc-FAAGRK-AMC
B5609 Boc-GRR-AMC
B5610 Boc-PRR-AMC
B5611 Boc-RRR-AMC
B5648 Bombesin
B5649 [Tyr4]-Bombesin
B6812 Bradykinin Potentiator B
B6813 Bradykinin Potentiator C
B8010 Buccalin

C0140 Calcitonin, eel
C0146 Calcitonin, chicken
C0148 Calcitonin, human
C0149 Calcitonin, salmon
C0151 α-Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide, human
C0153 Calcitonin, rat
C0243 Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide (8-37), human
C0244 α-Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide, chicken
C0245 Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide, rat
C0247 Calcineurin Autoinhibitory Peptide
C0248 Calcineurin Substrate
C0249 Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide (8-37), rat
C0250 Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide II, human
C0251 Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide II, rat
C0372 Casein Kinase 2 Assay Kit
C0374 β-Casomorphin, human
C0375 Ac-DEVD-pNA
C0379 Catch-Relaxing Peptide
C0476 CB-TH
C1600 Carcinoembryonic Antigen (605-613)
C1601 Carcinoembryonic Antigen Analog (605-613)
C1609 Cecropin B
C1619 CEF3
C1621 CEF4
C1622 CEF6
C1623 CEF10
C1868 Cerebellin
C2468 β-Calcitonin Gene Related Peptide, human
C2971 Chromostatin, cow
C4274 CKS-17
C5196 C-Myc Peptide
C5260 C-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-22), pig/human/rat
C5646 Collagen Binding Fragment
C5647 Collagenin
C5647 Colistin Sulphate
C5768 Corazonin
C5772 Corticotropin Releasing Factor, human/rat
C5773 Cortistatin-14
C6018 C-Peptide, dog
C6019 C-Peptide, human
C6982 Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide
C7098 Crystalline
C7618 C-Telopeptide
C7997 C-type Natriuretic Peptide (1-22), human
C7998 C-type Natriuretic Peptide, chicken
D0025 DAMGO
D0054 Dansyl-YVG
D0254 Dansyl-YVG
D1643 Delta Sleep Inducing Peptide
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<td>L3362</td>
<td>β-Lipotropin (61-64)</td>
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Biologically Active Peptides

L3577  Litorin
L8276  Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone
L8277  [Gln8]-Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone, chicken
L8278  Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone, salmon
L9875  Lys(Boc)-Leu-Lys(Boc)-Obzl
L9880  Lyspressin Acetate
M0124  Magainin 1
M0126  Magainin 2
M0144  Malantide
M0172  Mastoparan
M0173  Mastoparan X
M0224  Melanoma Antigen Gene-Encoding Fragment 3 (271-279), human
M0272  Mastoparan 7
M0273  Mastoparan 8
M0276  Peptide 401
M1646  Melanin Concentrating Hormone, human/mouse/rat
M1647  Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon
M1648  Melanostatin, frog
M1744  Melittin
M1752  Men 10376
M2460  Matrix GLa Protein - pNa
M5675  Motilin, dog
M5776  Motilin, pig
M7528  α-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone
M7529  β-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone, human
M7531  γ-1 Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone
M7532  γ-3 Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone
M9356  Myomodulin
M9643  Myelin Basic Protein (1-11), human
M9644  Myelin Basic Protein (87-99), guinea pig/human
M9646  Myelin Basic Protein (68-82), guinea pig
N0160  NAP Peptide
N1873  Nesiritide Acetate
N1977  Neurokinin A (4-10)
N1978  Neurokinin B
N1979  Neuromedin
N1980  Neuromedin B, pig
N1981  Neuromedin C (18-27), pig
N1983  Neuropeptide Y (3-36), human
N1984  Neuropeptide FF
N1985  Neuropeptide K, pig
N1986  Neuropeptide Y, human/rat
N1987  Neuropeptide Y (13-36), human
N1988  y-Neuropeptide, rabbit
N5210  Nociceptin
N5211  Nocistatin
N6020  Neuropeptide F
N6076  N(p-Tosyl)-GPR-pNA
O0977  Octopamine Hydrochloride
O1078  Ooctietide Acetate
O6132  Opioid Receptor Antagonist
O7116  Orexin B, human
O7208  Oscillatinin A
O7209  Oscillatinin A Methyl Ester
O7210  Oscillatinin B
O7211  Oscillatinin B Methyl Ester
O7212  Oscillatinin C
O7213  Oscillamide Y
O9497  Oxytocin
P005  Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide (1-27), human/sheep/rat
P006  Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide (1-38), human/sheep/rat
P007  Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide (6-27), human/sheep/rat
P008  Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide (6-38), human/sheep/rat
P009  Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide (1-38), frog
P010  Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide-Related Peptide, human
P011  Pituitary Adenylate Cyclase-Activating Polypeptide-Related Peptide, rat
P0260  Papain Inhibitor
P0268  Parasin I
P0269  Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), cow
P0270  Parthenolide
P0350  Pancreatic Polypeptide, chicken
P0351  Pancreatic Polypeptide, rat
P0352  Pancreastatin, pig
P0353  Pancreatic Polypeptide, human
P1760  Peptide T
P1762  Peptide YY, pig
P1763  Peptide YY, human
P1764  Pep-1 Peptide
P1766  Peptide B, cow
P1767  Peptide F, cow
P1768  Peptide YY (3-36), human
P2445  GLa Peptide
P2832  Peptide Histidine Isoleucine, pig
P2833  Peptide Histidine Isoleucine, rat
P2859  Phosphate Acceptor Peptide
P2992  Phyllolitorin
P2993  Phyllomedusin
P2994  Physalaemin
P4560  Proteolipid Protein (139-151)
P6850  Prolactin-Releasing Peptide (1-31), human
P6859  Proctolin
P7034  Prion Peptide (106-126), human
P7628  Parathyroid Hormone-Related Protein (1-34), human/rat
Q4370  QKRPSQRSKYL
R0250  Ranatensin
R0251  Ranatensin R
R1752  Renin Inhibitor Peptide
R2112  RFDS
R2353  RF-NH2
R2369  RFRP-1, human
R2510  RGD-4C
R2511  RGDC

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**Biologically Active Peptides**

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Carcinogens and Mutagens

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A0920 N-Acetyl-S-(N’-phenethylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
A0902 N-Acetyl-S-(N’-phenylhexylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
A0910 N-Acetyl-S-(N’-phenylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
A0819 Acetylsalicylic Acid
A4646 ALLN
A4557 Aloin A
A4558 Aloin B
A4496 Alyssin
A6234 Apigenin
A7333 Asiaticoside
A8070 Auraptene
B1653 Benzyl Isothiocyanate
B1654 Benzyl Selenocyanate
B1656 Benzyl Thiocyanate
B1655 S-(N-Benzylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
B1769 Bergenin
B6801 Brassinin
B6817 4-Bromoflavone
B8176 2-n-Butylthiophene
C0020 Cafestol
C0021 Cafestol Acetate
C0025 Cafestol Eicosanate
C0027 Cafestol Linoleate
C0029 Cafestol Oleate
C0022 Cafestol Palmitate
C0033 Cafestol Stearate
C0145 Calcitriol
C0168 Canthaxanthin
C0260 Capsanthin
C0170 N-(4-Carbethoxyphenyl)retinamide
C2943 Chlorogenic Acid (from Eucommia)
C2944 Chlorogenic Acid (from Lonicera)
C2956 Cholecalciferol
C2968 Chrysin
D1627 Dehydrocostus Lactone
D1757 L-Deoxyallilin
D3201 Diallyl Sulhide
D3304 Dibenzyolmethane
D3209 Diclofenac Sodium
D3420 3,4-Difluorobenzocurcumin
D3221 Difluoromethylornithine
D3227 Dihydromethylstycin
D3228 Dihydromyristicin
D3331 α,β-Dihydroresveratrol
D3232 3,3’-Diindolylmethane
D3357 Diosmin
D3261 Dipropyl Disulfide
D3262 Dipropyl Sulhide
D0100 3H-1,2-Dithiole-3-thione
D6957 Drolaxifene
D9588 Droloxifene Citrate
E6781 (±)-Equol
E6825 Ergosterol
E6880 Erucin
E6896 Erysolin
E7556 Etoricoxib
F0268 Farnesol
F4881 Flumequine Sodium
G0248 Gambogic Acid
G4518 Glucaric Acid Calcium
G4782 Glucoraphenin Potassium
G4598 Glycyrrhizic Acid Ammonium Trihydrate
G6817 Green Tea Polyphenols
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I0416 Iberin
I0417 R-(-)-Iberin
I0418 Isobavachalcone
I4962 Isoimperatorin
I7357 Isorhamnetin
K0030 Kahweol
K0031 Kahweol Acetate
K0034 Kahweol Eicosanate
K0036 Kahweol Linoleate
K0038 Kahweol Oleate
K0032 Kahweol Palmitate
K0040 Kahweol Stearate
K0145 Calcitriol
K0168 Canthaxanthin
K0260 Capsanthin
K0170 N-(4-Carbethoxyphenyl)retinamide
K0278 Catechin
K0294 Chlorogenic Acid (from Eucommia)
K0294 Chlorogenic Acid (from Lonicera)
K0295 Chlorophyllin Sodium-Copper Salt
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Cognitive Enhancers

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A7034 Aripiprazole
A7333 Asiaticoside
B3345 (-)-Bilobalide
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B6998 Bryostatin 1
C0265 Carnosic Acid
C1637 Ceftriaxone
C2968 Chrysin
C4558 Clonidine Hydrochloride
C9610 D-Cycloserine
D0033 Daidzin
D1629 Dehydroepiandrosterone
D3329 7,8-Dihydroxyflavone Hydrate
D3349 Dimebon Dihydrochloride
D3355 Diosgenin
D5753 Donepezil Hydrochloride
D8014 DU-14
E6997 Erythropoietin
F3473 Fisetin
G0044 Galantide
G0246 Galantamine Hydrobromide
G1853 Genipin
G2868 Ghrelin
G3352 20S-Ginsenoside Rg3
G3556 Ginsenoside Rg3
G3557 Ginsenoside Rh1
G3558 20R-Ginsenoside Rh2
G4400 Glabridin
G6453 Ginsenoside Rh2
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I1418 Idebenone
I4961 Imperatorin
I7469 ISRIB
J0001 J147
L1784 Levetiracetam
L5624 Loganin
M0035 M35
M0125 Magnolol
M1749 Memantine Hydrochloride
M3321 Mifepristone
M7528 α-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone
N0069 Naringin
N0160 NAP Peptide
N1721 Nefiracetam
N1986 Neuropeptide Y
N3208 Nicardipine
N3448 Nimodipine
N5605 Nobleatin
P0013 P7C3
P0109 P7C3A20
P1869 Perindopril Erbumine

P3465 Piperine
P6819 Presenegenin
P7023 Pregnenolone
P7318 Pseudoginsenoside F11
Q8019 Quetiapine Fumarate
R3586 Rivastigmine Hydrogen Tartrate
S0930 Schisantherin A
S1609 Securinine
S1855 Senktide Trifluoroacetate
S3449 Simvastatin
S8005 Substance P
S8006 Substance P (1-4)
S8007 Substance P (1-7)
S8008 Substance P (1-9)
S8009 Substance P (7-11)
S8010 [Nle11]-Substance P
S8012 [Sar9]-Substance P
S8013 [Tyr8]-Substance P
S8014 Substance P, free acid
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T2816 L-Theanine
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V3345 Vildagliptin
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## Endogenous Hormones and Neuropeptides

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S5747  [Tyr11]-Somatostatin
S5749  Somatostatin-14
S5750  Somatostatin-28
S5751  Somatostatin-25
S5752  Somatostatin-28 (1-12)
S5753  Somatostatin-28 (1-14)
S5976  Sotalol Hydrochloride
S6019  Speract
S6235  Spironolactone
SC7056  Snake Venom - *Crotalus durissus terrificus*
T1605  Tebuconazole
T1674  Terbutaline
T1678  D,L-Tetrahydropalmatine
T1777  S,S-(+)-Tetrandrine
T1978  Tetrahydroberberine
T2936  Thioridazine Hydrochloride
T6934  Trimebutine Maleate
T6935  Trimebutine
T7003  Trazodone Hydrochloride
T7033  Trifluoperazine Hydrochloride
T7056  Troglitazone
V0147  Valproic Acid Sodium
V1769  Verapamil Hydrochloride
V3355  Vindoline
Z5653  Zonisamide
Isothiocyanates

A0820  N-Acetyl-S-(N'-benzylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
A0822  N-Acetyl-S-(N'-Methylsulfinylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
A0902  N-Acetyl-S-(N'-phenethylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
A0910  N-Acetyl-S-(N'-phenylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
A4496  Alyssin
A4497  Alyssin Sulfone
B1653  Benzyl Isothiocyanate
B1655  S-(N-Benzylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
B1668  Berteroin
C2816  Cheirolin
E6880  Erucin
E6896  Erysolin
I0416  Iberin
I0417  R(-)-Iberin
I0418  Iberverin
I7447  1-Isothiocyanato-6-(methylsulfenyl)-hexane
I7457  1-Isothiocyanato-6-(methylsulfinyl)-hexane
I7557  1-Isothiocyanato-6-(methylsulfonyl)-hexane
M1777  R(-)-α-Methylbenzyl Isothiocyanate
M1778  S-(+)-α-Methylbenzyl Isothiocyanate
M1873  S-(N-Methylsulfinylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
M1875  S-(N-Methylsulfinylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-glutathione
P2502  Phenethyl Glucosinolate Potassium
P2508  Phenethyl Isothiocyanate
P2510  4-Phenylbutylisothiocyanate
P2512  S-(N-Phenethylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
P2513  Phenyl Isothiocyanate
P2514  S-(N-Phenylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-glutathione
P2515  3-Phenylpropyl Isothiocyanate
P2516  S-(N-Phenylbutylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
P2522  S-(N-Phenylthiocarbamoyl)-glutathione
P2816  S-(N-3-Phenylpropylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
P2922  Phenethyl Isothiocyanate
S3453  Sinigrin Monohydrate, synthetic
S8044  R,S-Sulforaphane
S8045  S-Sulforaphane
S8046  R-Sulforaphane
S8049  S-Sulforaphene
T2528  S-(N-Thienylmethylthiocarbamoyl)-L-cysteine
T3031  Thiénylbutyl Isothiocyanate
T3032  Thiényldecyl Isothiocyanate
T3033  Thiényldodecyl Isothiocyanate
T3034  Thiénylthethyl Isothiocyanate
T3035  Thiénylheptyl Isothiocyanate
T3036  Thiénylhexyl Isothiocyanate
T3037  Thiénylmethyl Isothiocyanate
T3038  Thiénylmonanlyl isothiocyanate
T3039  Thiénylcoyl Isothiocyanate
T3040  Thiénylpentyl Isothiocyanate
T3041  Thiénylpropyl Isothiocyanate
Marine Toxins

A1890   Aeruginosin 722
A1895   Aeruginosamide B
A1896   Aeruginosamide C
A1897   Aeruginosamide D
A1898   Aeruginosamide E
A5200   Anabaenopeptin A
A5201   Anabaenopeptin B
A5203   Anabaenopeptin F
A5204   Anabaenopeptin 856
A5205   Anabaenopeptin 872
B6917   Brevetoxin 2
B6918   Brevetoxin 3
C9600   Cyanopeptolin 1007
C9601   Cyanopeptolin 1040 MB
C9602   Cyanopeptolin 1041
C9603   Cyanopeptolin 1007 MB1
C9604   Cyanopeptolin 1007 MB2
C9605   Cyanopeptolin 1020
C9606   Cyanopeptolin 1054 MB1
C9607   Cyanopeptolin 1054 MB2
C9616   Cyanopeptolin 1068 MB
C9644   Cylindrospermopsin
F1768   Ferintoic Acid A
F1769   Methoxy Ferintoic Acid A
G9648   12-Methyl Gymnodimine
M3206   Microginin 511
M3207   Microginin 674
M3208   Microginin 527
M3209   Microginin 688
M3210   Microginin 690
M3212   Microginin 704
M3308   Microginin 527 Methyl Ester
M3312   Microginin 690 Methyl Ester
M3406   Microcystin-LR
M3407   Microcystin-RR
M3408   [D-Asp3]-Microcystin-LR
M3410   Microcystin (N-Me)-LR
M3411   [D-Asp3, (E)-Dhb7]-Microcystin-RR
M3412   [D-Asp3, (E)-Dhb7]-Microcystin-HphR
M3414   [D-Asp3, (E)-Dhb7]-Microcystin-HtyR
M3430   Micropeptin 1106
O4101   Okadaic Acid
O4102   Okadaic Acid Ammonium
O4104   Okadaic Acid Sodium
O7208   Oscillaginin A
O7209   Oscillaginin A Methyl Ester
O7210   Oscillaginin B
O7211   Oscillaginin B Methyl Ester
O7212   Oscillaginin C
O7213   Oscillamide Y
S6236   13-Desmethyl Spirolide C
NSAIDs

A0816 Acemetacin
A0819 Acetylsalicylic Acid
A1017 Aceclofenac
A5161 Ampiroxicam
A7604 ATB 346
B1640 Benzydamine Hydrochloride
C0351 Carprofen
C1644 Celecoxib
D1869 Deracoxib
D3209 Diclofenac Sodium
D3322 Diflunisal
E7556 Etodolac
E7857 Etofenamate
E7858 Etoricoxib
F1652 Fenbufen
F1655 Fenoprofen Calcium Dihydrate
F4481 Flurbiprofen
F4483 Flufenamic Acid
I0481 Ibuprofen
I0482 S-(+)-Ibuprofen
I5315 Indomethacin
K1677 Ketoprofen
K1978 Ketorolac Tromethamine
L5870 Lornoxicam
L5993 Loxoprofen Sodium Dihydrate
L8248 Lumiracoxib
M1622 Mefenamic Acid
M1644 Meloxicam
N0061 D-Naproxen
N0062 D,L-Naproxen
N0205 Nabumetone
N3322 Niflumic Acid
N3450 Nimesulide
O4672 Olsalazine Sodium
P0369 Parecoxib Sodium
P2810 Phenylbutazone
P3269 Piroxicam
P6802 Pranoprofen
R5722 Rofecoxib
S0244 Salsalate
S8145 Sulindac
S8146 Sulindac Sulfone
S8147 Sulindac Sulfide
T1654 Tenoxicam
T5846 Tolifenamic Acid
T5944 Tolmetin Sodium
V0245 Valdecoxib
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Adipokinetic Hormone II from Schistocerca gregaria

Adipokinetic Hormone, locust

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Adefovir dipivoxil

AD-810

Actinonin

Actidione

Acitretin

Acipimox

Acetyl-α-Endorphin

Acetyl benzylisothiocyanate-L-cysteine

Ac-VEID-pNA

Ac-SDKP

Ac-LEHD-pNA

Ac-GPK-pNA

Ac-IEDD-pNA

Ac-LeHD-pNA

Ac-SKLP

Ac-Val-pNA

Ac-YVAD-pNA

Acarbose

ACE inhibitor peptide

Acleofenol

Acemetacin

Acepromazine Maleate

D-L' -Acetoxysarcosyl Acetate

15-Acetoxyisopsoralen

Acetyl benzyloxyisothiocyante-L-cysteine

N-Acetyl-S-(‘-benzylthiocarbamoyleyl)-L-cysteine

N-Acetyl cysteine sulforaphane

Acetyl methylisothiocyante-L-cysteine

N-Acetyl-S-[‘-methylthiobutythiocarbamoyleyl]-L-cysteine

N-Acetyl-S-(‘-methylthiobutythiocarbamoyleyl)-L-cysteine

Acetyl phenethyloxyisothiocyante-L-cysteine

N-Acetyl-S-(‘-phenethyloxycarbamoyleyl)-L-cysteine

N-Acetyl-S-(‘-phenethyloxycarbamoyleyl)-L-cysteine

N-Acetyl-L-Carnitine

N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine

Acetyl-L-Carnitine Hydrochloride

Acetyl-a-Endorphin

Acetylcysteine

Acetylsalicylic Acid

2'-Acetyltiamol

2,7 bis Acetylated

3a-Acetylovitomin

ACIA

Acipimox

Acetamin

ACNU

Acetone

ACT-064992

Acetoside

ACTH

Acetyldione

Actinomycin

Actinomycin D

Actinomycin

Acyclovir

AD-810

Adapalene

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Adenosine 5'-monophosphate

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Mesalazine
MENA
Meso-2,3-dimercaptosuccinic Acid
Met-Enkephalin
Met-Enkephalin Amide
Metformin Hydrochloride
Methazolamide
Methimazole
Methocillin S
6-Methorphan
S-(+)-Methoprene
Methorexate Hydrate
Methoxyl estradiol
Methoxy Ferric Acid A
11-Methoxyxyangin
5-Methoxyindole
Methylin
3-Methyladenine
α-Methylbenzyl Isothiocyanate
R(-)-α-Methylbenzyl Isothiocyanate
S(-)-α-Methylbenzyl Isothiocyanate
16-O-Methylcafestol
Methyl caffeate
3-Methylisocyanic acid n-octyl ester
4-Methylisocyanic acid n-octyl ester
O-Methylphtharanalone
S-Methyl-L-cysteine
(2,5)-S-Methyl-L-cysteine-5,5-dioxide
(2S,5S)-Methyl-L-cysteine-5,5-dioxide
Methyldopa sesquihydrate
4-Methylgenistein
N-Methylglycine
Methylisoumdigatin
16-O-Methylkaewol
3-Methylmercaptopropyl isothiocyanate
7-Methyl-6-mercaptopurine
Methylprednisolone
3-Methylqueretin
4-O-Methylresorbenphene
Methyl Salicylate
Methylsulfonyl cysteinate
7-Methylsulfonylheptyl isothiocyanate
6-Methylsulfonylheptyl isothiocyanate
9-Methylsulfonylmethyl isothiocyanate
8-Methylsulfonylloctyl isothiocyanate
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Midostaurin
MIF-1
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## International Distributors:

### China:

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<tr>
<td>Shenzhen Minn Bolin Bio-Tech Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>Shenzhen</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>86-755-2510-6053</td>
<td><a href="mailto:peace@mbolin-lktlabs.com">peace@mbolin-lktlabs.com</a></td>
<td>mbolin-lktlabs.com/cn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing QiWei YiCheng Tech., Ltd.</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>+8610-82743160</td>
<td><a href="mailto:qwbio@yahoo.com.cn">qwbio@yahoo.com.cn</a></td>
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### Canada:

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<td>Cedarlane</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>800-268-5058</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@cedarlanelabs.com">sales@cedarlanelabs.com</a></td>
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### Europe:

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<td>Axxora, LLC</td>
<td>Farmingdale</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>800-550-3033</td>
<td><a href="mailto:axxora-eu@axxora.com">axxora-eu@axxora.com</a></td>
<td>axxora.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge Bioscience Ltd.</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>+44 (0)123-316-855</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sales@bioscience.co.uk">sales@bioscience.co.uk</a></td>
<td>bioscience.co.uk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanbio B.V.</td>
<td>Uden</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>+31 (0)413-251115</td>
<td><a href="mailto:support@sanbio.nl">support@sanbio.nl</a></td>
<td>sanbio.nl</td>
</tr>
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<td>Biomol GmbH</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>+49-40-85 32 600</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@biomol.de">info@biomol.de</a></td>
<td>biomol.de</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interchim</td>
<td>Montluçon</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>+33 (0)470-038-855</td>
<td><a href="mailto:interbiotech@interchim.com">interbiotech@interchim.com</a></td>
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### India:

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<td>Biogenuix Medsystems Pvt., Ltd.</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>+91-11-4875 4875</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@biogenuix.com">contact@biogenuix.com</a></td>
<td>biogenuix.com</td>
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