ITM-20190927-FP

interchim® x Advion

Nowadays, we want to be closer to the wealth of nature, this is the reason why we now offer drugs derived from natural products. To meet this wish, Interchim released a catalog dedicated to natural products in which all compounds come from nature (plants, microorganisms for example). These products are now used by several industries such as the pharmaceutical, the cosmetic and the food ones.

You will have a great choice of references among 8000 natural compounds offered; these products are divided in three parts: chemicals, screening compounds and bulks. In order to make this catalog easier to use, natural products are listed in alphabetical order in each section and an index by CAS Number is available at the end of it.

As you know, Interchim is specialized in purification of molecules, manufacturing purification systems as well as consumables. Another part is dedicated to the purification of natural products by flash purification.

ABOUT INTERCHIM®

Interchim® is a multinational company dedicated to Sciences with its own R&D laboratory and manufacturing. Founded in 1970, the company has 50 years of experience and knowledge in the field of synthesis, life sciences, as well as analysis and purification by LC chromatography. Our products and services are today available in more than 60 countries through our direct sales, subsidiaries and distributors network.

For more information, visit **www.interchim.com** and **www.flash-chromatography.com.**

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By Email:

interchim@interchim.com
interfine@interchim.fr

By Mail:

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211 bis Avenue J.F Kennedy - BP 1140
03103 Montluçon cedex - France

Online:

www.interchim.com
www.flash-chromatography.com

Summary

This summary is interactive, access in one click to the category you wish to consult.

Discover more:

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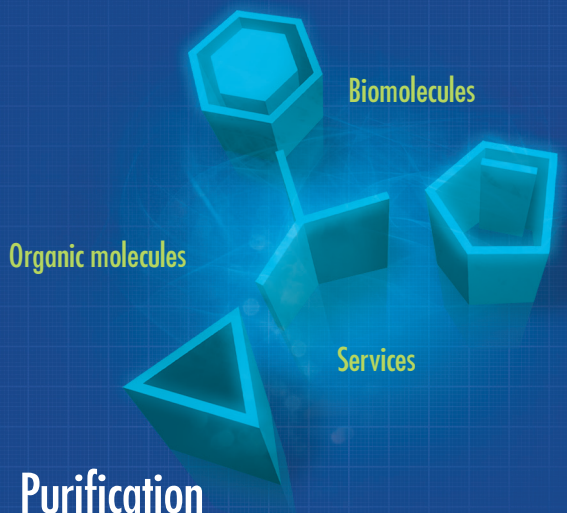
interchim®

Manufacturer of Instruments and Consumables for Research & Industry

Interchim is a French multinational company created in 1970 and dedicated to sciences with its own R&D laboratory.

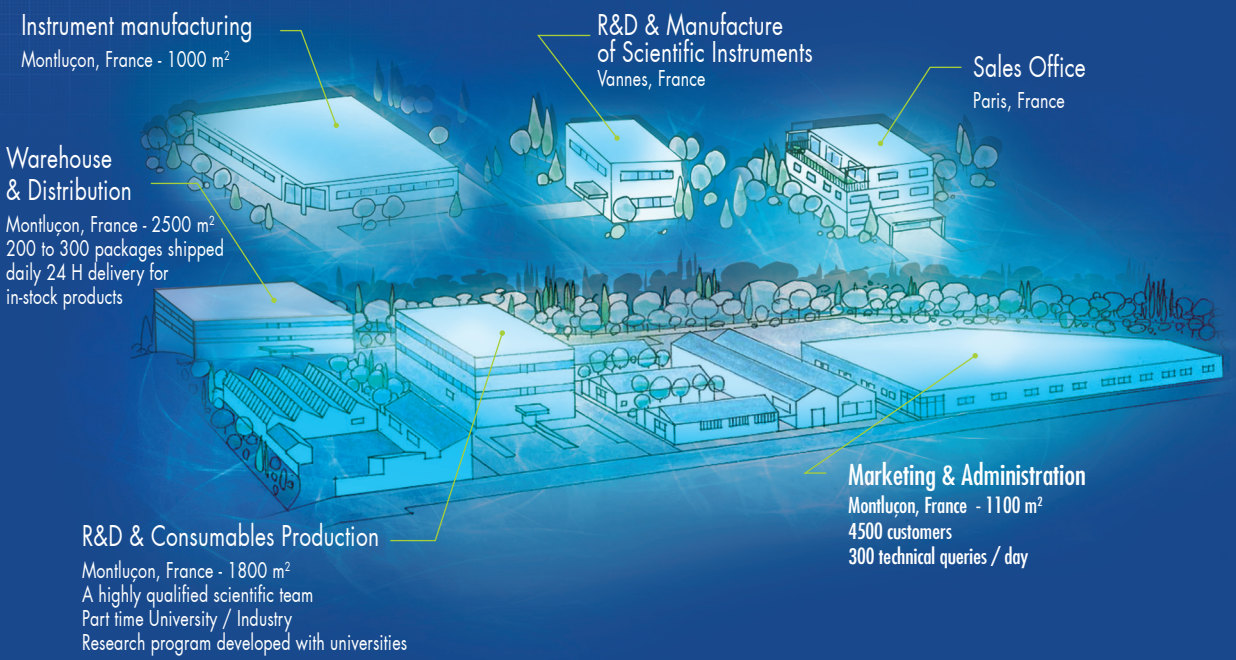
Beyond its main activity, the manufacture and distribution of consumables and instruments for Research and Industry, Interchim makes a substantial service platform available to scientists from around the world.

Synthesis
Innovative solutions for chemists



Analysis
Detection, Identification & Quantification

Purification
Flash & Preparative



Instrument manufacturing
Montluçon, France - 1000 m²

R&D & Manufacture of Scientific Instruments
Vannes, France

Sales Office
Paris, France

Warehouse & Distribution
Montluçon, France - 2500 m²
200 to 300 packages shipped daily 24 H delivery for in-stock products

Marketing & Administration
Montluçon, France - 1100 m²
4500 customers
300 technical queries / day

R&D & Consumables Production
Montluçon, France - 1800 m²
A highly qualified scientific team
Part time University / Industry
Research program developed with universities

INTERCHIM'S TECHNO QUALITY EXPORTS WORLDWIDE

Since its creation in 1970, Interchim has never stopped striving toward ever higher standards to offer its customers around the world products that live up to both their ambitions and day-to-day challenges whether in the Chemistry, Analytical Sciences, or Biosciences fields.

The specificity of Interchim is its drive to stay true to its *leitmotiv*: to anticipate and listen to the needs of its customers by offering the most advanced and innovative technologies possible through a meticulous selection of the best products that exist on the market or via its **own manufacture of consumables and instruments**. These are now sold on all continents, key to their quality and success.

Interchim is the preferred partner of laboratories and industries who ever increasingly around the world continue to place their trust in us, solicit our expertise, and take advantage of our techno quality. Indeed, our products and services are available in over 50 countries, either directly, as in France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium, or through its subsidiaries, as in the United States and the United Kingdom, or in partnership thanks to its distributor network.

The multinational moreover consolidates its position as **leader in the Analytical Sciences and chromatography**.

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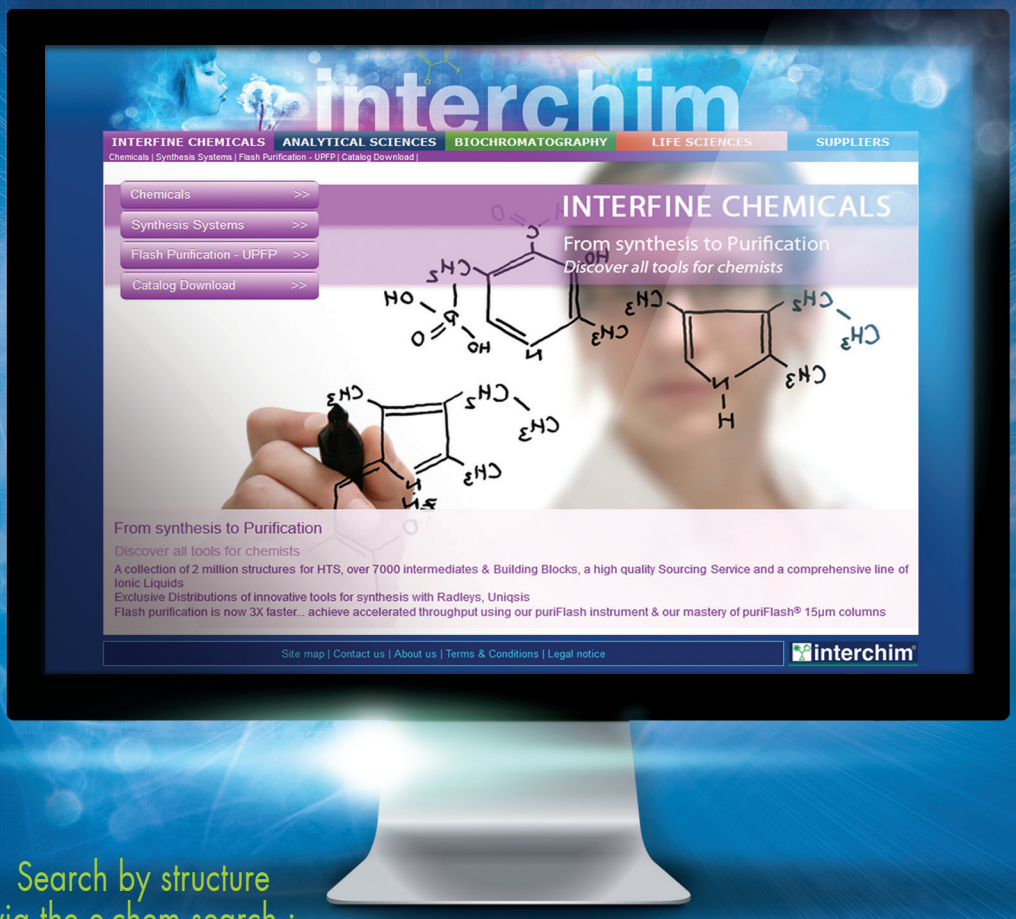
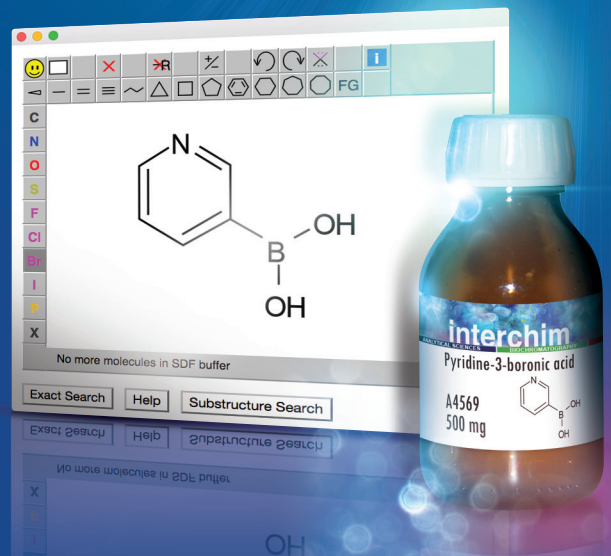


Search by structure via the e-chem search :

Chemicals > Building Blocks > Search by Structure



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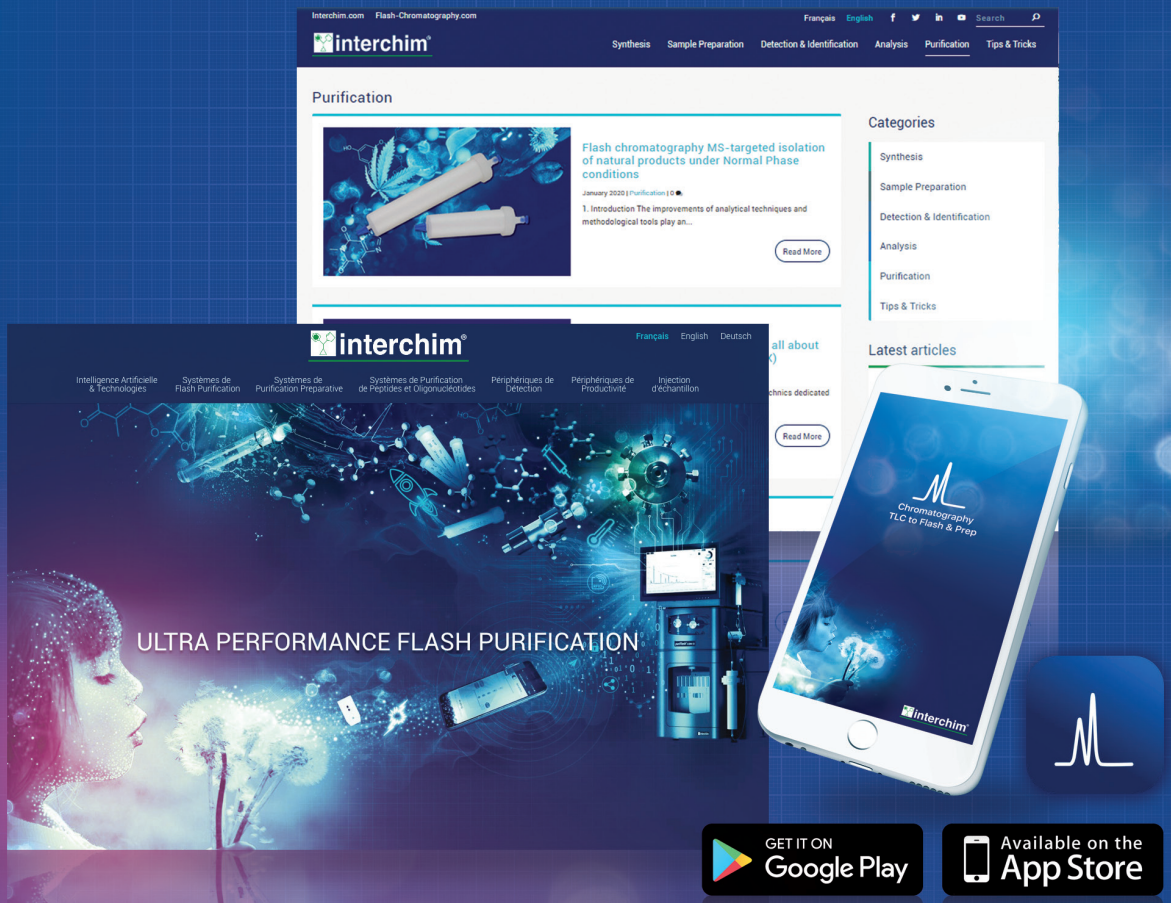

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Enrich your knowledge according to your needs

www.interchim.com/training

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Sample preparation Sample storage
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The list of topics covered is non-exhaustive and constantly changing so please, don't hesitate to contact us.
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Our quality of service can only be commensurate with the relationship of trust maintained with Interchim: unique & exceptional.

1/ Over 2,500,000 items to meet all your needs.

All items are meticulously selected for their innovative character and sustainability, and are offered by Interchim at attractive prices.

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4/ Fast delivery thanks to an exceptional product inventory:

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OUTSOURCING

An Outsourcing strategy provides you with access to new opportunities:

Cost savings: By lowering the overall cost of service.

Focus on your business: Your resources are re-focused on your core business.

Increase quality: Significantly increase quality of service by imposing higher standards on the contracted company.

Create an Expertise: Ensure access to excellence in knowledge, which is quite time-consuming to develop in-house.

Access talent: Access a much bigger talent and knowledge pool, particularly in engineering and the sciences.

Adjust to needs: Interchim is prepared to adjust to your growing or reduced needs.
Increase innovative capacity and reduce the time to market for a new product.
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Stay in direct contact with the supplier.
Increase internal "customer" satisfaction.
Interchim operates with the major markets:

ARIBA cc-hubwoo

E-Search - Your search tool:
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E-Serv - Your customized service:
You define your service according to your needs.

Custom supply

Concentrate on your core business, reduce your costs
and increase your flexibility by entrusting your production to a reliable partner.
The service proposed by Interchim meets your needs and is considered with you on a case-by-case basis.

Entrust us with your preparations, upstream or downstream of your processes, and take advantage of our versatility and expertise in the following fields:

Biology
- Labeling of specific anti-bodies
- Coating
- Grafting on affinity gel
- Antibody purification
- Preparation of buffer solution, protein reagent, saturated solutions

Chromatography
- Preparation of the mobile phase
- Purification of the analysis support medium
- Impregnation of the analysis support medium
- Preparation and custom packaging of analysis support medium in different supports (glass, PP, stainless steel, etc.)

Chemistry
- Aliquoting of products in tubes, microplate, etc.
- Preparation of synthesis intermediate

Miscellaneous
- Aliquoting of stabilizers in vials
- Capping of vials
- Kit assembly with or without preparation of the main component

Contact us so that we can discuss the development of your project
in total confidentiality at interchim@interchim.com

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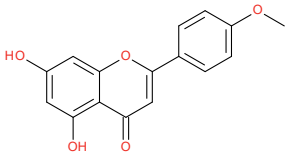
Natural compounds

NATA0
L-Abrine
CAS: 526-31-8
$C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_2$

Chemical Name: (2S)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-2-(methylamino)propanoic acid
Synonyms: N-Methyl-L-tryptophan; Abrine; N-Methyl-L-tryptophane
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

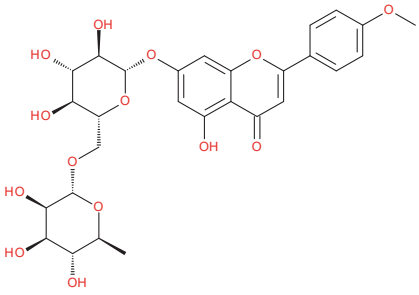
NATA1
Acacetin
CAS: 480-44-4
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$



Synonym: 5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 37mg/mL
1) Natural acacetin was a 4.0-fold and 5.5-fold more potent inhibitor of BACE-1 than oleanolic acid and maslinic acid, respectively.[1]
2) Acacetin significantly suppressed the photoreceptor collapse. [1]
3) Acacetin significantly reduces the Aβ levels by interfering with human APP proteolytic processing and BACE-1 expression. [1]
4) Acacetin inhibited the generation of the APP-CTF by affecting APP cleavage. [1]
5) Acacetin prolongs lifespan of significantly in the dose dependent manner. Acacetin (25uM) had the greatest effect on longevity, extending mean lifespan significantly by 27.31% at 25uM concentration.

NATA2
Acacetin-7-O-beta-D-rutinoside
CAS: 480-36-4
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



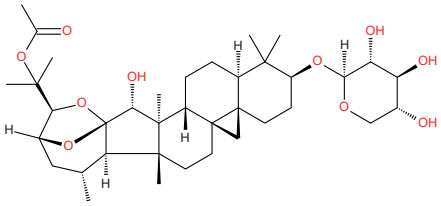
Vegetable origin

NATA3
Acanthopanaxoside B
CAS: 915792-03-9

Vegetable origin

NATA5
25-acetate-Cimigenoside
CAS: 27994-12-3
$C_{37}H_{58}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATA7
3beta-acetoxy-eupha-7,25-dien-24(R)-ol
CAS: 1352001-09-2

Vegetable origin

NATA8
β-Acetoxyisovalerylshikonin
CAS: 69091-17-4
$C_{23}H_{26}O_8$

Chemical Name: [(1S)-1-(5,8-dihydroxy-1,4-dioxonaphthalen-2-yl) 4-methylpent-3-enyl] 3-acetyloxy-3-methylbutanoate
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98%min

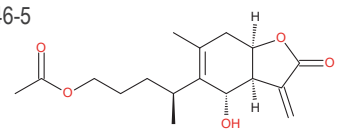
NATAH
N-Acetyl-8-O-(N-acetyl-4',7',8',9',-tetra-O-acetyl-α-neuraminosyl)-2-S-pheny-2-thio-neuraminic Acid, 1',9-Ester, 1-Methyl-ester, 4,7-Diacetate
CAS: 158111-03-6

NATAI
2-Acetylacteoside
CAS: 94492-24-7
$C_{31}H_{38}O_{16}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATAK
1-O-Acetylbritannilactone
CAS: 681457-46-5
$C_{17}H_{24}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

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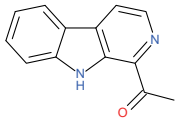
NATAA
1-Acetyl-beta-carboline
CAS: 50892-83-6
$C_{13}H_{10}N_2O$



Vegetable origin

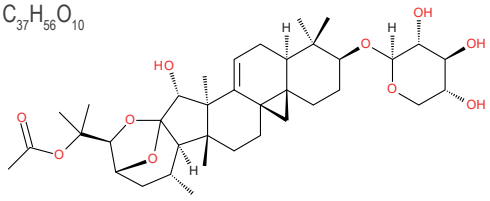
NATAL
Acetylcimigenol 3-O-α-L-arabinopyranside
CAS: 402513-88-6

Vegetable origin

NATAM
Acetylcorynoline
CAS: 18797-80-3

Vegetable origin

NATAB
25-O-Acetyl-7,8-didehydrocimigenol-3-xyloside
CAS: 228251-30-7
AND Enantiomer
$C_{37}H_{56}O_{10}$



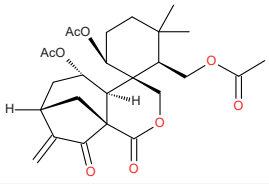
Vegetable origin

NATAC
13-Acetyl-9-dihydrobaccatin III
CAS: 142203-65-4

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATAN
Acetylexidonin
CAS: 116368-90-2
$C_{26}H_{34}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NATAO
6''-O-Acetylglycitin
CAS: 134859-96-4

Vegetable origin

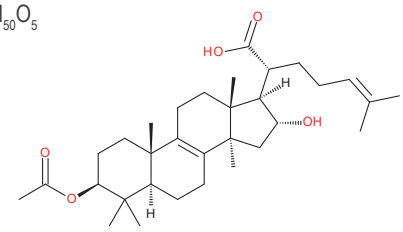
NATAP
8-O-acetylharpagide
CAS: 6926-14-3
$C_{17}H_{26}O_{11}$

Synonyms: 3-Acetylharpagide,Harpagide 7-acetate,Acetylharpagide(8-O-Acetylharpagide)
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Caryopteris Clandonensis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATAD
3-O-Acetyl-16α-hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid
CAS: 168293-14-9

Vegetable origin

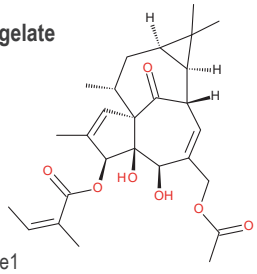
NATAE
3-O-Acetyl-16alpha-hydroxytrametenolic acid
CAS: 168293-13-8
AND Enantiomer
$C_{32}H_{50}O_5$



Vegetable origin

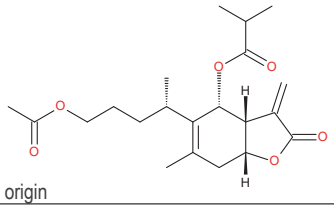
AND Enantiomer

NATAQ
20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate
CAS: 82425-35-2
$C_{27}H_{36}O_7$



Synonym: Euphorbia factor Pe1
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NATAF
1-O-Acetyl-6beta-O-Isobutyrylbritannilactone
CAS: 1087072-50-1
AND Enantiomer
$C_{21}H_{30}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATAR
N-Acetylneuraminic Acid
CAS: 131-48-6

Synonyms: NANA, Sialic Acid

NATAS
N-Acetylneuraminic Acid, dimer(α,2→8)
CAS: 149331-75-9

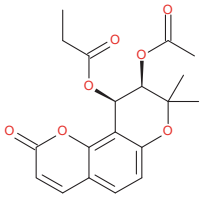
NATAT
N-Acetylneuraminic Acid Methyl Ester
CAS: 22900-11-4

NATAU
3-O-acetyloleanolic acid
CAS: 4339-72-4

Vegetable origin

NATAV
(9R,10R)-9-(acetyloxy)-9,10-dihydro-8,8-dimethyl-10-(1-oxopropoxy)-2H,8H-Benzo[1,2-b:3,4-b']dipyran-2-one
CAS: 440094-34-8
$C_{19}H_{20}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



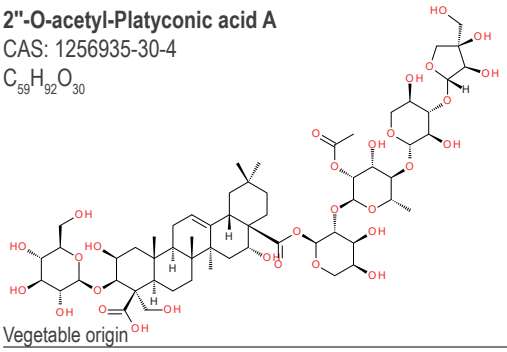
Vegetable origin

NATAZ
N-Acetyl-2-phenylthio-α-neuraminic Acid Methyl Ester 4,7,8,9-Tetraacetate
CAS: 118977-26-7

NATB0
N-Acetyl-2-phenylthioneuraminic Acid Methyl Ester 4,7,8,9-Tetraacetate
CAS: 155155-64-9

NATB1
2''-O-acetyl-Platyconic acid A
CAS: 1256935-30-4
$C_{59}H_{92}O_{30}$

AND Enantiomer



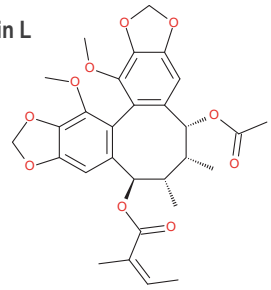
Vegetable origin

NATA6
Acetyl Resveratrol
CAS: 42206-94-0
$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$

Chemical Name: [4-[2-(3,5-diacetyloxyphenyl)ethenyl]phenyl] acetate
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC
Biological Activity: anti-aging
Application: nutraceutical supplements

NATAW
O-Acetylschisantherin L
CAS: 149998-51-6
$C_{29}H_{32}O_{10}$

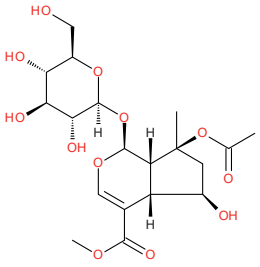
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATAG
8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester
CAS: 57420-46-9
$C_{19}H_{28}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester (ND01) is an iridoid glucoside isolated from the leaves of *Lamiophlomis rotata Kudo*, a Chinese folk medicinal plant in Xi-zang.

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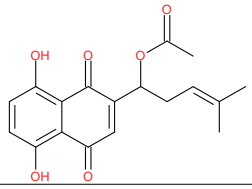
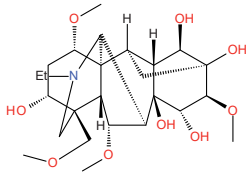
NATAY
Acetylshikonin
CAS: 54984-93-9
$C_{18}H_{18}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATB2
Aconine
CAS: 509-20-6
$C_{25}H_{41}NO_9$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Jesaconine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NATB3
Aconitine
CAS: 302-27-2
$C_{34}H_{47}NO_{11}$

Synonym: Acetylbenzoylaconine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 6.8mg/mL
Aconitine(Acetylbenzoylaconine) is a neurotoxin which activates tetrodotoxin-sensitive Na^+ channels, inducing presynaptic depolarization and blocking the release of neurotransmitters; also blocks norepinephrine reuptake and induces ventricular tachycardia after intracoronary injection in heart. Neurotoxin. Activates tetrodotoxin-sensitive Na^+ channels, inducing presynaptic depolarization, thus blocking the nerve action potential which, in turn, blocks the release of neurotransmitters and decreases the end plate potential at the neuromuscular junction. Aconitine also blocks norepinephrine reuptake. In the heart, aconitine induces ventricular tachycardia after intracoronary injection. In cultured ventricular myocytes, aconitine increases the duration of the action potential and induces the appearance of early after depolarization.

NATB4
Adenosine
CAS: 58-61-7

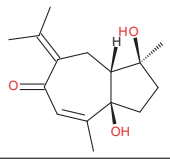
Vegetable origin

NATB5
5'-Adenylic acid
CAS: 61-19-8

Vegetable origin

NATB6
Aerugidiol
CAS: 116425-35-5
$C_{15}H_{22}O_3$

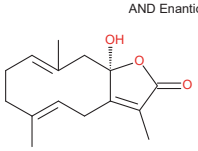
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATB7
Aeruginolactone
CAS: 1005208-88-7
$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$

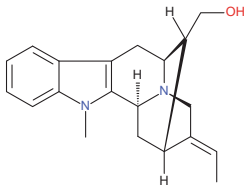
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATB8
(+)-Affinisine
CAS: 2912-11-0
$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$

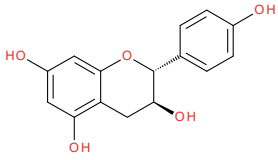
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATB9
Afzelechin
CAS: 2545-00-8
$C_{15}H_{14}O_5$

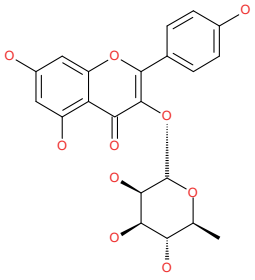
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBA
Afzelin
CAS: 482-39-3
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

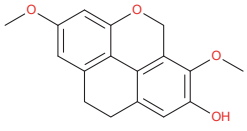
NATBB
Agaricic acid
CAS: 666-99-9
$C_{22}H_{40}O_7$

Chemical Name: 2-hydroxynonadecane-1,2,3-tricarboxylic acid
Synonym: Agaric acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 95% min

NATBC
Agnuside
CAS: 11027-63-7

Vegetable origin

NATBD
Agrostophyllidin
CAS: 178439-50-4
$C_{17}H_{16}O_4$



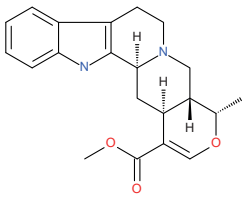
Vegetable origin

NATBE
Ailanthone
CAS: 981-15-7

Vegetable origin

NATBF
Ajmalicine
CAS: 483-04-5
$C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_3$

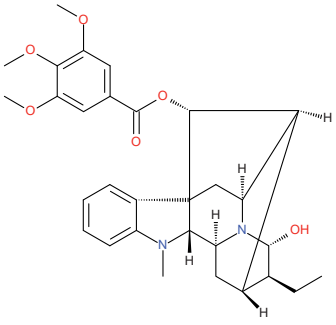
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBG
Ajmalimine
CAS: 59846-31-0
$C_{30}H_{36}N_2O_6$

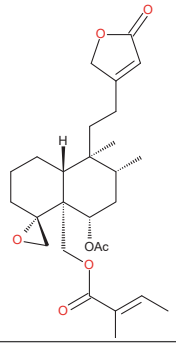
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBH
Ajugacumbin A
CAS: 124961-66-6
$C_{27}H_{38}O_7$

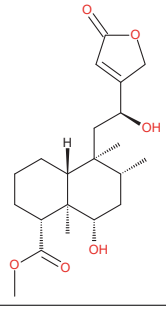
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBI
Ajugalide D
CAS: 853247-65-1
$C_{21}H_{32}O_6$

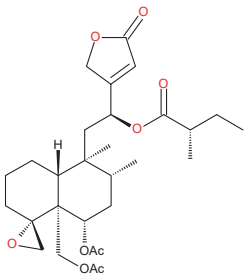
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBJ
Ajugamarin F4
CAS: 122587-84-2
$C_{29}H_{42}O_9$

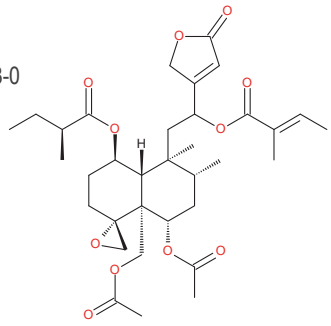
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBK
Ajugamarin H1
CAS: 122616-88-0
$C_{34}H_{48}O_{11}$

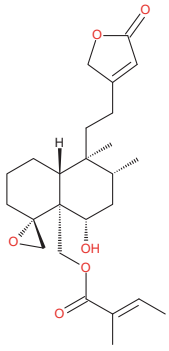
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBL
Ajugamarin L2
CAS: 124961-67-7
$C_{25}H_{36}O_6$

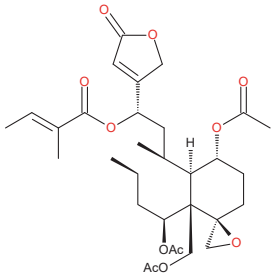
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBM
Ajuganipponin A
CAS: 936323-13-6
$C_{31}H_{42}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATBN
Ajugasterone C
CAS: 23044-80-6

Vegetable origin

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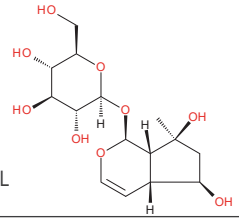
NATBO
Ajugol
CAS: 52949-83-4
$C_{15}H_{24}O_9$

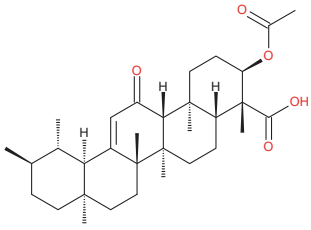
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 3.7mg/mL
Ajugol is an iridiod glucoside.

NATBP
AKBA
CAS: 67416-61-9
$C_{32}H_{48}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 5mg/mL
Acetyl-11-Keto-β-Boswellic Acid (AKBA) is an active triterpenoid compound from the extract of Boswellia serrate; a novel Nrf2 activator. IC50 value: Target: Nrf2 activator in vitro: AKBA significantly reduced infarct volumes and apoptotic cells, and also increased neurologic scores by elevating the Nrf2 and HO-1 expression in brain tissues in middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) rats at 48 hours post reperfusion. In primary cultured neurons, AKBA increased the Nrf2 and HO-1 expression, which provided protection against OGD-induced oxidative insult. Additionally, AKBA treatment increased Nrf2 binding activity to antioxidant-response elements (ARE) [1]. AKBA significantly inhibited human colon adenocarcinoma growth, showing arrest of the cell cycle in G1-phase and induction of apoptosis [3]. AKBA triggered significant lipolysis in 3T3-L1 adipocytes as shown by reduced neutral lipids in cytosol and increased free fatty acids in culture medium. Increased lipolysis by AKBA was accompanied by up-regulation of lipolytic enzymes, adipocyte triglyceride lipase (ATGL) and hormone sensitive lipase (HSL), and a decreased expression of lipid droplet stability regulator perilipin. In addition, AKBA treatment reduced phenotypic markers of mature adipocyte aP2, adiponectin and glut-4 in mature adipocytes [5]. in vivo: AKBA significantly prevented the formation of intestinal adenomatous polyps without toxicity to mice. AKBA's activity both in the prevention of small intestinal and colonic polyps was more potently than aspirin. Histopathologic examination revealed that AKBA's effect, that is the reduction of polyp size and degree of dysplasia, was more prominent in larger sized polyps, especially those originating in colon [2]. AKBA administration in mice effectively delayed the growth of HT-29 xenografts without signs of toxicity. The activity of AKBA was more potent than that of aspirin [3]. AKBA exhibited anti-cancer activity in vitro and in vivo. With oral application in mice, AKBA significantly inhibited SGC-7901 and MKN-45 xenografts without toxicity [4].

NATBR
β-Alanine
CAS: 107-95-9
$C_3H_7NO_2$

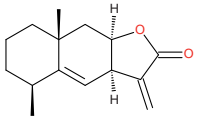
Synonyms: 2-Carboxyethylamine;3-Aminopropanoic acid
Vegetable origin

NATBQ
L-Alanine
CAS: 56-41-7
$C_3H_7NO_2$

Synonym: L-2-Aminopropionic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 150 mg/mL

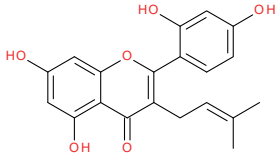
NATBS
Alantolactone
CAS: 546-43-0
$C_{15}H_{20}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: (+)-Alantolactone; Alant camphor; Elecampane camphor Eupatal; Inula camphor
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Alantolactone(Alant camphor) is a sesquiterpene lactone; has potential activity against triple-negative breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells by suppressing the signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) signaling pathway. IC50 value: Target: STAT3 inhibitor in vitro: Alantolactone effectively suppressed both constitutive and inducible STAT3 activation at tyrosine 705. Alantolactone decreased STAT3 translocation to the nucleus, its DNA-binding, and STAT3 target gene expression. Alantolactone significantly inhibits STAT3 activation with a marginal effect on MAPKs and on NF-κB transcription; however, this effect is not mediated by inhibiting STAT3 upstream kinases [1]. 48h exposure of human erythrocytes to alantolactone (≥20μM) significantly decreased erythrocyte forward scatter and increased the percentage of annexin-V-binding cells [2]. Alantolactone could efficiently inhibit the promoter activity of TSP50 gene, further results revealed that alantolactone also efficiently inhibited the expression of TSP50 in both mRNA and protein levels [3]. Alantolactone treatment of RKO cells was found to result in dose dependent inhibition of cell viability and induction of apoptosis, accompanied with the accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the disruption of mitochondrial membrane potential [4]. Alantolactone induced apoptosis in HepG2 cells in a dose-dependent manner. This alantolactone-induced apoptosis was found to be associated with GSH depletion, inhibition of STAT3 activation, ROS generation, mitochondrial transmembrane potential dissipation, and increased Bax/Bcl-2 ratio and caspase-3 activation [5]. in vivo: The in vivo administration of alantolactone inhibited the growth of human breast xenograft tumors [1].

NATBT
Albanin A
CAS: 73343-42-7
$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATBU
Albaspidin AA
CAS: 3570-40-9

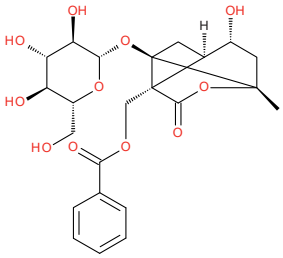
Vegetable origin

NATBV
Albaspidin AP
CAS: 59092-91-0

Vegetable origin

NATBW
Albiflorin
CAS: 39011-90-0
$C_{23}H_{28}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 5.1mg/mL
Albiflorin is a major constituent contained in peony root; possesses therapeutic potential for neurodegenerative diseases. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Albiflorin significantly ameliorated Glu-induced reduction of cell viability, nuclear and mitochondrial apoptotic alteration, reactive oxygen species accumulation, and B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2)/Bax ratio. Albiflorin also enhanced phosphorylation of AKT and its downstream element glycogen synthase kinase-3β, and this effect was abrogated by the AKT inhibitor LY294002 [1]. in vivo: Mice were exposed to X-ray radiation (400 Roentgen), and both mice and rabbits were intraperitoneally injected with cyclophosphamide (100.0mg/kg) and cytarabine chloride (92.7mg/kg), respectively, for 3 days to induce myelosuppression. Albiflorin was subsequently administrated intravenously at low (15.0mg/kg for mice, 6.00mg/kg for rabbits), intermediate (30.0mg/kg for mice, 12.0mg/kg for rabbits) and high (60.0mg/kg for mice, 24.0 mg/kg for rabbits) doses, as well as orally (60.0mg/kg for mice, 24.0mg/kg for rabbits) for 7 days. Shenqi tablets were used as positive controls (oral administration of 936.0mg/kg for mice, 336.0mg/kg for rabbits). The administration of Albiflorin significantly ameliorated myelosuppression in all cases [2].

NATBX
Alcesefoliside
CAS: 124151-38-8

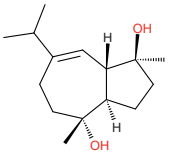
Vegetable origin

NATBY
6-Aldehydoisoophiopogonanone A
CAS: 116291-82-8

Vegetable origin

NATBZ
Alismoxide
CAS: 87701-68-6
$C_{15}H_{26}O_2$

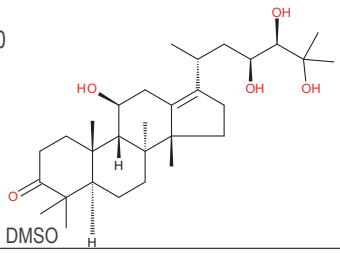
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (+)-Alismoxide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31 mg/mL

NATC0
Alisol A
CAS: 19885-10-0
$C_{30}H_{50}O_5$

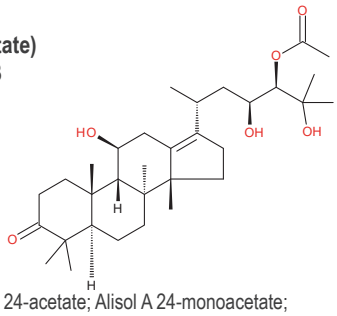
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

AND Enantiomer

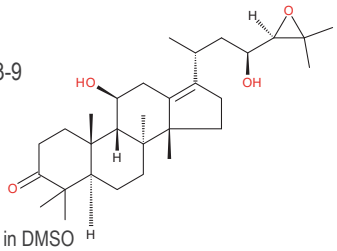
NATC1
Alisol A (24-acetate)
CAS: 18674-16-3
$C_{32}H_{52}O_6$



Synonyms: Alisol-A 24-acetate; Alisol A 24-monoacetate; Alisol A monoacetate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

AND Enantiomer

NATC2
Alisol B
CAS: 18649-93-9
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Alisol B is a potentially novel therapeutic compound for bone disorders by targeting the differentiation of osteoclasts as well as their functions. IC50 Value: Target: In vitro: The in vitro cultured human renal tubular epithelial HK-2 cells were intervened with 5ng/mL transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta), 0.1micromol C3a, and 0.1micromol C3a + 10micromol alisol B, respectively. Exogenous C3a could induce renal tubular EMT. Alisol B was capable of suppressing C3a induced EMT [1]. Alisol-B strongly inhibited RANKL-induced osteoclast formation when added during the early stage of cultures, suggesting that alisol-B acts on osteoclast precursors to inhibit RANKL/RANK signaling. Among the RANK signaling pathways, alisol-B inhibited the phosphorylation of JNK, which are upregulated in response to RANKL in bone marrow macrophages, alisol-B also inhibited RANKL-induced expression of NFATc1 and c-Fos, which are key transcription factors for osteoclastogenesis. In addition, alisol-B suppressed the pit-forming activity and disrupted the actin ring formation of mature osteoclasts [2]. Alisol B induced calcium mobilization from internal stores, leading to autophagy through the activation of the CaMKK-AMPK-mammalian target of rapamycin pathway. Moreover, the disruption of calcium homeostasis induces endoplasmic reticulum stress and unfolded protein responses in alisol B-treated cells, leading to apoptotic cell death. Finally, by computational virtual docking analysis and biochemical assays, it was showed that the molecular target of alisol B is the sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) ATPase [3]. In vivo.

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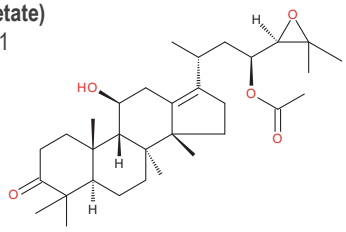
NATC3

AND Enantiomer

Alisol B (23-acetate)

CAS: 26575-95-1

$C_{32}H_{50}O_5$



Synonyms: 23-Acetylalismol B; 23-O-Acetylalisol B; Alisol B monoacetate

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Alisol B 23-acetate, a natural triterpenoid, produces protective effects against EE-induced cholestasis, due to FXR-mediated gene regulation. IC50 Value: Target: Anti-hepatotoxic natural product. In vitro: Alisol-B 23-acetate has an effect on FXR activation in a dose-dependent manner using luciferase reporter assay in HepG2 cells [3]. In vivo: In alisol B 23-acetate-treated mice, the changes in transporters and enzymes, as well as ameliorative liver histology were abrogated by FXR antagonist guggulsterone [1]. Alisol B 23-acetate treatment in a dose-dependent manner resulted in protection against hepatotoxicity induced by CCl4via FXR activation. Through FXR activation, alisol B 23-acetate promoted hepatocyte proliferation via an induction in hepatic levels of FoxM1b, Cyclin D1 and Cyclin B1. Alisol B 23-acetate also reduced hepatic bile acids through a decrease in hepatic uptake transporter Ntcp, bile acid synthetic enzymes Cyp7a1, Cyp8b1, and an increase in efflux transporter Bsep, Mrp2 expression. In addition, alisol B 23-acetate induced the expression of STAT3 phosphorylation, and STAT3 target genes Bcl-xl and SOCS3, resulting in decreased hepatocyte apoptosis [2].

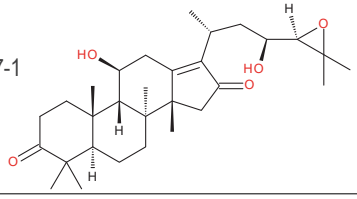
AND Enantiomer

NATC4

Alisol C

CAS: 30489-27-1

$C_{30}H_{46}O_5$



Vegetable origin

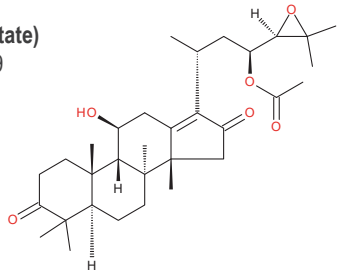
AND Enantiomer

NATC5

Alisol C (23-acetate)

CAS: 26575-93-9

$C_{32}H_{48}O_6$



Synonyms: 23-O-Acetylalisol C; Alisol C monoacetate

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Alisol C 23-acetate, a natural product extracted from Alisma orientale, can significantly and strongly inhibit DTH response after oral administration.

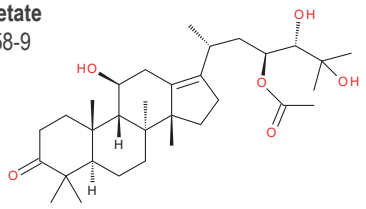
NATC6

AND Enantiomer

Alisol E 23-acetate

CAS: 155301-58-9

$C_{32}H_{52}O_6$



Vegetable origin

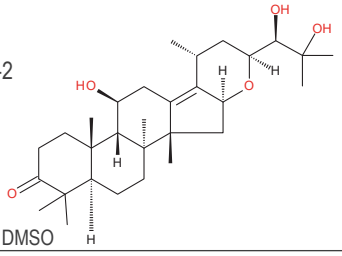
AND Enantiomer

NATC7

Alisol F

CAS: 155521-45-2

$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

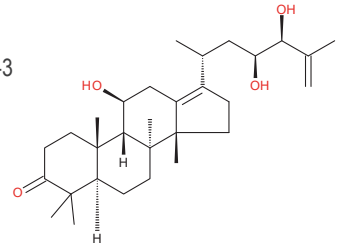
AND Enantiomer

NATC8

Alisol G

CAS: 155521-46-3

$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



Synonyms: Alisol-G; 25-Anhydroalisol A

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

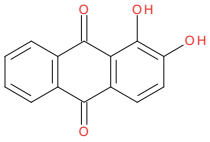
Alisol G is a natural product extracted from Rhizoma Alimatis.

NATC9

Alizarin

CAS: 72-48-0

$C_{14}H_8O_4$



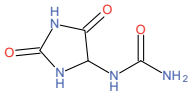
Vegetable origin

NATCB

Allantoin

CAS: 97-59-6

$C_4H_6N_4O_3$



Synonym: 5-Ureidohydantoin

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: 6mg/mL

Allantoin is a skin conditioning agent that promotes healthy skin, stimulates new and healthy tissue growth.

NATCC

Allicin

CAS: 539-86-6

Vegetable origin

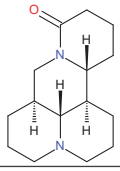
NATCD
Alliin
CAS: 556-27-4
$C_6H_{11}NO_3S$

Chemical Name: (2R)-2-amino-3-prop-2-enylsulfinylpropanoic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATCE
Allitol
CAS: 488-44-8

AND Enantiomer

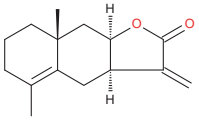
NATCF
Allmatrine
CAS: 641-39-4
$C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$



Vegetable origin

NATCG
Alloalantolactone
CAS: 64340-41-6
$C_{15}H_{20}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATCI
Allocryptopine
CAS: 24240-04-8
$C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$

Chemical Name: 5,7,8,15-Tetrahydro-3,4-dimethoxy-6-methyl-[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-e][2]benzazecin-14(6H)-one
Synonyms: Thalictrimine; Allo-cryptopine; Alpha-Allocryptopine
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATCJ
Alloimperatorin
CAS: 642-05-7

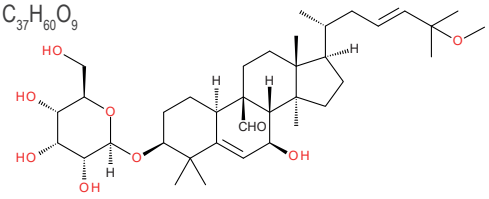
Vegetable origin

NATCK
3-O-β-Allopyranosyl-(1→4)-β-oleandropyranosyl-11-O-isobutyryl-12-O-acetyl-Tenacigenin B
CAS: 1260252-18-3

Vegetable origin

NATCL
(3beta,7beta,9beta,10alpha,23E)-19-3-(beta-D-allopyranosyloxy)-7-hydroxy-25-methoxy-Norlanosta-5,23-diene-9-carboxaldehyde
CAS: 1446446-11-2
$C_{37}H_{60}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATCM
D-Allose
CAS: 2595-97-3

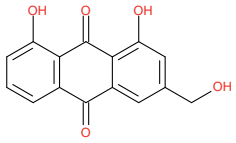
NATCN
4-Allylcatechol
CAS: 1126-61-0
$C_9H_{10}O_2$

Synonyms: 4-Allylpyrocatechol;Hydroxychavicol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
4-Allylcatechol (4-Allylpyrocatechol, Hydroxychavicol) is an intermediate to synthetic safrole.

NATCO
Alnustone
CAS: 33457-62-4
$C_{19}H_{18}O$

Chemical Name: (4E,6E)-1,7-Diphenyl-4,6-heptadien-3-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATCP
Aloe emodin
CAS: 481-72-1
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



Synonyms: Rhabarberone; 3-Hydroxymethylchrysazine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Aloe emodin is a hydroxyanthraquinone present in Aloe vera leaves, has a specific in vitro and in vivo antitumor activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: aloe-emodin treatment led to the dissociation of heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) and ER α and increased ER α ubiquitination. Protein fractionation results suggest that aloe-emodin tended to induce cytosolic ER α degradation [1]. Aloe-emodin, a natural compound found in aloe, inhibited both proliferation and anchorage-independent growth of PC3 cells. Protein content analysis suggested that activation of the downstream substrates of mTORC2, Akt and PKCα, was inhibited by aloe-emodin treatment. Pull-down assay and in vitro kinase assay results indicated that aloe-emodin could bind with mTORC2 in cells and inhibit its kinase activity [2]. Of three anthraquinone derivatives, aloe-emodin, with a lower cytotoxicity showed concentration-dependently reducing virus-induced cytopathic effect and inhibiting replication of influenza A in MDCK cells. Galectin-3 also inhibited influenza A virus replication. Proteomic analysis of treated cells indicated galectin-3 up-regulation as one anti-influenza A virus action by aloe-emodin. Since galectin-3 exhibited cytokine-like regulatory actions via JAK/STAT pathways, aloe-emodin also restored NS1-inhibited STAT1-mediated antiviral responses in transfected cells: e.g., STAT1 phosphorylation of interferon (IFN) stimulation response element (ISRE)-driven promoter, RNA-dependent protein kinase (PKR) and 2'5',-oligoadenylate synthetase (2'5',-OAS) expression [3]. AE downregulated mRNA expression and promoter/gelatinolytic activity of Matrix Metalloproteinase (MMP)-2/9, as well as the RhoB expression at gene and protein level. AE suppressed the nuclear translocation and DNA binding of NF-κB [4].In vivo: Aloe-emodin also exhibited tumor suppression effects in vivo in an athymic nude mouse model [2].

NATCQ
Aloe-emodin-8-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 33037-46-6

Vegetable origin

NATCR
Aloenin
CAS: 38412-46-3
$C_{19}H_{22}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATCS
Aloeresin D
CAS: 105317-67-7

Vegetable origin

NATCT
Aloin
CAS: 1415-73-2
$C_{21}H_{22}O_9$

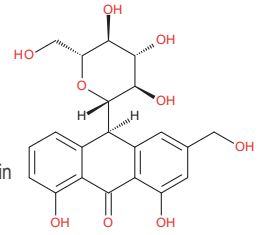
Synonyms: Aloin-A;Barbaloin-A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 27mg/mL
Aloin(Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A) is a natural antitumor anthraquinone glycoside with iron chelating and non-atherogenic activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Aloin significantly inhibited HUVECs proliferation, migration and tube formation in vitro. suppressed activation of VEGF receptor (VEGFR) 2 and STAT3 phosphorylation in endothelial cells. In addition, the constitutively activated STAT3 protein, and the expression of STAT3-regulated antiapoptotic (Bcl-xL), proliferative (c-Myc), and angiogenic (VEGF) proteins were also down-regulated in response to AL in human SW620 cancer cells [1]. Aloin exerted inhibition of cell proliferation, adhesion and invasion abilities of B16-F10 melanoma cells under non-cytotoxic concentrations. Furthermore, aloin induced melanoma cell differentiation through the enhancement of melanogenesis and transglutaminase activity [2]. In vivo: Aloin substantially reduced tumor volumes and weight in vivo mouse xenografts, without obviously toxicity [1]. Aloin (10, 30mg/kg bw) or vehicle was given by gavage to mice after each alcohol administration. Alcohol elevated the serum transaminases alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, total cholesterol and triglyceride levels which were significantly attenuated by the co-administration of aloin ($p < 0.05$) [3].

NATCU
Aloin (mixture of A&B)
CAS: 8015-61-0

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATCV
Aloin B
CAS: 28371-16-6
$C_{21}H_{22}O_9$



Synonyms: Aloin-B; Isobarbaloin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10 mM in DMSO
Aloin B is one isomer of Aloin; Aloin is a physiologically active anthraquinone present in aloe.

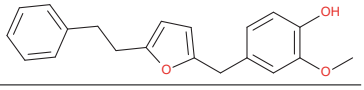
NATCW
Aloperine
CAS: 56293-29-9

Vegetable origin

NATCX
Alpinetin
CAS: 36052-37-6
$C_{16}H_{14}O_4$

Synonym: 7-Hydroxy-5-methoxyflavanone
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: AMOMUM SUBULATUM
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATCY
Alpinoid D
CAS: 1041740-13-9
$C_{20}H_{20}O_3$



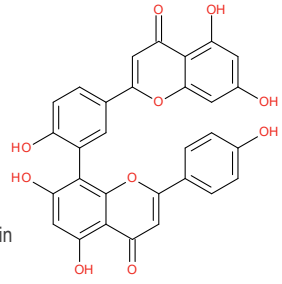
Vegetable origin

NATCZ
D-Altrose
CAS: 1990-29-0

NATD0
Amarogentin
CAS: 21018-84-8

Vegetable origin

NATD1
Amentoflavone
CAS: 1617-53-4
$C_{30}H_{18}O_{10}$

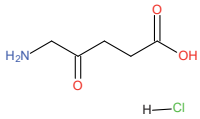


Synonym: Didemethyl-ginkgetin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL
Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In irradiated v79 cells, Pretreatment with amentoflavone 24 hours prior to 8 Gy 60Co γ-ray irradiation significantly inhibited apoptosis, promoted the G2 phase, decreased the concentration of ROS and mitochondrial mass [2]. Amentoflavone dose-dependently inhibited the viability of SW480 cells, and a high concentration of amentoflavone (150μmol/L) obviously induced apoptosis of the cells [3]. In vivo: In epilepsy models, amentoflavone effectively prevented pilocarpine-induced epilepsy in a mouse kindling model, suppressed nuclear factor-κB activation and expression, inhibited excessive discharge of hippocampal neurons resulting in a reduction in epileptic seizures, shortened attack time, and diminished loss and apoptosis of hippocampal neurons [1].

NATD2
γ-aminobutyric acid
CAS: 56-12-2
$C_4H_9NO_2$

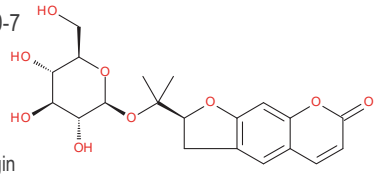
Synonym: 4-Aminobutyric acid
Vegetable origin

NATD3
5-Aminolevulinic acid (hydrochloride)
CAS: 5451-09-2
$C_5H_{10}ClNO_3$



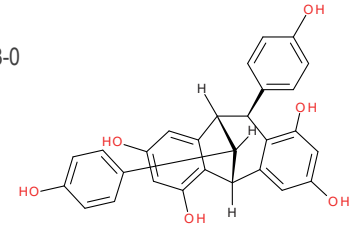
Synonyms: ALA; 5-ALA
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 150mg/mL
5-Aminolevulinic acid HCl is an intermediate in heme biosynthesis in the body and the universal precursor of tetrapyrroles.
Target: Others 5-Aminolevulinic acid is a non-fluorescent prodrug that leads to intracellular accumulation of fluorescent porphyrins in malignant gliomas-a finding that is under investigation for intraoperative identification and resection of these tumours. Median follow-up was 35.4 months (95% CI 1.0-56.7). Contrast-enhancing tumour was resected completely in 90 (65%) of 139 patients assigned 5-aminolevulinic acid compared with 47 (36%) of 131 assigned white light (difference between groups 29% [95% CI 17-40], p<0.0001). Patients allocated 5-aminolevulinic acid had higher 6-month progression free survival than did those allocated white light (41.0% [32.8-49.2] vs 21.1% [14.0-28.2]; difference between groups 19.9% [9.1-30.7], p=0.0003, Z test) [1]. 5-ALA alone proved to be insufficient in attaining gross total resection without the danger of incurring postoperative neurological deterioration. Furthermore, in the case of functional grade III gliomas, iMRI in combination with functional neuronavigation was significantly superior to the 5-ALA resection technique [2].

NATD4
AND Enantiomer
Ammijin
CAS: 495-30-7
$C_{20}H_{24}O_9$



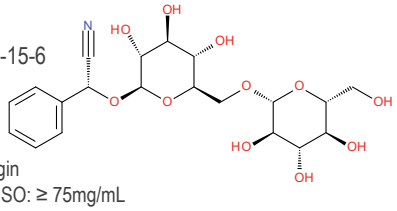
Vegetable origin

NATD5
AND Enantiomer
Ampelopsin F
CAS: 151487-08-0
$C_{28}H_{22}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATD6
AND Enantiomer
Amygdalin
CAS: 29883-15-6
$C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$

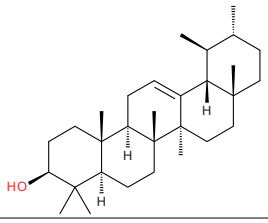


Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 75mg/mL
Amygdalin is a plant glucoside isolated from the stones of rosaceous fruits, such as apricots, peaches, almond, cherries, and plums.

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATD8
alpha-Amyrin
CAS: 638-95-9
$C_{30}H_{50}O$

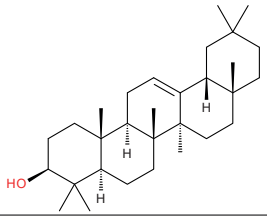
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATD7
beta-Amyrin
CAS: 559-70-6
$C_{30}H_{50}O$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATD9
Anacardic Acid
CAS: 16611-84-0
$C_{22}H_{36}O_3$

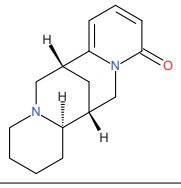
Chemical Name: 2-hydroxy-6-pentadecylbenzoic acid
Synonyms: Cyclogallipharic acid; 22:0-Anacardic acid
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: cashew nut
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATDA
Anacardoside
CAS: 164991-86-0
$C_{19}H_{28}O_{12}$

Synonym: Orcinol gentiobioside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Semecarpus anacardium
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATDB
Anagyrine
CAS: 486-89-5
$C_{15}H_{20}N_2O$

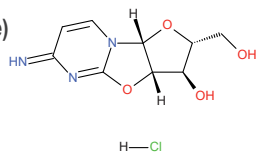
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATDC
Ancitabine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 10212-25-6
$C_9H_{12}ClN_3O_4$

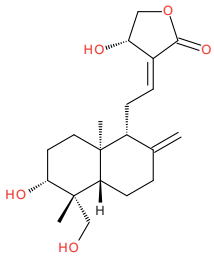
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Cyclocytidine hydrochloride;Cyclo-hydrochloride; Cyclo-C
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM; DMSO: < 11.4mg/mL
Ancitabine (hydrochloride) is an important antileukemia drugs.

NATDD
Andrographolide
CAS: 5508-58-7
$C_{20}H_{30}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Andrographis
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Andrographolide(Andrographis) is an irreversible antagonist of NF-κB and prevents in vitro T cell activation; displays antiviral, antiinflammatory, antiapoptotic, and antihyperglycemic properties. IC50 value: Target: NF-kB antagonist in vitro: Treating TNF-α-stimulated VSMCs with andrographolide suppressed the expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase in a concentration-dependent manner. A reduction in TNF-α-induced c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK), Akt, and p65 phosphorylation was observed in andrographolide-treated VSMCs. However, andrographolide affected neither IκBα degradation nor p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase or extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 phosphorylation under these conditions [1]. Andrographolide caused a dose-dependent increase in Cleaved-Caspase3/Bax protein expression and a decrease in Bcl-2/NF-κb expression. Apoptosis in andrographolide-treated ECA-109 increased significantly compared with the apoptosis in the simple drug and radiation combined with drug groups ($P < 0.001$; $P < 0.05$) [3]. In vivo: In a hepatoprotection study, rats were intragastrically dosed with 30 or 50mg/kg andrographolide for 5 consecutive days. The results showed that andrographolide up-regulated glutamate cysteine ligase (GCL) catalytic and modifier subunits, superoxide dismutase (SOD)-1, heme oxygenase (HO)-1, and glutathione (GSH) S-transferase (GST) Ya/Yb protein and mRNA expression in the liver, heart, and kidneys [2].

NATDE
Andropanolide
CAS: 869807-57-8

Vegetable origin

NATDF
Androsin
CAS: 531-28-2
$C_{15}H_{20}O_8$

Chemical Name: 1-[3-methoxy-4-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxyphenyl]ethanone
Synonym: glucoacetovanillone
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATDG
Anemarsaponin E
CAS: 136565-73-6

Vegetable origin

NATDH
cis-Anethol
CAS: 104-46-1

Vegetable origin

NATDI
trans-Anethole
CAS: 4180-23-8

Vegetable origin

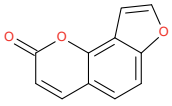
NATDJ
Angelic acid
CAS: 565-63-9

Vegetable origin

NATDK
Angelic Anhydride
CAS: 94487-74-8

Vegetable origin

NATDL
Angelicin
CAS: 523-50-2
$C_{11}H_6O_3$



Synonym: Isopsoralen
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Angelicin, a furocoumarin naturally occurring tricyclic aromatic compound, structurally related to psoralens, is reported to have anti-cancer, antiviral, anti-inflammatory activity. IC50 value: 49.56μM (cellular cytotoxicity); 5.39μg/ml (28.95μM) (against MHV-68) Target: In vitro: In human SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells, angelicin increased cellular cytotoxicity in a dose- and time-dependent manner with IC50 of 49.56μM at 48h of incubation. Angelicin dose-dependently downregulated the expression of anti-apoptotic proteins including Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, and Mcl-1; Angelicin-induced apoptosis is mediated primarily through the intrinsic caspase-mediated pathway[1]. Angelicin efficiently inhibited 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA)-induced lytic replication of human gammaherpesviruses in both EBV- and KSHV-infected cells [2]. Angelicin was potentially advantageous to prevent inflammatory diseases by inhibiting NF-κB and MAPK pathways [3]. In vivo.

NATDM
Angeloylgomisin H
CAS: 66056-22-2

Vegetable origin

NATDN
Angeloylgomisin O
CAS: 83864-69-1

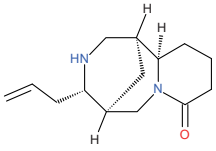
Vegetable origin

NATDO
Angoroside C
CAS: 115909-22-3
$C_{36}H_{48}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Scrophularia ningpoensis Hemsl.
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

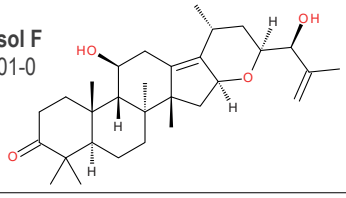
NATDP
Angustifoline
CAS: 550-43-6
$C_{14}H_{22}N_2O$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

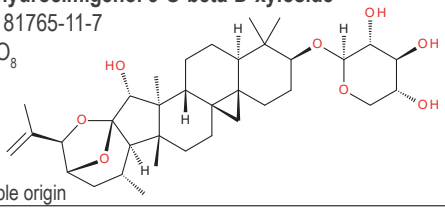
NATDQ
25-Anhydroalisol F
CAS: 1114895-01-0
$C_{30}H_{46}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATDR
25-Anhydrocimigenol 3-O-beta-D-xyloside
CAS: 181765-11-7
$C_{35}H_{54}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATDS
Anhydroicaritin
CAS: 38226-86-7

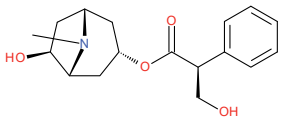
Vegetable origin

NATDT
p-Anisaldehyde
CAS: 123-11-5

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATDU
Anisodamin
CAS: 55869-99-3
$C_{17}H_{23}NO_4$



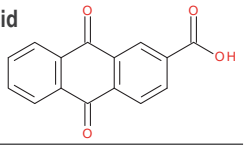
Synonym: 6-Hydroxyhyoscyamine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Anisodamine is an anticholinergic and α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist used in the treatment of acute circulatory shock, is also a naturally occurring tropane alkaloid found in some plants of the Solanaceae family.

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATDV
Anthraquinone
CAS: 84-65-1
$C_{14}H_8O_2$

Chemical Name: anthracene-9,10-dione
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

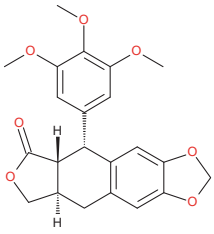
NATDW
2-Anthraquinonecarboxylic acid
CAS: 117-78-2
$C_{15}H_8O_4$



Vegetable origin

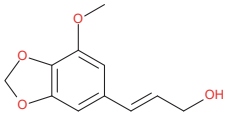
AND Enantiomer

NATDX
Anthricin
CAS: 19186-35-7
$C_{22}H_{22}O_7$



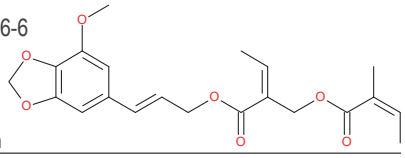
Synonym: Deoxypodophyllotoxin
Vegetable origin

NATDY
Anthriscinol
CAS: 69618-94-6
$C_{11}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

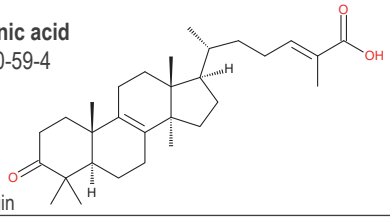
NATDZ
Anthriscusin
CAS: 67008-16-6
$C_{21}H_{24}O_7$



Vegetable origin

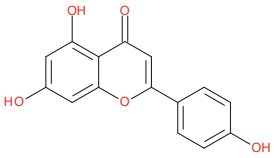
AND Enantiomer

NATE0
Anwuweizonic acid
CAS: 117020-59-4
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NATE1
Apigenin
CAS: 520-36-5
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



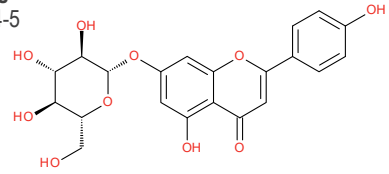
Synonyms: 4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone;Apigenine;Apigenol;C.I. Natural Yellow 1
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
Apigenin is a non-toxic and non-mutagenic flavone that exists abundantly in numerous herbs and Vegetables. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Apigenin reduced viability and migratory properties, increased apoptosis, and suppressed mitochondrial membrane potential in both the JAR and JEG3 cells. In addition, apigenin predominantly decreased phosphorylation of AKT, P70RSK and S6 whereas the phosphorylation of ERK1/2 and P90RSK was increased by apigenin treatment of JAR and JEG3 cells in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, treatment of JAR and JEG3 cells with both apigenin and pharmacological inhibitors of PI3K/AKT (LY294002) and ERK1/2 (U0126) revealed synergistic anti-proliferative effects [1]. In vivo: Using NF-κB luciferase transgenic mice, we found that apigenin effectively modulated NF-κB activity in the lungs, suggesting the ability of dietary compounds to exert immune-regulatory activity in an organ-specific manner [2]. In rabbit articular chondrocytes, apigenin inhibited the gene expression of MMP-3, MMP-1, MMP-13, ADAMTS-4, and ADAMTS-5. Furthermore, apigenin inhibited production of MMP-3 protein in vivo [3].

NATE2
Apigenin 6-C-α-L-arabinopyranosyl-8-C-β-D-xylopyranoside
CAS: 677021-30-6

Vegetable origin

NATE3
Apigenin 7-glucoside
CAS: 578-74-5
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside; Apigetrin; Cosmosiin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
Apigenin-7-glucoside exhibits significant anti-proliferative and antioxidant activity, scavengers of ROS. In vitro: exhibits significant anti-proliferative activity against B16F10 melanoma cells after 24 and 48h of incubation. Apigenin-7-glucoside provoks an increase of subG0/G1, S and G2/M phase cell proportion with a significant decrease of cell proportion in G0/G1 phases. Apigenin-7-glucoside enhances melanogenesis synthesis and tyrosinase activity of B16F10 melanoma cells. [1] Api7G specifically induced the differentiation of CD34+ cells towards the erythroid lineage and inhibited the myeloid differentiation. [2] APIG had strong antioxidant activity against reactive oxygen species (ROS) in vitro in a concentration-dependent manner.

NATE5
Apigenin-7-O-glucuronide
CAS: 29741-09-1

Vegetable origin

NATE4
Apigenin-7-O -(2G-rhamnosyl)gentiobioside
CAS: 174284-20-9

Vegetable origin

NATE6
Apiin
CAS: 26544-34-3
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

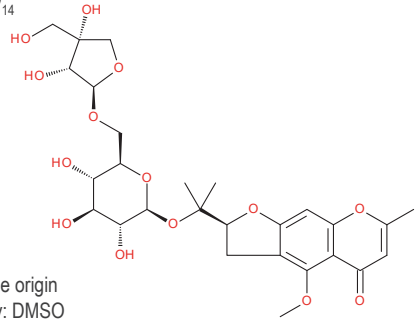
NATE7
6'-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-Sweroside
CAS: 266678-59-5

Vegetable origin

NATE8
Apiopaeonoside
CAS: 100291-86-9

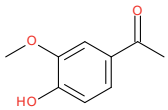
Vegetable origin

NATE9
6"-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside
CAS: 139446-82-5
AND Enantiomer
$C_{27}H_{36}O_{14}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
6"-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside is one of the components of the traditional Chinese medicine **Kang-Jing**.

NATEA
Apocynin
CAS: 498-02-2
$C_9H_{10}O_3$

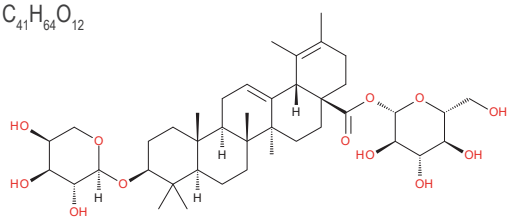


Synonym: Acetovanillone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Apocynin is a selective NADPH-oxidase inhibitor with IC50 of 10μM. apocynin is an intracellular inhibitor of the assembly of NADPH oxidase in neutrophils and eosinophils and that apocynin requires conversion by peroxidases to exert its inhibitory effec [1] Apocynin can decrease the production of superoxide (O(2)(-)) from activated neutrophils and macrophages. Apocynin, after metabolic conversion, inhibits the assembly of NADPH-oxidase that is responsible for reactive oxygen species (ROS) production. [2] NADPH-oxidase is an enzyme responsible for reactive oxygen species production (ROS) and inhibition of this enzyme represents an attractive therapeutic target for the treatment of many diseases. [3]

NATEB
Arabinocytosine
CAS: 147-94-4

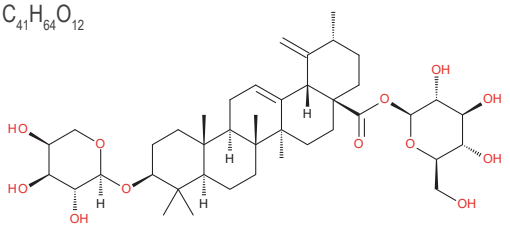
Vegetable origin

NATED
3beta-[(alpha-L-Arabinopyranosyl)oxy]ursa-12,19(20)-dien-28-oic acid beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester
CAS: 686776-47-6
AND Enantiomer
$C_{41}H_{64}O_{12}$



Vegetable origin

NATEC
(3beta)-3-(alpha-L-arabinopyranosyloxy)-Ursa-12,19(29)-dien-28-oic acid, beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester
CAS: 356785-72-3
AND Enantiomer
$C_{41}H_{64}O_{12}$



Vegetable origin

NATEE
D-arabinose
CAS: 10323-20-3
$C_5H_{10}O_5$

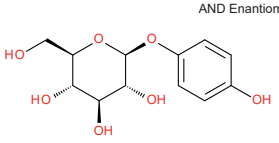
Vegetable origin

NATEF
Arachidic Acid
CAS: 506-30-9

NATEG
Araloside A
CAS: 7518-22-1
$C_{47}H_{74}O_{18}$

Synonyms: Chikusetsusaponin IV,Oleanane
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: ARALIA DECAISNEANA HANCE
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATEH
Arbutin
CAS: 497-76-7
$C_{12}H_{16}O_7$

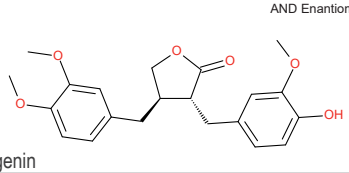


Synonyms: p-Arbutin; β-Arbutin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 2.9mg/mL
Arbutin(β-Arbutin) is a glycoside; a glycosylated hydroquinone extracted from the bearberry plant in the genus Arctostaphylos; inhibits tyrosinase and thus prevents the formation of melanin. IC50 value: Target: tyrosinase

NATEI
alpha-Arbutin
CAS: 84380-01-8
$C_{12}H_{16}O_7$

Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: (2R,3S,4S,5R,6R)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)oxane-3,4,5-triol
Synonyms: 4-Hydroxyphenyl a-D-glucopyranoside; CHEBI:29710; 4-Hydroxyphenyl-alpha-D-glucopyranoside
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATEJ
Arctigenin
CAS: 7770-78-7
$C_{21}H_{24}O_6$

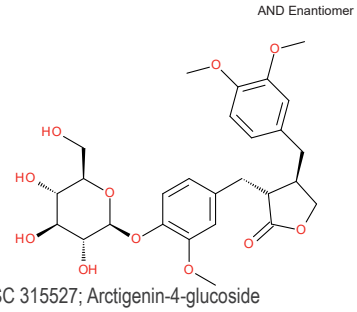


Synonym: (-)-Arctigenin

NATEK
Arctigenin 4'-O-β-gentiobioside
CAS: 41682-24-0

Vegetable origin

NATEL
Arctiin
CAS: 20362-31-6
$C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$



Synonyms: Arctii; NSC 315527; Arctigenin-4-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 5.4mg/mL
Arctiin(NSC 315527), a plant lignan that can be extracted from the Arctium lappa (burdock) seeds, is a possible environmental endocrine disruptor compounds and have been shown to influence sex hormone metabolism as well as protein synthesis, steroid biosynthesis. IC50 Value: Target: Others in vitro: Treatment of PC-3 cells with arctiin decreased the cell number in a concentration- and time-dependent manner in serum-containing condition. Arctiin preferentially induced cell detachment, but did not have anti-proliferation or cytotoxic effects in PC-3 cells. The arctiin-induced effect was inhibited by cycloheximide, indicating that protein synthesis was required [1]. Although arctiin, the active component of AL that has been described in the literature, was not able to reduce degranulation in RBL-2H3 cells, a single high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) fraction from the AL extract inhibited beta-hexosaminidase release (IC(50) = 22.2microg/ml) [2]. The growth inhibition caused by arctiin is associated with the down-regulation of cyclin D1 protein expression. Furthermore, thearctiin-induced suppression of cyclin D1 protein expression occurs in various types of human tumor cells, including osteosarcoma, lung, colorectal, cervical and breast cancer, melanoma, transformed renal cells and prostate cancer. Depletion of the cyclin D1 protein using small interfering RNA-rendered human breast cancer MCF-7 cells insensitive to the growth inhibitory effects of arctiin, implicates cyclin D1 as an important target of arctiin [6]. in vivo: Histopathological evaluation of prostate revealed that all the rats in any group developed adenocarcinoma in dorsolateral lobe of prostate, except two rats in 0.1% arctiin treated and one rat in 0.002% arctiin treated groups without prostate adenocarcinoma development [3]. After oral administration of arctiin (30, 60, 120mg/kgd) for three weeks, the levels of serum creatinine (Scr) and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and 24-h urine protein content markedly decreased, while endogenous creatinine clearance rate (ECcr) significantly increased [4]. STZ-induced diabetic rats were treated witharctiin at the dosage of 60 or 40mg/kg/day via intraperitoneal injection for 8 weeks. Blood glucose and 24-h urinary albumin content were measured, and kidney histopathological changes were monitored [5].

NATEM
Ardisiacrispin A
CAS: 23643-61-0

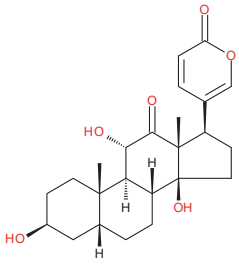
Vegetable origin

NATEN
Arecoline hydrobromide
CAS: 300-08-3
$C_8H_{13}NO_2.HBr$

Chemical Name: methyl 1-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-5-carboxylate hydrobromide
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

AND Enantiomer

NATEO
Arenobufagin
CAS: 464-74-4
$C_{24}H_{32}O_6$



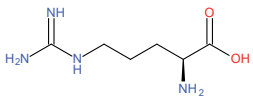
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Arenobufagin is a natural bufadienolide from toad venom; has potent antineoplastic activity against HCC HepG2 cells as well as corresponding multidrug-resistant HepG2/ADM cells. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: arenobufagin induced mitochondria-mediated apoptosis in HCC cells, with decreasing mitochondrial potential, as well as increasing Bax/Bcl-2 expression ratio, Bax translocation from cytosol to mitochondria. Arenobufagin also induced autophagy in HepG2/ADM cells. Autophagy-specific inhibitors (3-methyladenine, chloroquine and bafilomycin A1) or Beclin1 and Atg 5 small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) enhanced arenobufagin-induced apoptosis, indicating that arenobufagin-mediated autophagy may protect HepG2/ADM cells from undergoing apoptotic cell death [1]. Arenobufagin inhibited vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-induced viability, migration, invasion and tube formation in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) in vitro [2]. Arenobufagin blocked the Na^+/K^+ pump current in a dose-dependent manner with a half-maximal concentration of 0.29 microM and a Hill coefficient of 1.1 [3]. In vivo: arenobufagin inhibited the growth of HepG2/ADM xenograft tumors, which were associated with poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase cleavage, light chain 3-II activation and mTOR inhibition [1]. Arenobufagin also suppressed sprouting formation from VEGF-treated aortic rings in an ex vivo model [2].

NATEP
Arenobufagin 3-hemisuberate
CAS: 30219-16-0

Vegetable origin

NATEQ
L-Arginine
CAS: 74-79-3
$C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$

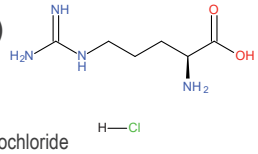
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (S)-(+)-Arginine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in H_2O
L-Arginine is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis. Target: Others L-Arginine is an α-amino acid. It was first isolated in 1886. The L-form is one of the 20 most common natural amino acids. At the level of molecular genetics, in the structure of the messenger ribonucleic acid mRNA, CGU, CGC, CGA, CGG, AGA, and AGG, are the triplets of nucleotide bases or codons that code for arginine during protein synthesis. In mammals, arginine is classified as a semiessential or conditionally essential amino acid, depending on the developmental stage and health status of the individual. L-Arginine is associated with a decrease in cardiac index while stroke index is maintained in patients with severe sepsis. Resolution of shock at 72hours is achieved by 40% and 24% of the patients in the L-Arginine and placebo cohorts, respectively. L-Arginine (450mg/kg during a 15-minute period) amplifies and sustains the hyperemia (38%) and increases absolute brain blood flow after eNOS upregulation by chronic simvastatin treatment (2mg/kg subcutaneously, daily for 14 days) in SV-129 mice.

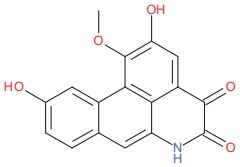
AND Enantiomer

NATER
L-Arginine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 1119-34-2
$C_6H_{15}ClN_4O_2$



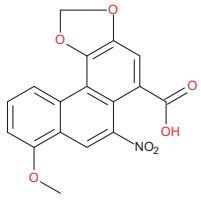
Synonym: (S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 100mg/mL

NATES
Aristoliukine B
CAS: 217310-32-2
$C_{17}H_{11}NO_5$



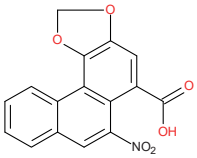
Vegetable origin

NATET
Aristolochic acid A
CAS: 313-67-7
$C_{17}H_{11}NO_7$



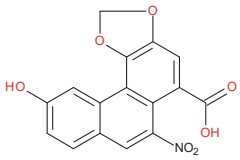
Synonym: Aristolochic acid I
Vegetable origin

NATEU
Aristolochic acid B
CAS: 475-80-9
$C_{16}H_9NO_6$



Vegetable origin

NATEV
Aristolochic acid C
CAS: 4849-90-5
$C_{16}H_9NO_7$



Vegetable origin

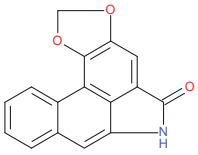
NATEW
Aristolochic acid D
CAS: 17413-38-6

Vegetable origin

NATEX
Aristololactam
CAS: 13395-02-3
$C_{17}H_{11}NO_4$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATEY
Aristololactam II
CAS: 55610-00-9
$C_{16}H_9NO_3$



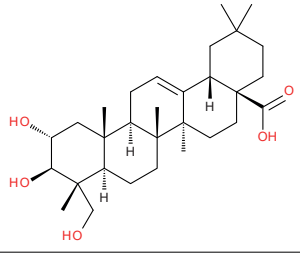
Synonym: Cepharanone A
Vegetable origin

NATEZ
Aristolone
CAS: 25274-27-5
$C_{15}H_{22}O$

Chemical Name: (1aR,7R,7aR,7bS)-1,1,7,7a-tetramethyl-1a,4,5,6,7,7b-hexahydrocyclopropa[a]naphthalen-2-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATF0
Arjunolic acid
CAS: 465-00-9
$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$

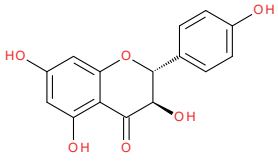
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

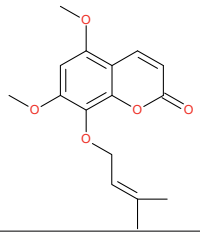
NATF1
Aromadendrin
CAS: 480-20-6
$C_{15}H_{12}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATF2
Artanin
CAS: 96917-26-9
$C_{16}H_{18}O_5$



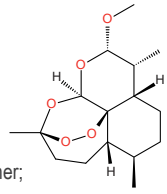
Vegetable origin

NATF3
Arteannuin B
CAS: 50906-56-4

Vegetable origin

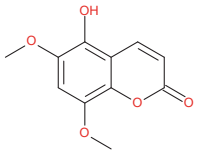
AND Enantiomer

NATF4
Artemether
CAS: 71963-77-4
$C_{16}H_{26}O_5$



Synonyms: Dihydroqinghaosu methyl ether; Dihydroartemisinin methyl ether; SM224
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Artemether is an antimalarial for the treatment of resistant strains of falciparum malaria. Target: Antiparasitic. Artemether is an antimalarial agent used to treat acute uncomplicated malaria. It is administered in combination with lumefantrine for improved efficacy. Artemether exhibits the highest activity against juvenile stages of the parasites, while adult worms are significantly less susceptible. There was no indication of neurotoxicity following repeated high doses of artemether given fortnightly for up to 5 months. Artemether-integrated with other control strategies-has considerable potential for reducing the current burden of schistosomiasis in different epidemiological settings [1]. There were remarkably inhibitory effects of Artemether on brain glioma growth and angiogenesis in SD rats and the mechanism that Artemether inhibited brain glioma growth might be penetrating the blood-brain barrier and inhibiting angiogenesis [2].

NATF5
Arteminin
CAS: 466639-11-2
$C_{11}H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATF6
Artemisic acid
CAS: 80286-58-4

Vegetable origin

NATF7
Artemisinin
CAS: 63968-64-9

Vegetable origin

NATF8
Artemitin
CAS: 479-90-3

Vegetable origin

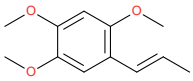
NATF9
Artesunate
CAS: 88495-63-0
$C_{19}H_{28}O_8$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10 mM in DMSO
Artesunate is an inhibitor of both **STAT-3** and **exported protein 1** (**EXP1**).

NATFA
(-)-Asarinin
CAS: 133-04-0
$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$

Chemical Name: 5-[(1S,3AS,4R,6AS)-4-(1,3-BENZODIOXOL-5-YL)-1,3,3A,4,6,6A-HEXAHYDROFURO[3,4-C]FURAN-1-YL]-1,3-BENZODIOXOLE
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATFB
alpha-Asarone
CAS: 2883-98-9
$C_{12}H_{16}O_3$



Synonyms: α-Asarone; trans-Asarone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Alpha-Asarone is one of the main psychoactive compounds, and possesses an antidepressant-like activity in mice. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The results indicated that α-asarone significantly attenuated the LPS-stimulated increase in neuroinflammatory responses and suppressed pro-inflammatory cytokine production in BV-2 cells. Mechanistic study revealed that α-asarone inhibited the LPS-stimulated activation via regulation of nuclear factor kappa-B by blocking degradation of inhibitor kappa B-alpha signaling in BV-2 microglial cells. [2] In vivo: The present results reveal that the acute treatment of α-asarone elicited biphasic responses on immobility such that the duration of the immobility time is significantly reduced at lower doses (15 and 20 mg/kg, i.p.) but increased at higher doses (50 and 100 mg/kg, i.p.) in the TST. Besides, α-asarone at higher doses (50 and 100 mg/kg, i.p.) significantly decreased the spontaneous locomotor activity.[1]

NATFC
Beta-Asarone
CAS: 5273-86-9
$C_{12}H_{16}O_3$

Chemical Name: 1,2,4-trimethoxy-5-[(Z)-prop-1-enyl]benzene
Vegetable origin
Part Used: Asarum sieboldii Miq
Specifications: 75%; 98%

NATFD
Asarylaldehyde
CAS: 4460-86-0

Vegetable origin

NATFE
L(+)-Ascorbic acid
CAS: 50-81-7

Vegetable origin

NATFF
Asiatic Acid
CAS: 464-92-6
$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: naturally extracted from Centella asiatica(L.)
Specifications: 90%; 98% min by HPLC

NATFG
Asiaticoside
CAS: 16830-15-2
$C_{48}H_{78}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Centella asiatica (L.) Urb
Part Used: Whole Herb
Specifications: 40%; 60%; 90% and 98% min
Biological Activity: Anti-inflammatory; Dermis reconstruction; Epidermal reconstruction; Anti-aging

NATFH
Asiaticoside B
CAS: 125265-68-1

Vegetable origin

NATFI
Aspartic acid (calcium)
CAS: 21059-46-1
$C_4H_5CaNO_4$

Synonym: Calcium L-aspartate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 100mg/mL
Aspartic acid calcium (Calcium L-aspartate) is a chelate where calcium is attached to an amino acid naming L-Aspartic acid. L-Aspartic acid is an amino acid and serves as a building block for proteins in the body.

NATFK
Asperosaponin IV
CAS: 126778-93-6

Vegetable origin

NATFJ
Asperosaponin VI
CAS: 39524-08-8
$C_{47}H_{76}O_{18}$

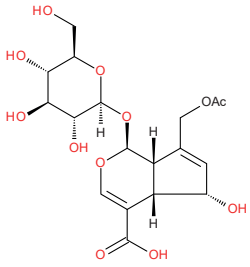
Synonyms: Akebia saponin D
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Dipsacus asper (Xuduan)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATFL
Asperuloside
CAS: 14259-45-1

Synonym: Rubichloric acid
Vegetable origin

NATFM
Asperulosidic acid
CAS: 25368-11-0
$C_{18}H_{24}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATFN
Astaxanthin
CAS: 472-61-7

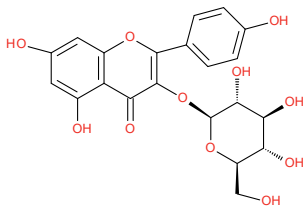
Vegetable origin

NATFO
Astilbin
CAS: 29838-67-3
$C_{21}H_{22}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATFP
Astragalin
CAS: 480-10-4
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Astragaline; 3-Glucosylkaempferol; Kaempferol 3-β-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Astragalin (kaempferol-3-O-glucoside) is a flavonoid with anti-inflammatory activity and newly found in persimmon leaves and green tea seeds. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Astragalin nontoxic at ≤ 20 μM suppressed cellular induction of Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) and ROS production enhanced by LPS. Both LPS and H_2O_2 induced epithelial eotaxin-1 expression, which was blocked by astragalin. LPS activated and induced PLCγ1, PKCβ2, and NADPH oxidase subunits of p22phox and p47phox in epithelial cells and such activation and induction were demoted by astragalin or TLR4 inhibition antagonizing eotaxin-1 induction. H_2O_2-upregulated phosphorylation of JNK and p38 MAPK was dampened by adding astragalin to epithelial cells, while this compound enhanced epithelial activation of Akt and ERK. H_2O_2 and LPS promoted epithelial apoptosis concomitant with nuclear condensation or caspase-3 activation, which was blunted by astragalin [1]. Astragalin suppressed the expression of tumor necrosis factor α, interleukin 6, and nitric oxide in a dose-dependent manner in mMECs [2]. Astragalin attenuated the infiltration of inflammatory cells, the activity of myeloperoxidase (MPO) and the expression of tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and interleukin-1β (IL-1β) in a dose-dependent manner. Additionally, Western blotting results showed that astragalin efficiently blunt decreased nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-κB) activation by inhibiting the degradation and phosphorylation of IκBα and the nuclear translocation of p65 [3]. Astragalin significantly reduced LPS-induced expression of iNOS, COX-2 and cytokines/chemokines, and production of NO in J774A.1 mouse macrophages. Astragalin inhibited LPSinduced activation of NF-κB as indicated by inhibition of degradation of IκBα, nuclear translocation of NF-κB, and NF-κB dependent gene reporter assay [4]. In vivo: Mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (dose range: 5-40mg/kg). pretreatment with astragalin can improve survival during lethal endotoxemia and attenuate inflammatory responses in a murine model of lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury [4].

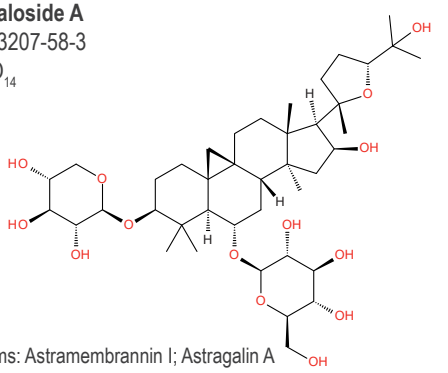
NATFQ

AND Enantiomer

Astragaloside A

CAS: 83207-58-3

$C_{41}H_{68}O_{14}$



Synonyms: Astramembrannin I; Astragalin A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Astragaloside A is one of the major active constituents of Astragalus membranaceus in Traditional Chinese Medicine; has been widely used to treat ischemic diseases. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: AS-IV treatment promotes umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) proliferation, migration, and tube formation. AS-IV treatment also activates JAK2/STAT3 and ERK1/2 signaling pathways, and up-regulates endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) expression and nitric oxide (NO) production [1]. Administration of astragaloside IV (16, 32, and 64μM) 1 h prior to lipopolysaccharide stimulation dose-dependently attenuated cardiac hypertrophy induced by lipopolysaccharide. Further studies demonstrated that astragaloside IV inhibited the increment of the resting intracellular free Ca^{2+}, and its effect was similar to verapamil [2]. ASI could inhibit cells apoptosis induced by high glucose (25mmol/L) in dose-dependent and time-dependent manners. ASI also inhibited high glucose-induced expression of TGF-β1 and activation of p38 MAPK pathway at the protein level. Furthermore, ASI increased HGF production in human tubular epithelial cells [3]. In vivo: the growth of tumor was suppressed by AS-IV treatment in vivo. AS-IV also could down-regulate regulatory T cells (Tregs) and up-regulate cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) in vivo and in vitro[4]. As an in vivo model, mice subjected to unilateral ureteral obstruction (UUO) were administered AS-IV (20mg/kg) by intraperitoneal injection for 7 days. AS-IV significantly alleviated renal mass loss and reduced the expression of α-smooth muscle actin, fibronectin, and collagen IV both in vitro and in vivo [5].

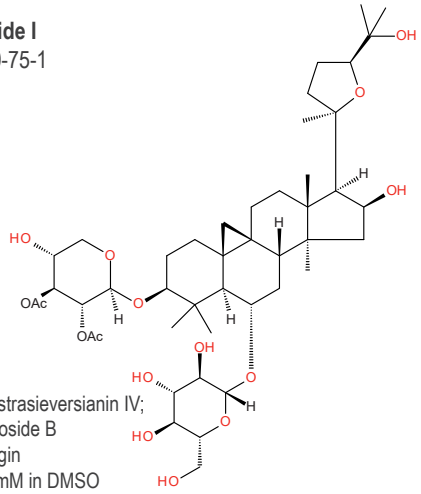
AND Enantiomer

NATFR

Astragaloside I

CAS: 84680-75-1

$C_{45}H_{72}O_{16}$



Synonyms: Astrasieversianin IV; Cyclosieversioside B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Astragaloside I is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.

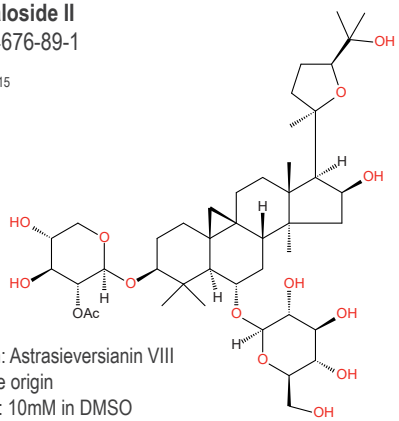
NATFS

AND Enantiomer

Astragaloside II

CAS: 84676-89-1

$C_{43}H_{70}O_{15}$



Synonym: Astrasieversianin VIII
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Astragaloside II is a natural isolated from Astragalus. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: The developed and validated method has been successfully applied to the quantification and pharmacokinetic study of AST II in rats after intravenous and oral administration of AST II. The oral absolute bioavailability (F) of AST II was calculated to be 0.79 ± 0.16% with an elimination half-life (t1/2) value of 1.92 ± 0.30 h, suggesting its poor absorption and/or strong metabolism in vivo [1].

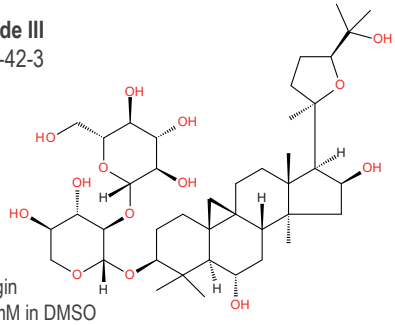
AND Enantiomer

NATFT

Astragaloside III

CAS: 84687-42-3

$C_{41}H_{68}O_{14}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Astragaloside III is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.

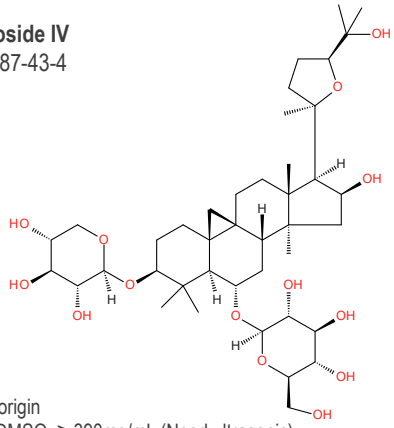
AND Enantiomer

NATFU

Astragaloside IV

CAS: 84687-43-4

$C_{41}H_{68}O_{14}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 390mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Astragaloside IV, an active component isolated from *Astragalus membranaceus*, suppresses the activation of **ERK1/2** and **JNK**, and downregulates matrix metalloproteases **(MMP)-2, (MMP)-9** in MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells.

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

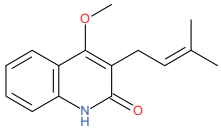
NATFV
Astragalus polysaccharide

Synonym: Astragalus Polysacharin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Astragalus polysaccharide, one active component of the polysaccharides extract of Astragulus, attenuates TNF-α-induced insulin resistance by suppressing miR-721 and activating **PPAR-γ** and **PI3K/Akt** in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.

NATFW
Astringin
CAS: 29884-49-9
$C_{20}H_{22}O_9$

Chemical Name: (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(3-[(E)-2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)ETHENYL]-5-HYDROXYPHENOXY)-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)OXANE-3,4,5-TRIOL
Synonym: Piceatannol-3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

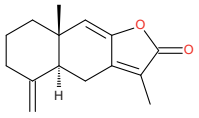
NATFX
Atanine
CAS: 7282-19-1
$C_{15}H_{17}NO_2$



Vegetable origin

NATFZ
Atractylenolide I
CAS: 73069-13-3
$C_{15}H_{18}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Atractylenolide I is a natural compound extracted from largehead atractylodes rhizome; induce apoptosis and bring about cytotoxicity of human promyeloleukemic HL-60 cells; TLR4-antagonizing agent. IC50 value: Target: TLR4 antagonist in vitro: The ID(50) values of atractylenolide I were 15.15mg/kg and 3.89microg/ml for inhibiting the vascular index in vivo and microvessel outgrowth in vitro, respectively. Atractylenolide I could dose-dependently inhibit the production of nitric oxide (NO), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha), interleukin-1beta (IL-1beta), interleukin-6 (IL-6), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and placenta growth factor (PlGF) activity in the flute of mouse air pouch and the peritoneal macrophages stimulated by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) [1]. ATL-I showed no inhibitory effect on cell viability at concentrations ranging from 1μM to 100μM and markedly reduced the release of IL-6 and TNF-α at a concentrate-dependent manner. In addition, ATL-I suppressed the activity of nuclear NF-κB and the phosphorylation of ERK1/2 and p38 in LPS-treated RAW264.7 cells [2]. AT-I inhibited the self-renewal capacity of gastric stem-like cells (GCSLCs) by suppression of their sphere formation capacity and cell viability. AT-I attenuated gastric cancer stem cell (GCSC) traits partly through inactivating Notch1, leading to reducing the expressions of its downstream target Hes1, Hey1 and CD44 in vitro [3]. AO-I was found to attenuate paclitaxel-induced protein expression of IL-6, VEGF and survivin, and to enhance early apoptosis and growth inhibition in MyD88(+) EOC cells; AO-I was shown to fit into the hydrophobic pocket of human MD-2 and to partially overlap with the binding site of paclitaxel by docking simulations, suggesting that AO-I may block the MD-2-mediated TLR4/MyD88-dependent paclitaxel signaling in MyD88(+) EOC cells [4]. In vivo: In the in vivo study, ATL-I effectively suppressed tumor growth (A549) in transplanted tumor nude mice with up-regulation of caspase-3, caspase-9, and Bax and down-regulation of Bcl-2 and Bcl-XL [5].

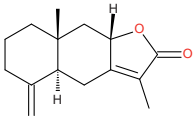
NATG0

Atractylenolide II

CAS: 73069-14-4

$C_{15}H_{20}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Asterolide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Atractylenolide II is a sesquiterpene compound isolated from the dried rhizome of Atractylodes macrocephala (Baizhu in Chinese); anti-proliferative activity. IC50 value: 82.3μM(B16 melanoma cell, 48h) [1] Target: anticancer natural compound in vitro: AT-II treatment for 48 h dose-dependently inhibited cell proliferation with an IC(50) of 82.3μM, and induced G1 phase cell cycle arrest. Moreover, treatment with 75 μM AT-II induced apoptosis. These observations were associated with the decrease of the expression of Cdk2, phosphorylated-Akt, phosphorylated-ERK and Bcl-2, the increase of the expression of phosphorylated-p38, phosphorylated-p53, p21, p27, and activation of caspases-8, -9 and -3. In addition, a chemical inhibitor of p53, PFTα, significantly decreased AT-II-mediated growth inhibition and apoptosis [1]. In B16 and A375 cells, AT-II (20, 40 μm) treatment for 48 h dose-dependently reduced protein expression levels of phospho-STAT3, phospho-Src, as well as STAT3-regulated Mcl-1 and Bcl-xL. Overexpression of a constitutively active variant of STAT3, STAT3C in A375 cells diminished the antiproliferative and apoptotic effects of AT-II [2]. In vivo: Daily administration of AT-II (12.5, 25mg/kg, i.g.) for 14 days significantly inhibited tumor growth in a B16 xenograft mouse model and inhibited the activation/phosphorylation of STAT3 and Src in the xenografts [2].

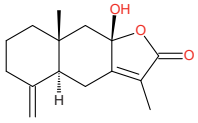
NATG1

Atractylenolide III

CAS: 73030-71-4

$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: ICodonolactone; 8β-Hydroxyasterolide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

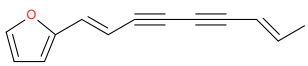
Atractylenolide III is a major component of Atractylodes rhizome can induce apoptosis of the lung carcinoma cells. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: ATL-III inhibited cell growth, increased lactate dehydrogenase release and modulated cell cycle on human lung carcinoma A549 cells. ALT-III induced the activation of caspase-3 and caspase-9 and cleavage of poly-(ADP)-ribose polymerase. ATL-III induced the release of cytochrome c, upregulation of bax expression, and translocation of apoptosis-inducing factor [1]. Atractylenolide II did not show cytoprotective effects, but oral administration of atractylenolide III dose-dependently prevented ethanol-induced PRGM cell death and cell membrane damage. The EC50 values were 0.27 and 0.34mm, respectively [2]. Against adult D. pteronyssinus, atractylenolide III (LD50, 73.8mg/m^2) and atractylon (72.1mg/m^2) were eight times more active than Deet and 2.5-fold more toxic than dibutyl phthalate [3]. In vivo: In the in-vivo assay, atractylenolide III 10mg/kg significantly reduced 70% ethanol-induced Wistar rat gastric ulcer. Atractylenolide III could inhibit matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9 expression through upregulation of tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinase from the gastric ulcerated tissues [2].

NATG2

Atractylodin

CAS: 55290-63-6

$C_{13}H_{10}O$



Synonym: Atractydin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 14mg/mL

Atractylodin is an active component of the essential oil contained in the rhizomes of Atractylodes lancea and A.

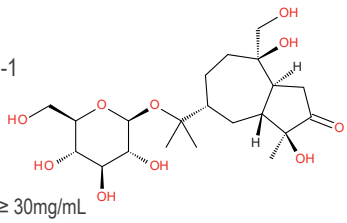
NATG3

Atractyloside A

CAS: 126054-77-1

$C_{21}H_{36}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL

Atractyloside A(126054-77-1) is a natural TCM reference compound.

NATG4

Atractyloside potassium salt

CAS: 102130-43-8

$C_{30}H_{44}O_{16}S_2.2K$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98%min by HPLC

NATG5

Atranorin

CAS: 479-20-9

$C_{19}H_{18}O_8$

Chemical Name: (3-hydroxy-4-methoxycarbonyl-2,5-dimethylphenyl) 3-formyl-2,4-dihydroxy-6-methylbenzoate
Synonyms: Atranorine; Parmelin; Usnarin; Antranoric acid; Atranoric acid
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Dendroides
Specification: 99% min by HPLC

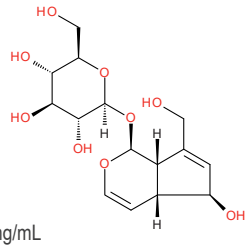
NATG6

Aucubin

CAS: 479-98-1

$C_{15}H_{22}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL

Aucubin is an iridoid glycoside with a wide range of biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, anti-algesic as well as anti-tumor activities. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Aucubin promotes neuronal differentiation and neurite outgrowth in neural stem cells cultured primarily from the rat embryonic hippocampus [1]. Aucubin significantly reversed the elevated gene and protein expression of MMP-3, MMP-9, MMP-13, iNOS, COX-2 and the production of NO induced by IL-1β challenge in rat chondrocytes [2]. In vivo.

NATG7
Aurantio-obtusin
CAS: 67979-25-3
$C_{17}H_{14}O_7$

Chemical Name: 1,3,7-trihydroxy-2,8-dimethoxy-6-methylanthracene-9,10-dione
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Catsia tora Linn
Part Used: Seeds
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATG8
Auraptene
CAS: 495-02-3

Vegetable origin

NATG9
Avicularin
CAS: 572-30-5
$C_{20}H_{18}O_{11}$

Chemical Name: Quercetin 3-alpha-L-arabinofuranoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Polygonum aviculare, Andromeda polifolia, Vaccinium myrtillus, Juglans regia
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATGA
Avobenzone
CAS: 70356-09-1

Vegetable origin

NATGB
(2S, 3R, 4E)-2-Azido-3-benzoyl-erythro-sphingosine
CAS: 103348-50-1

NATGC
Azido-erythro-sphingosine
CAS: 103348-49-8

NATGD
(2S, 3R, 4E)-2-Azido-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-erythro-sphingosine
CAS: 114299-64-8

NATGE
Azomycin
CAS: 527-73-1
$C_3H_3N_3O_2$

Synonyms: 2-Nitroimidazole; Amicin
Vegetable origin

NATGF
Baccatin III
CAS: 27548-93-2
$C_{31}H_{38}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

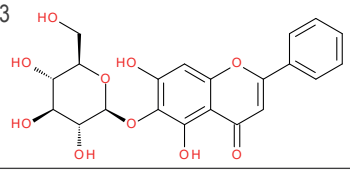
NATGG
Baicalein
CAS: 491-67-8
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$

Synonym: 5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL
Baicalein (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 3.12mM.

NATGI
Baicalein-7-O-diglucoside
CAS: 114482-86-9
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$

Synonyms: Oroxin B; Baicalein 7-O-beta-gentiobioside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Oroxylumindicum(L.)Vent
Part Used: Seeds
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATGH
Baicalein 6-O-glucoside AND Enantiomer
CAS: 28279-72-3
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NATGJ
Baicalein-7-O-glucoside
CAS: 57396-78-8
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$

Synonym: Oroxin A
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Oroxylumindicum(L.)Vent
Part Used: Seeds
Specification: 98%min by HPLC

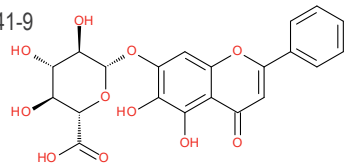
NATGK

AND Enantiomer

Baicalin

CAS: 21967-41-9

$C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$



Synonym: Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Baicalin, one the effective compositions of scutellaria baicalensis, possesses multiple properities such as antioxidant, anti-tumor, anti-HIV, treating cardiovascular disease and so on. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Baicalin could significantly attenuate OGD/RO mediated apoptotic cell significantly attenuate OGD/RO mediated apoptotic cell death in SH-SY5Y cells; the apoptosis rates in the low-, medium- and high-dose baicalin groups were 12.1%, 7.9%, and 5.4%, death in SH-SY5Y cells. That down-regulation of NF-κB and NMDAR1 remarkable decrease was noted in the medium- and high-dose groups [2]. In vivo: In the olfactory bulbectomy (OBX) depression rat model, baicalin modulated the levels or activity of malondialdehyde, superoxide dismutase, and glutathione peroxidase and prevented apoptotic protease-activating factor-1 expression, effectively suppressing caspase-mediated apoptosis signalling cascades [3].

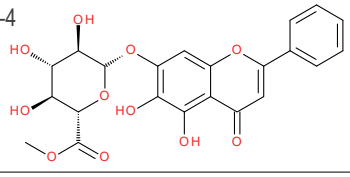
NATGL

AND Enantiomer

Baicalin methyl ester

CAS: 82475-03-4

$C_{22}H_{20}O_{11}$



Vegetable origin

NATGM

Baimaside

CAS: 18609-17-1

$C_{27}H_{30}O_{17}$

Chemical Name: 3-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-4,5-DIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-3-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)OXAN-2-YL]OXYOXAN-2-YL]OXY-2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-5,7-DIHYDROXYCHROMEN-4-ONE
Synonyms: Quercetin 3-beta-D-sophoroside; Quercetin 3-beta-sophoroside
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98%min

NATGN

Bakkenolide A

CAS: 19906-72-0

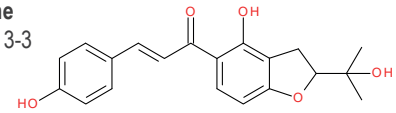
Vegetable origin

NATGO

Bakuchalcone

CAS: 84575-13-3

$C_{20}H_{20}O_5$



Vegetable origin

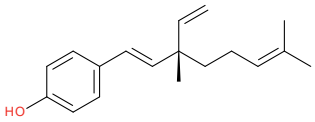
AND Enantiomer

NATGP

Bakuchiol

CAS: 10309-37-2

$C_{18}H_{24}O$



Synonym: (S)-(+)-Bakuchiol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Bakuchiol is a phytoestrogen isolated from the seeds of Psoralea corylifolia L; has anti-tumor effects. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Bakuchiol reduced mitochondrial membrane potential (Psim) of cells in a concentration- and time-dependent manner, showing a more potent effect than that of resveratrol. S phase arrest, caspase 9/3 activaton, p53 and Bax up-regulation, as well as Bcl-2 down-regulation were observed in bakuchiol-treated A549 cells [1]. UGT2B7 was inhibited by the strongest intensity. The noncompetitive inhibition was demonstrated by the results obtained from Dixon plot and Lineweaver-Burk plot. The Ki value was calculated to be 10.7μM [2]. Bakuchiol was found to be naturally occurring potent inhibitors of hCE2, with low Ki values ranging from 0.62μM to 3.89μM [3]. After exposure to bakuchiol at 0.25-fold, 0.5-fold and 1-fold of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) (3.91μg/ml) for 24h, the fungal conidia of T. mentagrophytes demonstrated a significant dose-dependent increase in membrane permeability. Moreover, bakuchiol at 1-fold MIC elicited a 187% elevation in reactive oxygen species (ROS) level in fungal cells after a 3-h incubation [4]. In vivo: In combination with the reported concentration after an intravenous administration of bakuchiol (15mg/kg) in rats, the high risk of in vivo inhibition of bakuchiol towards UGT2B7-catalyzed metabolism of drugs was indicated [2]. In a guinea pig model of tinea pedis, bakuchiol at 1%, 5% or 10% (w/w) concentration in aqueous cream could significantly reduce the fungal burden of infected feet (p<0.01-0.05) [4].

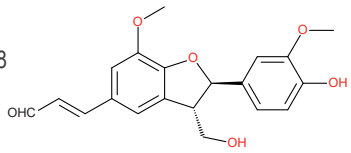
AND Enantiomer

NATGQ

Balanophonin

CAS: 80286-36-8

$C_{20}H_{20}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATGR

(+)-Balanophonin

CAS: 215319-47-4

Vegetable origin

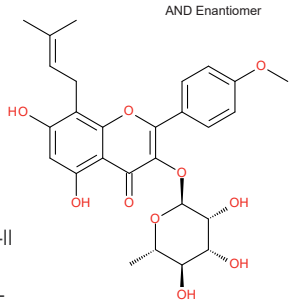
Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATGS

Baohuoside I

CAS: 113558-15-9

$C_{27}H_{30}O_{10}$



Synonyms: Icariin-II;Icariside-II

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL

Baohuoside I (Icariside-II) is a component of Epimedium koreanum; a regulator of CXCR4 expression as well as function in cervical cancer and breast cancer cells; Apoptosis inducer. IC50 value: Target: CXCR4 expression regulator in vitro: Baohuoside I downregulated CXCR4 expression in a dose- and time-dependent manner in HeLa cells [1]. Treatment with a pharmacological proteasome and lysosomal inhibitors did not have a substantial effect on baohuoside I's ability to suppress CXCR4 expression [1]. Treatment with 50 μm IS resulted in an increased number of apoptotic cells mirrored by increases in cleaved caspase 9 and cleaved PARP. In addition, treatment with 50μM Icariside-IIsignificantly inhibited the activation of the Janus kinase (JAK)STAT3 and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) ERK pathways, but promoted the activation of the PI3K AKT pathway [2]. Treatment of A375 cells with IS resulted in an increased number of apoptotic cells ranging from 5.6% to 26.3% mirrored by increases in cleaved caspase-3 and a decrease in survivin expression. IS significantly inhibited the activation of the JAK-STAT3 and MAPK pathways but promoted an unsustained activation peak of the PI3K-AKT pathway [3]. Icariside-II in MCF7 cells produced a loss of mitochondrial membrane potential and release of cytochrome c and apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF), and activation of caspase-9 revealed the involvement of the intrinsic apoptosis pathway. In contrast, IcaS enhanced the expression level of Fas and the Fas-associated death domain (FADD), and activated caspase-8, suggesting the involvement of the extrinsic apoptosis pathway [4]. in vivo: IS administration (50 mg/kg) resulted in a 47.5% decreased tumor volume in A375 bearing mice. IS administration (50mg/kg, 100mg/kg) resulted in 41% and 49% decreased tumor volume in B16 bearing mice, respectively [3].

NATGT

Baohuoside V

CAS: 118544-18-6

Vegetable origin

NATGU

Baohuoside VII

CAS: 119730-89-1

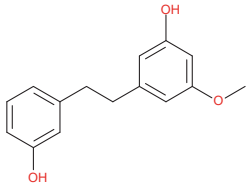
Vegetable origin

NATGV

Batatasin III

CAS: 56684-87-8

$C_{15}H_{16}O_3$



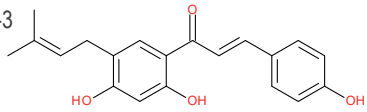
Vegetable origin

NATGW

Bavachalcone

CAS: 28448-85-3

$C_{20}H_{20}O_4$



Synonym: Broussochalcone B

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL

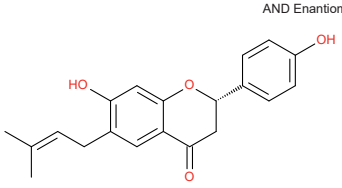
Bavachalcone is a major bioactive compounds isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L.; has been widely used as traditional Chinese medicine; antibiotic or anticancer agent. IC50 value: Target: Bavachalcone inhibited osteoclast formation from precursor cells with the IC(50) of approximately 1.5microg ml(-1). The activation of MEK, ERK, and Akt by receptor activator of nuclear factor kappaB ligand (RANKL), the osteoclast differentiation factor, was prominently reduced in the presence of bavachalcone. The induction of c-Fos and NFATc1, key transcription factors for osteoclastogenesis, by RANKL was also suppressed by bavachalcone [1]. Bavachalcone exhibited a significant inhibitory effect on baculovirus-expressed BACE-1 in vitro [2]. Bavachalcone had stronger inhibition on UGT1A1 and UGT1A7 than corylin which did not inhibit UGT1A1, UGT1A3, UGT1A7, UGT1A8, UGT1A10, and UGT2B4. Data fitting using Dixon and Lineweaver-Burk plots demonstrated the noncompetitive inhibition of bavachalcone against UGT1A1 and UGT1A7-mediated 4-MU glucuronidation reaction. The values of inhibition kinetic parameters (Ki) were 5.41 μ M and 4.51μ M for UGT1A1 and UGT1A7, respectively [3].

NATGX

Bavachin

CAS: 19879-32-4

$C_{20}H_{20}O_4$



Synonym: Corylifolin

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO

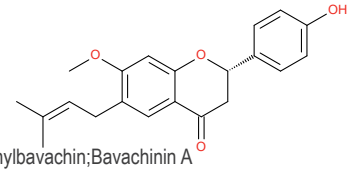
Bavachin, a flavonoid first isolated from seeds of *P. corylifolia*, acts as a phytoestrogen that activates the estrogen receptors ERα and ERβ with $\mathbf{EC_{50}}$ s of 320 and 680nM, respectively.

NATGY

Bavachinin

CAS: 19879-30-2

$C_{21}H_{22}O_4$



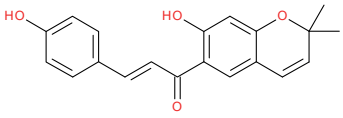
Synonym: 7-O-Methylbavachin;Bavachinin A

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Bavachinin(7-O-Methylbavachin) is a natural compound isolated from the Chinese herb Fructus Psoraleae; has potent anti-angiogenic activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Isobavachalcone significantly inhibits both oligomerization and fibrillization of Aβ42, whereas bavachinin inhibits fibrillization and leads to off-pathway aggregation. Both of the compounds attenuated Aβ42-induced toxicity in a SH-SY5Y cell model [1]. Bavachinin, has potent anti-angiogenic activity in vitro and in vivo. Bavachinin inhibited increases in HIF-1α activity in human KB carcinoma (HeLa cell derivative) and human HOS osteosarcoma cells under hypoxia in a concentration-dependent manner, probably by enhancing the interaction between von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) and HIF-1α [2]. In vivo: significantly inhibited Th2 cytokine production, including IL-4, IL-5 and IL-13. Notably, this compound almost completely blocked inflammation in the ovalbumin (OVA)-sensitized animal asthma model [3].

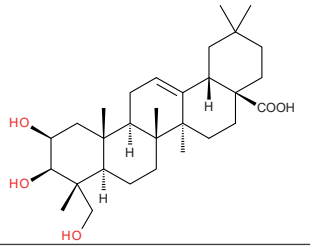
NATGZ
Bavachromene
CAS: 41743-38-8
$C_{20}H_{18}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATH0
Bayogenin
CAS: 6989-24-8
$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATH1
Bayogenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 104513-86-2

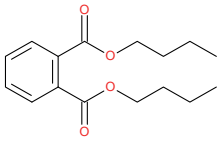
Vegetable origin

NATH2
Behenic Acid
CAS: 112-85-6

NATH3
Bellidifolin
CAS: 2798-25-6

Vegetable origin

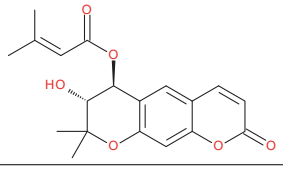
NATH4
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid
CAS: 84-74-2
$C_{16}H_{22}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATH6
2H,6H-Benzo[1,2-b:5,4-b']dipyran, 2-butenoic acid deriv.
CAS: 81720-03-8
$C_{19}H_{20}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



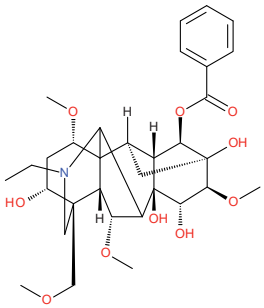
Vegetable origin

NATH7
Benzoic acid
CAS: 65-85-0
$C_7H_6O_2$

Vegetable origin

NATH9
Benzoylaconine
CAS: 466-24-0
$C_{32}H_{45}NO_{10}$

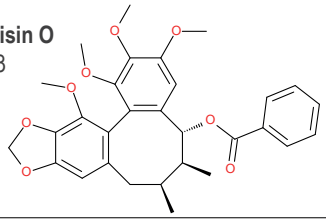
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Isaconitine; Pikraconitin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Benzoylaconine (Isaconitine; Pikraconitin) is an alkaloid in the Chinese traditional medicine Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata (Fuzi).

AND Enantiomer

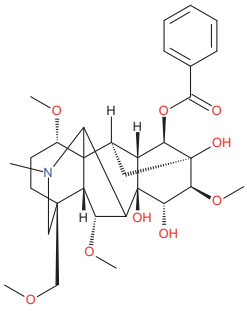
NATHA
6-O-Benzoylgomisin O
CAS: 130783-32-3
$C_{30}H_{32}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NATHB
Benzoylhypaconine
CAS: 63238-66-4
$C_{31}H_{43}NO_9$

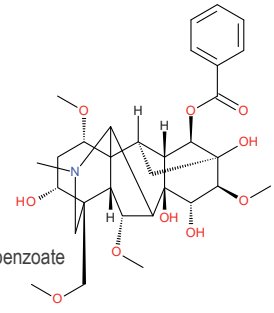
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Benzoylhypacoitine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

AND Enantiomer

NATHC
Benzoylmesaconine
CAS: 63238-67-5
$C_{31}H_{43}NO_{10}$

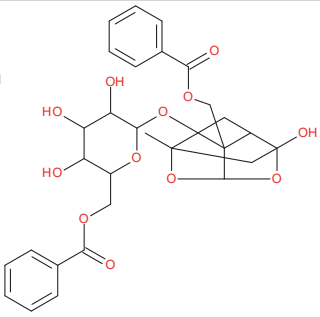


Synonym: Mesaconine 14-benzoate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Benzoylmesaconine is the most abundant component of Wutou decoction, which is widely used in China because of its therapeutic effect on rheumatoid arthritis.

NATHD
Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin
CAS: 72896-40-3

Vegetable origin

NATHE
Benzoylpaeoniflorin
CAS: 38642-49-8
$C_{30}H_{32}O_{12}$

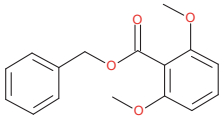


Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL
Benzoylpaeoniflorin may treat coronary heart disease by decreasing apoptosis.

NATHH
6-Benzyladenine
CAS: 1214-39-7

Vegetable origin

NATHF
Benzyl 2,6-dimethoxybenzoate
CAS: 34328-54-6
$C_{16}H_{16}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATHG
Benzyl 4-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 18404-72-3

NATHI
(9Z,12Z)-N-Benzyloctadeca-9,12-dienamide
CAS: 18286-71-0

Vegetable origin

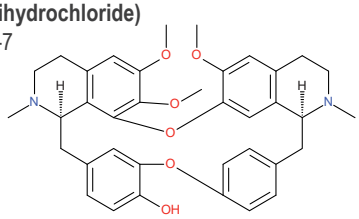
NATHJ
N-Benzyloleamide
CAS: 883715-21-7

Vegetable origin

NATHK
Berbamine
CAS: 478-61-5
$C_{37}H_{40}N_2O_6$

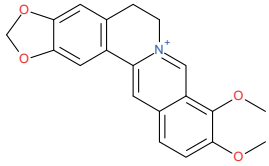
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATHL
AND Enantiomer
Berbamine (dihydrochloride)
CAS: 6078-17-7
$C_{37}H_{42}Cl_2N_2O_6$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 42mg/mL ClH ClH
Berbamine dihydrochloride, a natural compound derived from the Berberis amurensis plant, has been shown to exhibit antitumor activity in several cancers. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In this study the in vitro cytotoxicity of BER was measured by MTT assay. Cytotoxicity tests showed dose-dependent cell growth inhibition effects of BER against A549 cells [1]. In vivo: In vivo anti-cancer efficacy of BER was assessed in A549 xenografts. BER significantly reduced the growth of lung cancer in a dose-dependent manner in nude mice with prolonged survival time.

NATHM
Berberine
CAS: 2086-83-1
$C_{20}H_{18}NO_4$



Vegetable origin

NATHN
Berberine hydrochloride
CAS: 633-65-8
$C_{20}H_{18}ClNO_4$

Synonyms: Berberinium chloride, NATURAL YELLOW 18
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Berberis aristata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATHO
Berberine Sulfate
CAS: 633-66-9

Vegetable origin

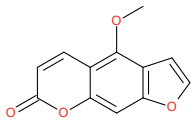
NATHP
Berberrubine
CAS: 15401-69-1

Vegetable origin

NATHQ
Bergamottin
CAS: 7380-40-7

Vegetable origin

NATHR
Bergapten
CAS: 484-20-8
$C_{12}H_8O_4$



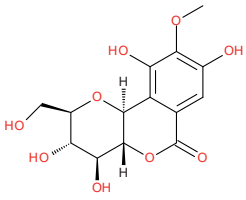
Synonym: 5-Methoxypsoralen
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Bergapten is a natural anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor agent isolated from bergamot essential oil, other citrus essential oils and grapefruit juice. Bergapten is inhibitory towards mouse and human **CYP** isoforms.

NATHS
Bergaptol
CAS: 486-60-2

Vegetable origin

NATHT
Bergenin
CAS: 477-90-7
$C_{14}H_{16}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Cuscutin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Bergenin, a polyphenol, is a potent antinarcotic agent with antioxidant action. IC50 value: < 2.5μM (antiplasmodial) [3] Target: In vitro: The naloxone-precipitated withdrawal symptom (jumping frequency) was significantly ameliorated (50% of control group) by administration of bergenin (20mg/kg) in morphine-treated mice. Furthermore, morphine-induced down-regulation of glutathione (GSH) contents was reversed by bergenin administration in the frontal cortex and liver [2]. In vivo: Bergenin attenuated inflammatory cell infiltration and decreased the concentration of NO, TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6, which were increased in LPS-induced mouse mastitis [1].

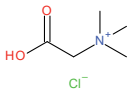
NATHU
Bernardioside A
CAS: 121368-52-3

Vegetable origin

NATHV
Betaine
CAS: 107-43-7

Vegetable origin

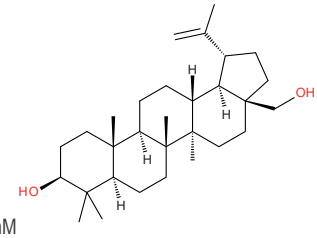
NATHW
Betaine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 590-46-5
$C_5H_{12}ClNO_2$



Synonym: Betaine chloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 43mg/mL
Betaine hydrochloride is an acidic form of betaine, a vitamin-like substance found in grains and other foods; improves the amplification of DNA by reducing the formation of secondary structure in GC-rich regions.

AND Enantiomer

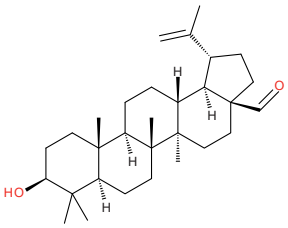
NATHX
Betulin
CAS: 473-98-3
$C_{30}H_{50}O_2$



Synonym: Trochol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mM
Betulin (Trochol), is a sterol regulatory element-binding protein **(SREBP)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 14.5μM in K562 cell line.

NATHY
Betulinaldehyde
CAS: 13159-28-9
$C_{30}H_{48}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Betulinic aldehyde; Betunal
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Betulinaldehyde(Betunal) belongs to pentacyclic triterpenoids and was reported to exhibit antimicrobial activities against bacteria and fungi, including S. aureus. IC50 value: Target: Betulinaldehyde(Betunal) belongs to pentacyclic triterpenoids that are based on a 30-carbon skeleton comprising four six-membered rings and one five-membered ring. Betulinaldehyde regulates multiple desirable targets which could be further explored in the development of therapeutic agents for the treatment of S. aureus infections [1]. Study compounds α-amyrin [3β-hydroxy-urs-12-en-3-ol (AM)], betulinic acid [3β-hydroxy-20(29)-lupaene-28-oic acid (BA)] and betulinaldehyde [3β-hydroxy-20(29)-lupen-28-al (BE)] belong to pentacyclic triterpenoids and were reported to exhibit antimicrobial activities against bacteria and fungi, including S. aureus. The MIC values of these compounds against a reference strain of methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) (ATCC 43300) ranged from 64μg/ml to 512μg/ml. However, the response mechanisms of S. aureus to these compounds are still poorly understood [2].

NATHZ
Betulinic acid
CAS: 472-15-1

Vegetable origin

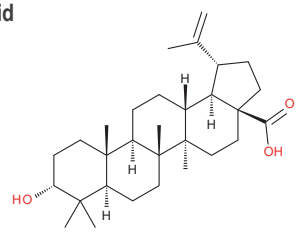
NATI0

alpha-Betulinic acid

CAS: 38736-77-5

$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

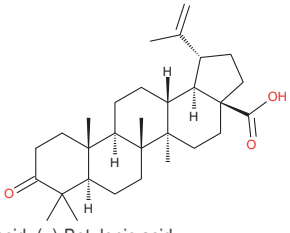
NATI1

Betulonic acid

CAS: 4481-62-3

$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Liquidambaric acid; (+)-Betulonic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Betulonic acid belongs to the pentacyclic triterpenic derivative class, has antitumor activities. In vitro: BEA-NP is found over three-times more permeable than that solubilized by DMSO in Caco-2 cell monocultures.[1] In vivo: The tumor growth in the S180 berry mice orally doses with BEA-NP at 75mg/kg is inhibited by 50%. Rubusoside is effective in solubilizing BEA, maintaining its cytotoxicity, enhancing its permeability and reducing tumor growth when orally administered. [1] Antitumor activities against MGC-803, PC3, Bcap-37, A375, and MCF-7 human cancer cell lines In vivo: The animals are treated with betulonic acid amide (50mg/kg in Tween aqueous solution) and heptral (6mg/kg) as hepatoprotective compounds. It is found that betulonic acid amide stimulats the regenerative response in hepatocytes under conditions of combined toxic exposure and promots recovery of their qualitative and quantitative characteristics. [2]

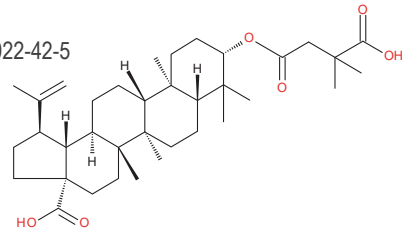
NATI2

Bevirimat

CAS: 174022-42-5

$C_{36}H_{56}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: PA-457; MPC-4326; FH11327; YK FH312
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Bevirimat(YK FH312; FH11327; MPC-4326) is an anti-HIV drug derived from a betulinic acid-like compound; is believed to inhibit HIV by a novel mechanism, so-called maturation inhibition. IC50 value: Target: Anti-HIV Like protease inhibitors, bevirimat and other maturation inhibitors interfere with protease processing of newly translated HIV polyprotein precursor, called gag. Bevirimat prevents this viral replication by specifically inhibiting cleavage of the capsid protein (CA) from the SP1 spacer protein.

NATI3

Biacangelicol

CAS: 26091-79-2

Synonym: Byakangelicol
Vegetable origin

NATI4

(+)-Bicuculline

CAS: 485-49-4

$C_{20}H_{17}NO_6$

Synonym: d-Bicuculline
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 36mg/mL
(+)-Bicuculline, a convulsant alkaloid, is the antagonist of GABA.

NATI5

Biflorin

CAS: 89701-85-9

NATI6

Bilirubin

CAS: 635-65-4

Vegetable origin

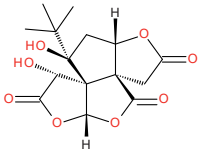
NATI7

Bilobalide

CAS: 33570-04-6

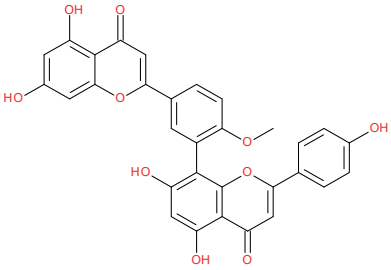
$C_{15}H_{18}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (-)-Bilobalide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Bilobalide is a biologically active terpenic trilactone present in Ginkgo biloba. An increasing number of studies have demonstrated its neuroprotective effects. IC50 Value: 3.33 (pIC50 Value) [1] Target: neuroprotective in vitro: Inhibition by BB and GB was abolished in mutant receptors containing T6'S and S12'A substitutions, but their potencies were enhanced (42- and 125-fold, respectively) in S2'A mutant receptors [1]. BB enhanced the secretion of α-secretase-cleaved soluble amyloid precursor protein (sAPPα, a by-product of non-amyloidogenic processing of APP) and decreased the β amyloid protein (Aβ, a by-product of amyloidogenic processing of APP) via PI3K-dependent pathway [2]. In vivo: Oral administration of bilobalide (10-30mg/kg) significantly inhibited thermal hyperalgesia in response to carrageenan, capsaicin and paw incision, independent of dose, with an efficacy similar to that of diclofenac. In the carrageenan model, mechanical hypersensitivity and paw oedema were also significantly reduced after treatment with bilobalide (10-30mg/kg) [3]. BB (4 and 8mg/kg) significantly protected VD rats against cognitive deficits in the Morris water maze. Biochemical assessment showed that BB (4 and 8mg/kg) increased superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity and glutathione (GSH) content, and decreased nitric oxide synthase (NOS) activity and malondialdehyde (MDA) content [4]. Clinical trial: N/A

NATI8
Bilobetin
CAS: 521-32-4
$C_{31}H_{20}O_{10}$



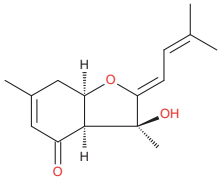
Vegetable origin

NATI9
Biochanin A
CAS: 491-80-5
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$

Chemical Name: 5,7-dihydroxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)chromen-4-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATIA
Bisabolangelone
CAS: 30557-81-4
$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$

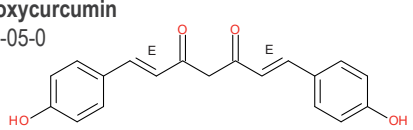
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATIB
Bisacurone
CAS: 120681-81-4

NATIC
Bisdemethoxycurcumin
CAS: 33171-05-0
$C_{19}H_{16}O_4$



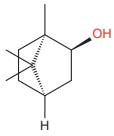
Synonyms: Curcumin III;Didemethoxycurcumin
Vegetable origin
DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
Bisdemethoxycurcumin(Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin) is a natural derivative of curcumin with anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: BDMC-induced apoptosis was mediated by a combinatory inhibition of cytoprotective proteins, such as Bcl2 and heme oxygenase-1 and increased generation of reactive oxygen species. Intriguingly, BDMC-induced apoptosis was reversed with co-treatment of sr144528, a cannabinoid receptor (CBR) 2 antagonist, which was confirmed with genetic downregulation of the receptor using siCBR2 [1]. Induction of cell cycle arrest in HepG2 cells by NB and BDCur in combination was evidenced by accumulation of the G2/M cell population. Further investigation on the molecular mechanism showed that NB and BDCur in combination resulted in a significant decrease in the expression level of Cdc2 and cyclin B [2]. BDMC treatment activated Sirt1/AMPK signaling pathway. Moreover, downregulating Sirt1 by the pharmacological inhibitor nicotianamine or small interfering RNA blocked BDMC-mediated protection against t-BHP-mediated decrease in proliferation [4]. In vivo: human gastric adenocarcinoma xenograft model was generated in vivo using nude mice and BDMC was observed to suppress the growth and activity of tumors, in addition to improving the physical and mental capacity of the mice [3].

NATID
Boldine
CAS: 476-70-0

Vegetable origin

NATIE
(+)-Borneol
CAS: 464-43-7
$C_{10}H_{18}O$

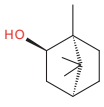
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: d-Borneol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
(+)-Borneol (d-Borneol) is a natural bicyclic monoterpene used for analgesia and anesthesia in traditional Chinese medicine; enhances **GABA receptor** activity with an **EC_{50}** of 248µM.

NATIF
(-)-Borneol
CAS: 464-45-9
$C_{10}H_{18}O$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: L-Borneol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
(-)-Borneol has a highly efficacious positive modulating action at **GABA** receptor with an **EC_{50}** of 237µM.

NATIG
DL-Borneol
CAS: 507-70-0
$C_{10}H_{18}O$

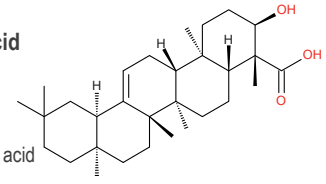
Synonym: (±)-Borneol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
DL-Borneol is a racemic mixture of D-Borneol and L-Borneol. DL-Borneol is widely used for the treatment of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases in China.

NATIH
Bornyl acetate
CAS: 76-49-3
$C_{12}H_{20}O_2$

Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: (1,7,7-trimethyl-6-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl) acetate
Specification: 99% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

NATII
alpha-Boswellic acid
CAS: 471-66-9
$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$



Synonym: α-Boswellic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NATIJ
Beta-Boswellic acid
CAS: 631-69-6

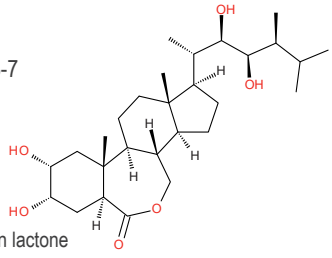
Vegetable origin

NATIK
Brandioside
CAS: 133393-81-4

Vegetable origin

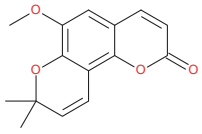
AND Enantiomer

NATIL
Brassinolide
CAS: 72962-43-7
$C_{28}H_{48}O_6$



Synonym: Brassin lactone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 5.2mg/mL
Brassinolide is a predominant plant growth modulator that regulate plant cell elongation.

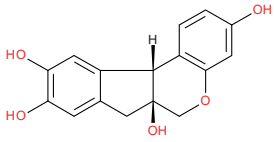
NATIM
Braylin
CAS: 6054-10-0
$C_{15}H_{14}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATIN
Brazilin
CAS: 474-07-7
$C_{16}H_{14}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATIO
Brevifolincarboxylic acid
CAS: 18490-95-4
$C_{13}H_8O_8$

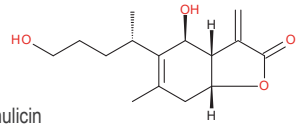
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATIP
Brevilin A
CAS: 16503-32-5
$C_{20}H_{26}O_5$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Centipeda minima
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATIQ
Britannilactone
CAS: 33620-72-3
$C_{15}H_{22}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Desacetylinulicin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Britannilactone(Desacetylinulicin) is a methanol extract of the dried flower of Inula britannica L. IC50 value: Target: A bioassay-guided isolation of the chloroform fraction of the I. britannica using an in vitro melanogenesis inhibition assay led to the isolation of sesquiterpenes, 1-O-acetylbritannilactone (1), britannilactone (2) and neobritannilactone B (3). Compounds 1 and 2 significantly reduced melanin production in a dose-dependent manner with IC50 values of 13.3 and 15.5μM, respectively [1].

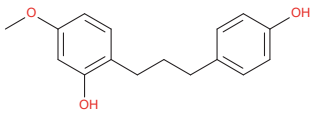
NATIR
4-(Bromomethyl)-7-methoxy coumarin
CAS: 35231-44-8
$C_{11}H_9BrO_3$

Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: 4-(bromomethyl)-7-methoxychromen-2-one
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATIS
Bronyl acetate
CAS: 20347-65-3

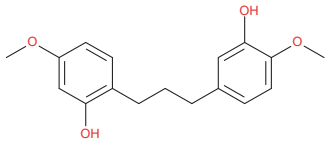
Vegetable origin

NATIT
Broussonin A
CAS: 73731-87-0
$C_{16}H_{18}O_3$



Vegetable origin

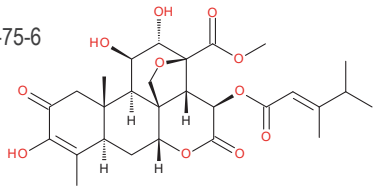
NATIU
Broussonin E
CAS: 90902-21-9
$C_{17}H_{20}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATIV
AND Enantiomer

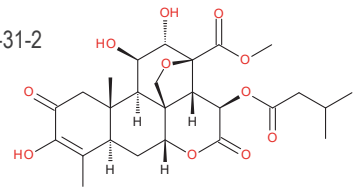
Bruceantin
CAS: 41451-75-6
$C_{28}H_{36}O_{11}$



Synonyms: (-)-Bruceantin; NCI165563; NSC165563
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Bruceantin(NSC165563) is first isolated from Brucea antidysenterica, a tree used in Ethiopia for the treatment of cancer, and activity was observed against B16 melanoma, colon 38, and L1210 and P388 leukemia in mice. IC50 value: Target: anticancer Cell differentiation was induced and c-MYC was down-regulated, suggesting a mechanistic correlation between c-MYC down-regulation and induction of cell differentiation or cell death. Treatment of HL-60 and RPMI 8226 cell lines induced apoptosis, and this involved the caspase and mitochondrial pathways. Moreover, an in vivo study using RPMI 8226 human-SCID xenografts demonstrated that bruceantin induced regression in early as well as advanced tumors, and these significant antitumor responses were facilitated in the absence of overt toxicity.

NATIW
AND Enantiomer

Bruceine A
CAS: 25514-31-2
$C_{26}H_{34}O_{11}$



Synonyms: Dihydrobrusatol; NSC310616
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 12mg/mL
Bruceine A(NSC310616; Dihydrobrusatol) is a natural quassinoid compound extracted from the dried fruits of Brucea javanica (L.); are potential candidates for the treatment of canine babesiosis. IC50 value: Target: Bruceine A inhibited the in vitro growth of Babesia gibsoni in canine erythrocytes at lower concentration compared with the standard antibabesial drug diminazene aceturate and killed the parasites within 24hr at a concentration of 25nM. Oral administration of bruceine A at a dosage of 6.4mg/kg/day for 5 days resulted in no clinical findings in a dog with normal ranges of hematological and biochemical values in the blood. Three dogs were infected with B. gibsoni and two of them were treated with bruceine A at a dosage of 6.4mg/kg/day for 6 days from day 5 post-infection.

NATIX
Bruceine D
CAS: 21499-66-1
$C_{20}H_{26}O_9$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATIY
Brucine
CAS: 357-57-3
$C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATIZ
Brucine sulfate
CAS: 4845-99-2

Vegetable origin

NATJ0
Bryodulcosigenin
CAS: 4965-97-3

Vegetable origin

NATJ1
Buddlejasaponin IVb
CAS: 152580-79-5

Vegetable origin

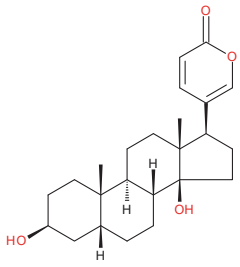
NATJ2

Bufalin

CAS: 465-21-4

$C_{24}H_{34}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL

Bufalin a major digoxin-like immunoreactive component of the Chinese medicine Chan Su; has been shown to exert a potential for anticancer activity against various human cancer cell lines in vitro. IC50 value: Target: Anticaner natural compound in vitro: Bufalin remarkably inhibited growth in human gallbladder cancer cells by decreasing cell proliferation, inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner. Bufalin also disrupted the mitochondrial membrane potential (ΔΨm) and regulated the expression of cell cycle and apoptosis regulatory molecules. Activation of caspase-9 and the subsequent activation of caspase-3 indicated that bufalin may be inducing mitochondria apoptosis pathways [1]. Bufalin suppressed the protein levels associated with DNA damage and repair, such as a DNA dependent serine/threonine protein kinase (DNA-PK), DNA repair proteins breast cancer 1, early onset (BRCA1), 14-3-3 σ (an important checkpoint keeper of DDR), mediator of DNA damage checkpoint 1 (MDC1), O6-ethylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) and p53 (tumor suppressor protein) [2]. TNF-α significantly increased p65 translocation into nucleus ($P < 0.01$) and enhanced NF-κB DNA-binding activity, which were dose-dependently inhibited by bufalin. Furthermore, bufalin attenuated the TNF-α-induced interleukin-1beta (IL-1β), IL-6, and IL-8 production in RAFLSs in a concentration-dependent manner [3]. Bufalin enhanced TRAIL-induced apoptosis in MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells by activating the extrinsic apoptotic pathway. Bufalin also promoted the clustering of death receptor 4 (DR4) and DR5 in aggregated lipid rafts [4]. In vivo: bufalin (0.3 and 0.6mg/kg, i.p.) potently decreased carrageenan-induced paw edema. Bufalin down regulated the expression levels of nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), interleukin-1β (IL-1β), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) during these treatments [5].

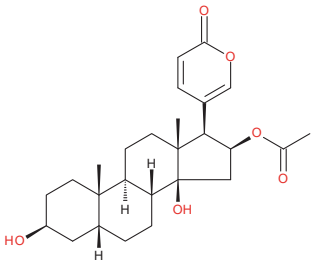
NATJ4

Bufotalin

CAS: 471-95-4

$C_{26}H_{36}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 4.6mg/mL

Bufotalin is a cardiotoxic bufanolide steroid, cardiac glycoside analogue, secreted by a number of toad species; a novel anti-osteoblastoma agent. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: bufotalin induced osteoblastoma cell death and apoptosis in dose- and time-dependent manners. Further, bufotalin induced endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress activation in osteoblastoma cells, the latter was detected by the induction of C/EBP homologous protein (CHOP), phosphorylation of inositol-requiring enzyme 1 (IRE1) and PKR-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase (PERK), as well as caspase-12 activation [1]. Bufotalin was the most potent active compound among these four bufadienolides, and it exerted stronger inhibitory effect on the viability of doxorubicin-induced multidrug resistant liver cancer cells (R-HepG2) than that of their parent cells HepG2. Bufotalin treatment induced cell cycle arrest at G(2)/M phase through down-regulation of Aurora A, CDC25, CDK1, cyclin A and cyclin B1, as well as up-regulation of p53 and p21. Bufotalin treatment also induced apoptosis which was accompanied by decrease in mitochondrial membrane potential, increases in intracellular calcium level and reactive oxygen species production, activations of caspase-9 and -3, cleavage of poly ADP-ribose polymerase (PARP) as well as changes in the expressions of bcl-2 and bax [2]. Bufotalin promoted death receptor-mediated cell death, especially TRAIL-induced apoptosis, through activation of caspase-3 and PARP-1. Cotreatment of bufotalin with TRAIL resulted in the downregulation of anti-apoptotic proteins, including Bcl-XL, Mcl-1, survivin and XIAP, and the up-regulation of MAPKs and TRAIL receptor DR5. In addition, phosphorylation of STAT1 was strongly inhibited by bufotalin [3]. Externalization of phosphatidylserine, accumulation of sub-G(1) cells, fragmentation of DNA, and formation of apoptotic bodies were observed in bufotalin-treated Hep 3B cells [4].

NATJ5

Bullatine A

CAS: 1354-84-3

Vegetable origin

NATJ6

Bullatine B

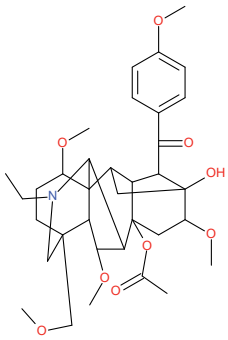
CAS: 466-26-2

Synomym: Neoline

Vegetable origin

Natural compounds

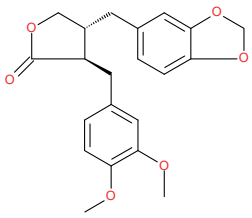
NATJ7
Bulleyaconitine A
CAS: 107668-79-1
$C_{35}H_{49}NO_9$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Bulleyaconitine A is an analgesic and antiinflammatory drug isolated from Aconitum plants; has several potential targets, including voltage-gated Na^+ channels.

AND Enantiomer

NATJ8
Bursehernin
CAS: 40456-51-7
$C_{21}H_{22}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATJ9
Butin
CAS: 492-14-8

Vegetable origin

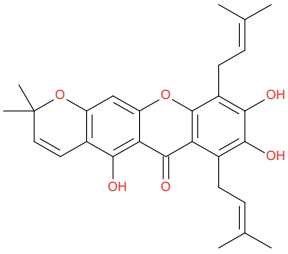
NATJA
Butyl-p-hydroxybenzoate
CAS: 94-26-8
$C_{11}H_{14}O_3$

Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATJB
Butylphthalide
CAS: 6066-49-5

Vegetable origin

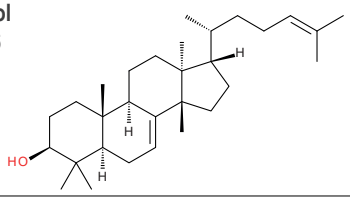
NATJC
Butyraxanthone B
CAS: 1141754-81-5
$C_{28}H_{30}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATJD
Butyrospermol
CAS: 472-28-6
$C_{30}H_{50}O$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATJE
Buxtamine
CAS: 4236-73-1

Synonyms: Buxtauine; Cyclobuxoxine
Vegetable origin

NATJG
Byakangelicin
CAS: 19573-01-4
$C_{17}H_{18}O_7$

Chemical Name:
9-(2,3-dihydroxy-3-methylbutoxy)-4-methoxyfuro[3,2-g]chromen-7-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

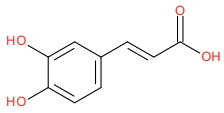
NATJH
Cabazitaxel
CAS: 183133-96-2

Vegetable origin

NATJI
Cafestol
CAS: 469-83-0

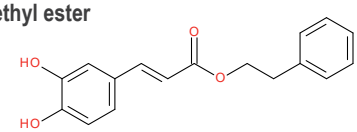
Vegetable origin

NATJJ
Caffeic acid
CAS: 331-39-5
$C_9H_8O_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 106.7mg/mL
Caffeic acid, an inhibitor of **5-Lipoxygenase (5-LO)**, is a phenolic compound widely distributed in medicinal plants.

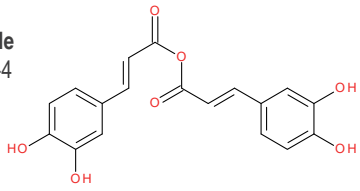
NATJK
Caffeic acid phenethyl ester
CAS: 104594-70-9
$C_{17}H_{16}O_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 150mg/mL
Caffeic acid phenethyl ester is a **NF-κB** inhibitor.

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATJL
Caffeic anhydride
CAS: 854237-32-4
$C_{18}H_{14}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NATJM
Caffeine
CAS: 58-08-2

Vegetable origin

NATJN
(E)-N-Caffeoylputrescine
CAS: 29554-26-5

Vegetable origin

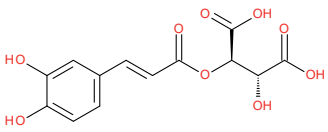
NATJP
3-O-Caffeoylquinic Acid

Neochlorogenic Acid

NATJO
4-O-Caffeoylquinic Acid

AND Enantiomer

NATJQ
Caftaric acid
CAS: 67879-58-7
$C_{13}H_{12}O_9$



Synonym: trans-Caftaric acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NATJR
Calceolarioside B
CAS: 105471-98-5
$C_{23}H_{26}O_{11}$

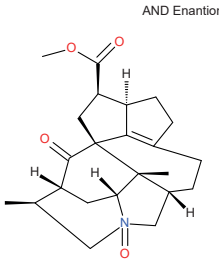
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Fraxinus mandschurica
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATJS
Calycanthine
CAS: 595-05-1

Vegetable origin

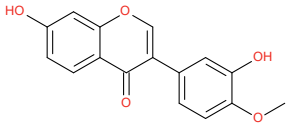
NATJT
Calyciphylline A
CAS: 596799-30-3
$C_{23}H_{31}NO_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

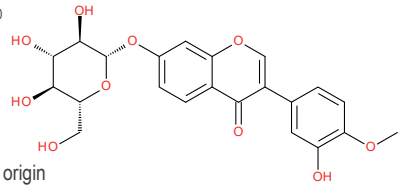
NATJU
Calycosin
CAS: 20575-57-9
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$



Synonym: Cyclosin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 28mg/mL
Calycosin (Cyclosin) is a natural active compound with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammation activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: calycosin had obvious anti-proliferation effects on SKOV3 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner. Calycosin up-regulated the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio and cleaved caspase-3, cleaved caspase-9 expression in a dose-dependent manner. In summary, calycosin might exert anti-growth and induce-apoptosis activity against ovarian cancer SKOV3 cells through activating caspases and Bcl-2 family proteins, therefore presenting as a promising therapeutic agent for the treatment of ovarian cancer [1]. Both calycosin and genistein inhibited proliferation and induced apoptosis in MCF-7 breast cancer cells, especially after treatment with calycosin. Treatment of MCF-7 cells with calycosin or genistein resulted in decreased phosphorylation of Akt, and decreased expression of its downstream target, HOTAIR [2]. incubation of calycosin resulted in enhanced expression ERβ in MCF-7 and T-47D cells, rather than MDA-231 and MDA-435 cells. Moreover, with the upregulation of ERβ, successive changes in downstream signaling pathways were found, including inactivation of insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor (IGF-1R), then stimulation of p38 MAPK and suppression of the serine/threonine kinase (Akt), and finally poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase 1 (PARP-1) cleavage [3]. In vivo: calycosin stimulated a dramatic increase in uterine weight and downregulated the level of ERα protein in OVX mice [4].

NATJV
Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside
CAS: 20633-67-4
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside, a melanin biosynthesis inhibitor, is isolated from the methanol extract of astragalus. IC50 value: 68μM in inhibition of Tyrosinase Target: In vitro: Calycosin-7-O-β-d-glucoside showed a melanin biosynthesis inhibition zone in a culture plate of Streptomyces bikiniensis. Furthermore, 75.78μM of calycosin-7-O-β-d-glucoside dramatically decreased 50% of the melanin content on Melan-a cells without any apparent cytotoxicity [1]. Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside was revealed to scavenge NO, inhibit the activities of MMP-2 and MMP-9, and attenuate cell death in the in vitro cultured brain microvascular endothelial cells under OGD condition. In vivo: Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside treatment significantly reduced infarct volume, histological damage and blood–brain barrier permeability in the in vivo MCAO ischemia–reperfusion rat model [2]. To reveal its physiological functions under stress, seedlings with different isoflavonoid levels were established using a phenylalanine ammonia lyase (PAL) enzyme inhibitor, l-α-aminooxy-β-phenylpropionic acid (AOPP). The results showed that the significant promotion of antioxidant capacity in this species might be associated with the remarkable accumulation of Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside after cold pretreatment. The results provided the first evidence that a type of isoflavonoid, Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside, might play a very important role against freezing stress in vivo [3].

NATJW
Camellianin A
CAS: 109232-77-1

Vegetable origin

NATJX
Camelliaside A
CAS: 135095-52-2

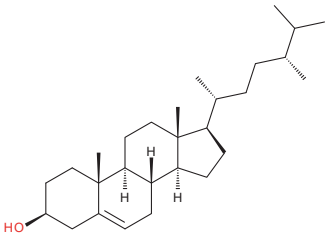
Vegetable origin

NATJY
Camelliaside B
CAS: 131573-90-5

Vegetable origin

NATJZ
Campesterol
CAS: 474-62-4
$C_{28}H_{48}O$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (24R)-5-Ergosten-3β-ol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in Ethanol
Campesterol is a plant sterol with cholesterol lowering and anticarcinogenic effects.

NATK0
Camphene
CAS: 79-92-5
$C_{10}H_{16}$

Chemical Name: 3,3-dimethyl-2-methylidenebicyclo[2.2.1]heptane
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATK1
Camphor
CAS: 76-22-2
$C_{10}H_{16}O$

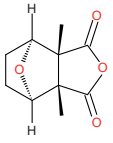
Vegetable origin

NATK2
Camptothecin
CAS: 7689-03-4

Vegetable origin

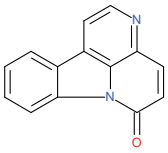
NATK3
Cantharidin
CAS: 56-25-7
$C_{10}H_{12}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



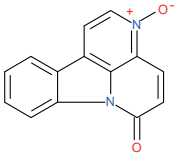
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Cantharidin, a natural toxin isolated from beetles in the families Meloidae and Oedemeridae, has been reported to be toxic to some pests, including the diamondback moth. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: A 48h treatment of human erythrocytes with cantharidin significantly increased the percentage of annexin-V-binding cells (≥10μg/mL), significantly decreased forward scatter (≥25μg/mL), significantly increased [Ca^{2+}]i (≥25μg/mL), but did not significantly modify ceramide abundance or ROS [1]. In vivo.

NATK4
Canthin-6-one
CAS: 479-43-6
$C_{14}H_8N_2O$



Vegetable origin

NATK5
Canthin-6-one N-oxide
CAS: 60755-87-5
$C_{14}H_8N_2O_2$



Vegetable origin

NATK6
Caproic acid
CAS: 142-62-1
$C_6H_{12}O_2$

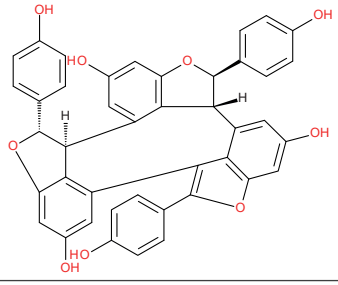
Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: hexanoic acid
Specification: 98% min

NATK7
(6E)-Capsaicin
CAS: 404-86-4

Vegetable origin

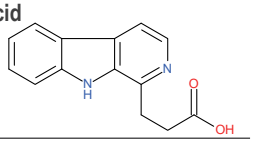
AND Enantiomer

NATK8
Caraphenol A
CAS: 354553-35-8
$C_{42}H_{28}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NATK9
beta-Carboline-1-propionic acid
CAS: 89915-39-9
$C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2$

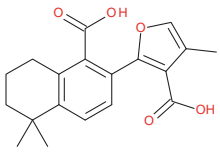


Vegetable origin

NATKA
Carboxyatractyloside
CAS: 33286-30-5
$C_{31}H_{44}O_{18}S_2K_2$

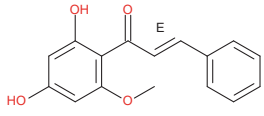
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Xanthium sibiricum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATKB
2-(1-carboxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2-naphthalenyl)-4-methyl-3-Furancarboxylic acid
CAS: 1071072-76-8
$C_{19}H_{20}O_5$



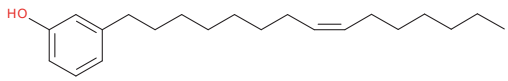
Vegetable origin

NATKC
Cardamonin
CAS: 19309-14-9
$C_{16}H_{14}O_4$



Synonyms: Alpinetin chalcone; Cardamomin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 28mg/mL
Cardamonin is a novel antagonist of **hTRPA1** cation channel with an **IC_{50}** of 454nM.

NATKD
Cardanol (C15:1)
CAS: 501-26-8
$C_{21}H_{34}O$

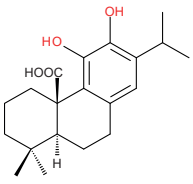


Vegetable origin

NATKE
(±)-Car-3-ene-2,5-dione

AND Enantiomer

NATKG
Carnosic acid
CAS: 3650-09-7
$C_{20}H_{28}O_4$



Vegetable origin

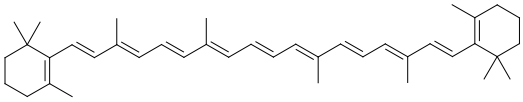
NATKH
Carnosol
CAS: 5957-80-2
$C_{20}H_{26}O_4$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATKJ
α-Carotene
CAS: 7488-99-5

Vegetable origin

NATKI
β-Carotene
CAS: 7235-40-7
$C_{40}H_{56}$



Synonyms: Provitamin A; Carotaben; beta-Carotene; Lucarotin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Beta Carotene is an organic compound and classified as a terpenoid. It is a precursor (inactive form) of vitamin A. Target: Others Beta Carotene is a strongly colored red-orange pigment abundant in plants and fruits.β-Carotene is biosynthesized from geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate. It is a member of the carotenes, which are tetraterpenes, synthesized biochemically from eight isoprene units and thus having 40 carbons. Among this general class of carotenes, β-carotene is distinguished by having beta-rings at both ends of the molecule. Absorption of β-carotene is enhanced if eaten with fats, as carotenes are fat soluble [1, 2].

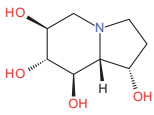
NATKK
Carvacrol
CAS: 499-75-2

Vegetable origin

NATKL
β-Caryophyllene
CAS: 87-44-5

Vegetable origin

NATKM
Castanospermine
CAS: 79831-76-8
$C_8H_{15}NO_4$

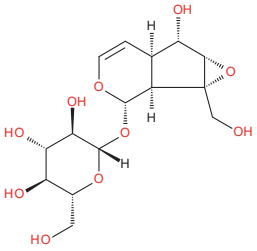


Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 34mg/mL
Castanospermine inhibits all forms of α- and β-glucosidases, especially glucosidase I (required for glucoprotein processing by transfer of mannose and glucose from asparagine-linked lipids). Target α- and β-glucosidases. IC 50: 1.2uM [2] in vitro: Castanospermine, [(1S,6S,7R,8R,8aR)-1,6,7,8-tetrahydroxyoctahydroindolizine] is a potent and specific inhibitor of mammalian and plant α-and β-D-glucosidases in vitro. [1] In vivo: Experiments in vivo with castanospermine, an inhibitor of the glucosidases that convert protein N-linked high mannose carbohydrates to complex oligosaccharides, resulted in significant inhibition of tumor growth in nude mice.[3]

NATKN
Casticin
CAS: 479-91-4
$C_{19}H_{18}O_8$

Chemical Name: 5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-3,6,7-trimethoxychromen-4-one
Synonym: Vitexicarpin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATKO
Catalpol
CAS: 2415-24-9
$C_{15}H_{22}O_{10}$



Synonym: Catalpinoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
Catalpol, an iridoid glycoside, has neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hepatitis virus effects. IC50 Value: Target: neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hepatitis virus natural product. In vitro: Catalpol could be encapsulated into composite nanofibers and induce differentiation of hASCs into neural-like cells, which might offer new avenues in nerve regeneration [1]. In vivo: The pharmacokinetics of catalpol in normal and doxorubicin-induced chronic kidney disease rats after oral administration of Rehmannia glutinosa extract was determined, and the extraction recoverie of catalpol was higher than 68.24% [2]. The protective effect of catalpol on renal IRI mice through suppressing phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/protein kinase B (PI3K/Akt)-endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) and against inflammation, and the possible underlying mechanism [3].

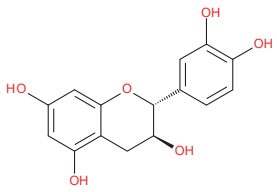
NATKP

Catechin

CAS: 154-23-4

$C_{15}H_{14}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: (+)-Catechin;Cianidanol; D-Catechin; Cyanidanol; Catechuic acid

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Catechin((+)-Catechin; D-Catechin) is a flavan-3-ol, a type of natural phenol and antioxidant. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Co-treatment of astrocytes with (+)-catechin (300μM), an anti-oxidant found abundantly in green tea, significantly prevented PA-induced ROS production, MMP collapse and cell death [1]. The (+)-catechin emulsified gel further suppressed the activity of pro-inflammatory cytokines, viz. tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α), interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β), and interleukin-6 (IL-6) [2]. Catechin, a well-known natural antioxidant, partially restored both the STAT5 activation and miR-182 expression resulting in cell survival [4]. In vivo: The in vitro permeation study revealed that release of (+)-catechin from an emulsified gel base reached a steady state after 6h, while pH of the entire emulsified gel was found to be between 6.2 and 6.5 that falls well within the normal pH range of the skin [1]. Catechin administration for 16 wk significantly ameliorated renal dysfunction in type 2 diabetic db/db mice, partially due to MG trapping, which in turn inhibited AGEs formation and lowered proinflammatory cytokines, including tumor necrosis factor α and IL-1β. Similarly, the MG trapping and cellular signaling inhibition effects of CE were observed in human endothelium-derived cells under high glucose conditions [3].

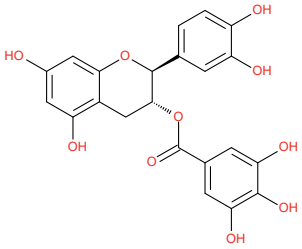
NATKQ

(-)-Catechin gallate

CAS: 130405-40-2

$C_{22}H_{18}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: (-)-Catechin 3-gallate;(-)-Catechin 3-O-gallate

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

(-)-catechin gallate, a minor polyphenolic constituent in green tea, was used to study its cytotoxicity. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The cytotoxicity of (-)-catechin gallate (CG) towards cells derived from tissues of the human oral cavity was studied. CG did enhance Fe^{2+}-induced, lipid peroxidation. CG-induced apoptosis was detected by nuclear staining, both with acridine orange and by the more specific TUNEL procedure. In vivo.

NATKR

(+)-Catechin Hydrate

CAS: 225937-10-0

$C_{15}H_{16}O_7$

Vegetable origin

Chemical Name: (2R,3S)-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-chromene-3,5,7-triol hydrate

Plant Source: Tea

Specification: 98%

NATKS

Catechol

CAS: 120-80-9

Vegetable origin

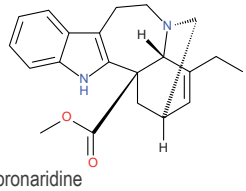
AND Enantiomer

NATKT

Catharanthine

CAS: 2468-21-5

$C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_2$



Synonym: (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Catharanthine inhibits nicotinic receptor mediated diaphragm contractions with IC50 of 59.6μM. Target: nAChR Catharanthine evokes a concentration-dependent attenuation of carbachol responses in the rat ileum preparation, producing rightward curve displacements and decreases in maximal agonist responses. The mixture of serpentine, plus ajmalicine and catharanthine reveals a concentration-dependent inhibitory effect of acethylcholinesterase (AchE), with an IC50 at ca. 2.25μg/Ml [1]. Catharanthine can induce the self-association of tubulin into linear indefinite polymers with an efficacy that is 75% that of vinblastine or vincristine. Catharanthine binds to tubulin alpha-beta dimer with binding constant of 2.8mM [2]. Catharanthine stimulates release of amylase from pancreatic fragments and to cause extensive degranulation of pancreatic acinar cells with accumulation of membrane material in the Golgi region. Catharanthine induces a delayed release of Ca2+ from prelabeled pancreatic fragments as compared to bethanechol [3]. Catharanthine inhibits epibatidine-induced Ca(2+) influx in TE671-α, -β, -γ, -δ cells in a noncompetitive manner with similar potencies IC50 of 17mM-25mM. Catharanthine inhibits [3H]TCP binding to the desensitized Torpedo AChR with higher affinity compared to the resting AChR. Catharanthine enhances [3H]cytisine binding to resting but activatable Torpedo AChRs, suggesting desensitizing properties [4].

NATKU

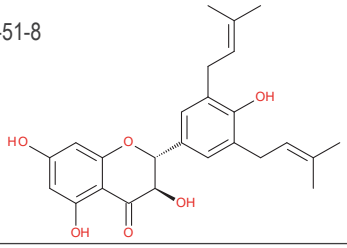
Catharanthine Sulfate

CAS: 70674-90-7

Vegetable origin

NATKV
AND Enantiomer

Cathayanon H
CAS: 1303438-51-8
$C_{25}H_{28}O_6$



Vegetable origin

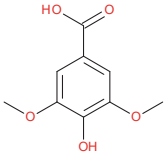
NATKW
Caudatin
CAS: 38395-02-7
$C_{27}H_{40}O_7$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATKX
Cauloside F
CAS: 60451-47-0

Vegetable origin

NATKY
Cedar acid
CAS: 530-57-4
$C_9H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATKZ
Cedrol
CAS: 77-53-2

Vegetable origin

NATL0
Celastrol
CAS: 34157-83-0
$C_{29}H_{38}O_4$

Synonym: Tripterine
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Roots of Tripterygium wilfordii
Plant Habitat: In the montains with altitude between 1500-3000 meters
Collecting seasons: Autumn and Winter
Part Used: Roots
Specifications: 98%; 99% min by HPLC

NATL1
Cephaeline
CAS: 483-17-0
$C_{28}H_{38}N_2O_4$

Synonyms: Cephaelin;7',10,11-Trimethoxyemetan-6'-ol; UNII-QA971541A1; Desmethylemetine
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Uragoga ipecacuanha Baill
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATL2
(-)-Cephaeline (dihydrochloride)
CAS: 5853-29-2
$C_{28}H_{40}Cl_2N_2O_4$

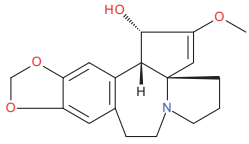
Synonym: NSC 32944
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
(-)-Cephaeline dihydrochloride is an enantiomer of Cephaeline dihydrochloride. Cephaeline dihydrochloride is a selective **CYP2D6** inhibtor with IC_{50} of 121µM.

NATL3
Cephalomannine
CAS: 71610-00-9

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATL4
Cephalotaxlen
CAS: 24316-19-6
$C_{18}H_{21}NO_4$



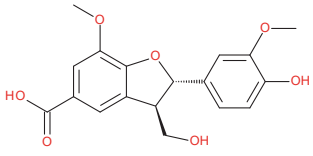
Synonyms: (-)-Cephalotaxine; ZINC19795976
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Cephalotaxine is an antiviral as well as antitumor agent.

NATL5
Cepharanthine
CAS: 481-49-2

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATL6
Ceplignan
CAS: 185244-78-4
$C_{18}H_{18}O_7$



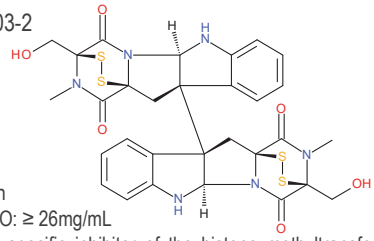
Vegetable origin

NATL7
Ceramide, from Acetobacter malorum(Ceramide mix.)

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

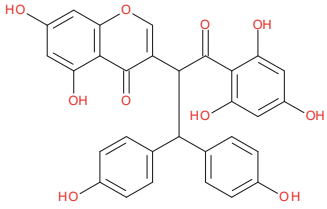
NATL9
Chaetocin
CAS: 28097-03-2
$C_{30}H_{28}N_6O_6S_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 26mg/mL
Chaetocin is a specific inhibitor of the histone methyltransferase **(HMT)** SU(VAR)3-9 with an **IC_{50}** of 0.6μM for SU(VAR)3-9. It also inhibits thioredoxin reductase **(TrxR)** with an **IC_{50}** of 4μM.

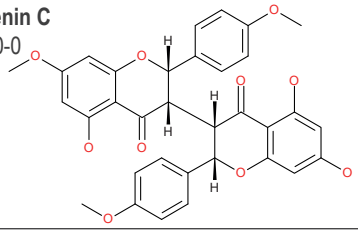
NATLA
Chamaechromone
CAS: 93413-00-4
$C_{30}H_{22}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NATLB
Chamaejasmenin C
CAS: 89595-70-0
$C_{33}H_{28}O_{10}$

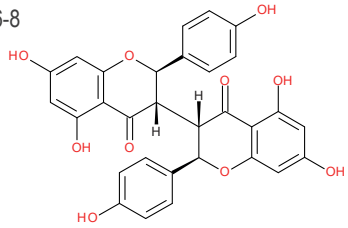
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATLC
Chamaejasmine
CAS: 69618-96-8
$C_{30}H_{22}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



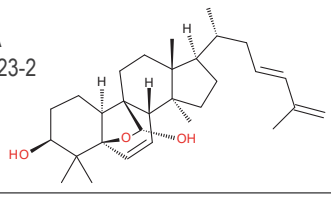
Vegetable origin

NATLD
Chamigrenal
CAS: 19912-84-6

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATLE
Charantadiol A
CAS: 1220890-23-2
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

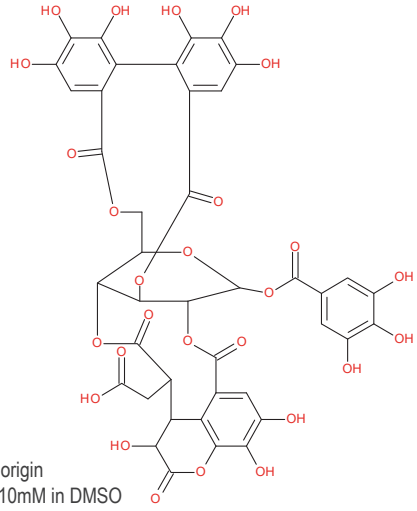


Vegetable origin

NATLF
Chasmanine
CAS: 5066-78-4

Vegetable origin

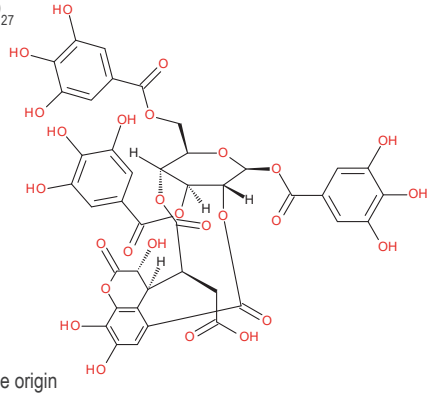
NATLG
Chebulagic acid
CAS: 23094-71-5
$C_{41}H_{30}O_{27}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Chebulagic acid is a COX-LOX dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of Terminalia chebula Retz, on angiogenesis. T arget: COX-LOX [1] In vitro: Chebulagic acid can enhance the autophagy. Chebulagic acid exert anti-inflammatory and anti-infective effects. [1] [2] Chebulagic acid also show a protective effect against 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium (MPP+) - induce cytotoxicity which mimics the pathological symptom of Parkinson's disease. Chebulagic acid inhibit the LPS-induced upregulation of TNF-α and IL-1β in a dose- and time-dependent manner. Furthermore, LPS-activated MAPK signaling is inhibited by CA treatment in the EA.hy926 cells. [3]

NATLH
Chebulinic acid
CAS: 18942-26-2
$C_{41}H_{32}O_{27}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Chebulinic acid is a potent natural inhibitor of M. tuberculosis DNA gyrase, also can inhibit SMAD-3 phosphorylation, inhibit H+ K+-ATPase activity.

NATLI
Chelerythrine
CAS: 34316-15-9
$C_{21}H_{18}NO_4$

Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: 1,2-dimethoxy-12-methyl-[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-c] phenanthridin-12-ium
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

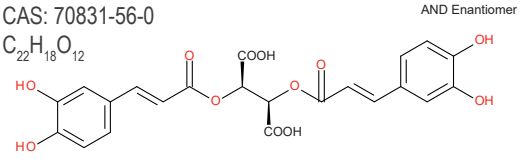
NATLJ
Chelidonine
CAS: 476-32-4

Vegetable origin

NATLK
Chicanin
CAS: 78919-28-5

Vegetable origin

NATLL
L-Chicoric Acid
CAS: 70831-56-0
$C_{22}H_{18}O_{12}$

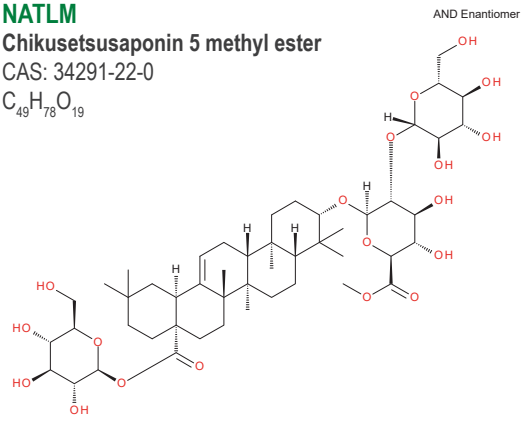


Synonyms: (-)-Chicoric acid;trans-Caffeoyltartaric acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
L-Chicoric acid is an inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) integrase in vitro and of HIV-1 replication in tissue culture. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Using quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR), l-CA inhibits integration at concentrations from 500nM to 10μM but also inhibits entry at concentrations above 1μM [1]. l-Chicoric acid, an inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) integrase, improves on the in vitro anti-HIV-1 effect of Zidovudine plus a protease inhibitor (AG1350) [2]. L-chicoric acid inhibits integrase and that the drug is likely to interact at residues near the catalytic triad in the integrase active site [3]. In vivo.

NATLN
Chikusetsusaponin IVa
CAS: 51415-02-2
$C_{42}H_{66}O_{14}$

Synonym: Calenduloside F
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Chikusetsusaponin IVa a major active ingredient of triterpenoid saponins, exerts antithrombotic effects, including minor hemorrhagic events. This appears to be important for the development of new therapeutic agents. A novel AMPK activator that is capable of bypassing defective insulin signalling and could be useful for the treatment of T2DM or other metabolic disorders. IC50 Value: 199.4 ± 9.1μM (inhibiting thrombin-induced fibrinogen clotting) Target: In vitro: Using biochemical and pharmacological methods, it proves that chikusetsusaponin IVa prolongs the recalcification time, prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, and thrombin time of normal human plasma in a dose-dependent manner; inhibits the amidolytic activity of thrombin and factor Xa upon synthetic substrates S2238 and S2222; inhibits thrombin-induced fibrinogen clotting (50% inhibition concentration, 199.4 ± 9.1μM); inhibits thrombin- and collagen-induced platelet aggregation. Chikusetsusaponin IVa can also preferentially inhibits thrombin in a competitive manner (K(i)=219.6μM) [1]. Chikusetsusaponin IVa suppresses the production of iNOS, COX-2, IL-1β, IL-6, and TNF-α in LPS-stimulated THP-1 cells likely by inhibiting NF-κB activation and ERK, JNK, and p38 signal pathway phosphorylation [2]. In vivo: Studies were performed on type 2 diabetic mellitus (T2DM) rats given CHS for 28 days to test the anti-hyperglycemic activity. Oral administration of CHS dose-dependently increased the level of serum insulin and decreased the rise in blood glucose level [3].

NATLM
Chikusetsusaponin 5 methyl ester
CAS: 34291-22-0
$C_{49}H_{78}O_{19}$



Vegetable origin

NATLO
Chimonanthine
CAS: 5545-89-1

Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

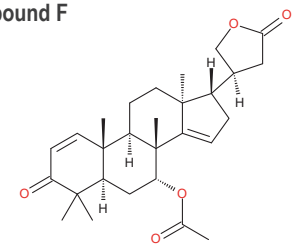
NATLP

Chisocheton compound F

CAS: 157376-71-1

$C_{28}H_{38}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

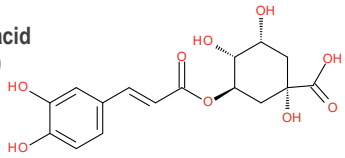
NATLR

Chlorogenic acid

CAS: 327-97-9

$C_{16}H_{18}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: 3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid;Heriguard;NSC-407296

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32 mg/mL

Chlorogenic acid(NSC-407296; 3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid) is one of the most abundant polyphenols in the human diet, has been reported to inhibit cancer cell growth and a major anti-inflammatory constituent of lonicerae flos extract. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: CGA significantly decreases the hypoxia-induced HIF-1α protein level in A549 cells, without changing its mRNA level. CGA was, however, found to suppress the transcriptional activity of HIF-1α under hypoxic conditions, leading to a decrease in the expression of its downstream target VEGF [1]. CGA inhibited various TLR agonist-, IL-1α-, or high-mobility group box-1-stimulated autophosphorylation (activation) of IRAK4 in peritoneal macrophages from C57BL/6 or C3H/HeJ mice via directly affecting the kinase activity of IRAK4, a proximal signal transducer in the MyD88-mediated innate immunity that enhances transcriptional activity of NF-κB or AP-1 [2]. In vivo: CGA can block hypoxia-stimulated angiogenesis in vitro and VEGF-stimulated angiogenesis in vivo using HUVEC cells in a mouse model [1]. CGA consequently attenuated protein or mRNA levels of NF-κB/AP-1 target genes encoding TNF-α, IL-1α, IL-6, and high-mobility group box-1 in vivo under endotoxemia or ALI [2]. CGA (10, 30 and 100mg/kg) and omeprazole (positive control, 10mg/kg) were administered orally 48h after the RE operation for 12 days. CGA reduced the severity of esophageal lesions, and this beneficial effect was confirmed by histopathological observations. CGA reduced esophageal lipid peroxidation and increased the reduced glutathione/oxidized glutathione ratio. CGA attenuated increases in the serum level of tumor necrosis factor-α, and expressions of inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclooxygenase-2 protein [3].

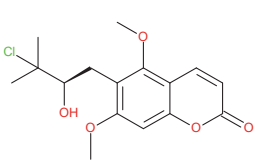
NATLQ

(+)-6-(3-Chloro-2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-5,7-dimethoxycoumarin

CAS: 15575-50-5

$C_{16}H_{19}ClO_5$

AND Enantiomer



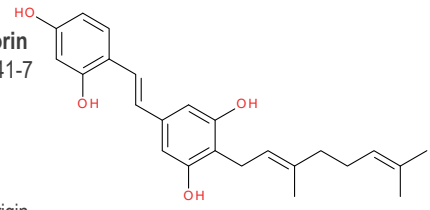
Vegetable origin

NATLT

Chlorophorin

CAS: 537-41-7

$C_{24}H_{28}O_4$



Vegetable origin

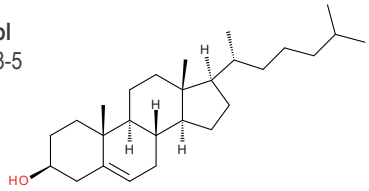
AND Enantiomer

NATLU

Cholesterol

CAS: 57-88-5

$C_{27}H_{46}O$



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: 0.79mg/mL (Need warming)

Cholesterol is the major sterol in mammals, and its importance in fundamental cellular processes is becoming more appreciated. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: GT1-7 hypothalamic cells subjected to cholesterol depletion in vitro produced 20-31% reductions in cellular cholesterol content, similar to the decrease in cholesterol synthesis observed in diabetes [1]. In vivo.

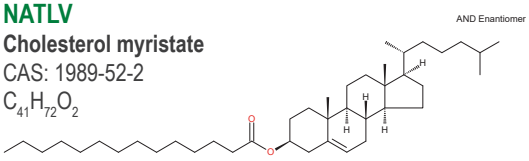
NATLV

Cholesterol myristate

CAS: 1989-52-2

$C_{41}H_{72}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Cholesteryl myristate; Cholesteryl tetradecanoate

Vegetable origin

Solubility: Ethanol: 2mg/mL (Need ultrasonic and warming)

Cholesterol myristate is a natural steroid present in traditional Chinese medicine.

NATLW

Cholesteryl behenate

CAS: 61510-09-6

$C_{49}H_{88}O_2$

Synonyms: Cholesteryl docosanoate; Cholesterol behenate

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: 10mM

Cholesteryl behenate is a standard in electrospray ionization tandem mass spectrometry for the analysis of cholesterol and cholesteryl esters.

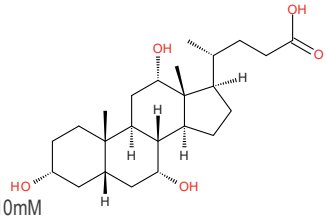
AND Enantiomer

NATLX

Cholic acid

CAS: 81-25-4

$C_{24}H_{40}O_5$



Vegetable origin

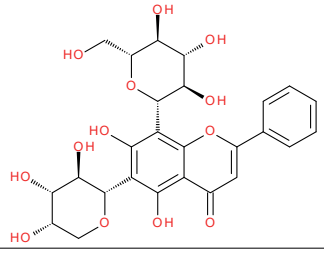
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM

Cholic acid is a major primary bile acid produced in the liver and usually conjugated with glycine or taurine. It facilitates fat absorption and cholesterol excretion.

NATLY
Chrysin
CAS: 480-40-0

Vegetable origin

NATLZ
Chrysin 6-C-arabinoside 8-C-glucoside AND Enantiomer
CAS: 185145-33-9
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{13}$

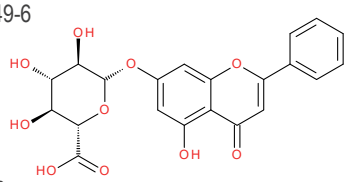


Vegetable origin

NATM0
Chrysin 7-O-β-gentiobioside
CAS: 88640-89-5

Vegetable origin

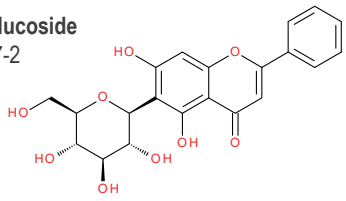
NATM1
Chrysin 7-O-beta-D-glucopyranuronoside AND Enantiomer
CAS: 35775-49-6
$C_{21}H_{18}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

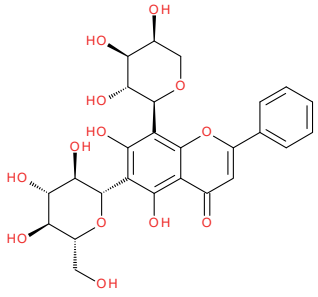
AND Enantiomer

NATM2
Chrysin 6-C-glucoside
CAS: 28368-57-2
$C_{21}H_{20}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NATM3
Chrysin 6-C-glucoside 8-C-arabinoside
CAS: 185145-34-0 AND Enantiomer
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{13}$

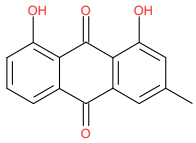


Vegetable origin

NATM4
Chrysoeriol-7-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 19993-32-9

Vegetable origin

NATM6
Chrysophanol
CAS: 481-74-3
$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$



Vegetable origin

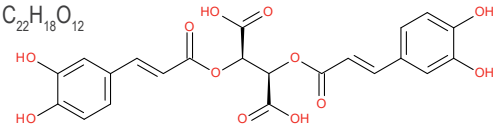
NATM5
Chrysophanol-8-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 13241-28-6

Vegetable origin

NATM7
Chrysosplenetin B
CAS: 603-56-5

Vegetable origin

NATM8
Cichoric Acid
CAS: 6537-80-0 AND Enantiomer
$C_{22}H_{18}O_{12}$



Synonym: Dicaffeoyltartaric acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 347mg/mL
Cichoric Acid is reported to be antioxidative.

NATM9
Cimicidanol 3- O-α-L -arabinoside
CAS: 161207-05-2

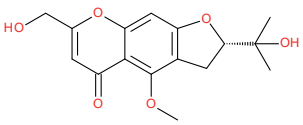
Vegetable origin

NATMA
Cimicifugoside
CAS: 66176-93-0

Vegetable origin

NATMB
Cimifugin
CAS: 37921-38-3
$C_{16}H_{18}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Cimitin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 3mg/mL
Cimifugin is a major components of Yu-ping-feng-san, a Chinese medical formula that is used clinically for allergic diseases and characterized by reducing allergy relapse.

NATMC
Cimifugin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 1632110-81-6

Vegetable origin

NATMD
Cimigenol-3-O-alpha-L-arabinoside
CAS: 256925-92-5

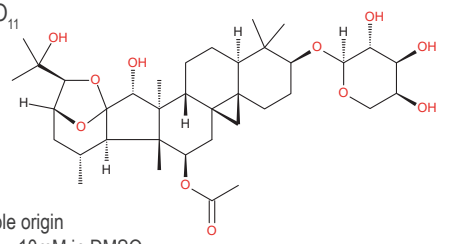
Vegetable origin

NATME
Cimigenoside
CAS: 27994-11-2
$C_{35}H_{56}O_9$

Synonyms: Cimigeside, CiMigenol 3-O-β-D-xylopyranoside, Cimigenol-3-O-β-Dxylpyranoside, Cimigoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Actaea racemosa L
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATMF
Cimiracemoside D
CAS: 290821-39-5
$C_{37}H_{58}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Cimiracemoside D is a natural product found in Actaea racemosa with unknown details.

NATMG
Cinchonidine
CAS: 485-71-2
$C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$

Synonym: α-Quinidine
Vegetable origin

NATMH
Cinchonine hydrochloride
CAS: 5949-11-1

Vegetable origin

NATMI
Cinerin I
CAS: 25402-06-6

NATMJ
Cinerin II
CAS: 121-20-0

NATMK
trans-Cinnamaldehyde
CAS: 14371-10-9

Vegetable origin

NATMM
Cinnamic acid
CAS: 621-82-9

Vegetable origin

NATML
trans-Cinnamic acid
CAS: 140-10-3
$C_9H_8O_2$

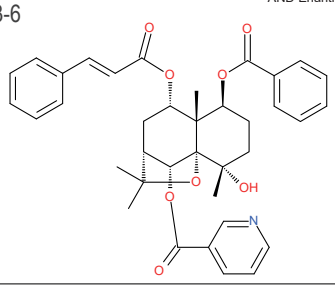
Vegetable origin

NATMN
2'-cinnamoyl-3'-benzoyl-(2-O-α-glucosyl)-Sucrose
CAS: 154287-55-5

Vegetable origin

NATMO
9-O-trans-Cinnamoyl-9-debenzoylregelidine
CAS: 1352562-93-6
$C_{37}H_{39}NO_8$

AND Enantiomer



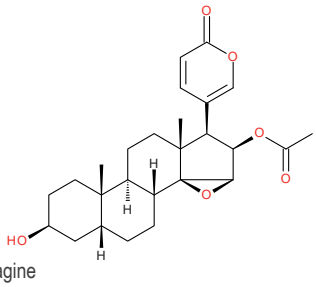
Vegetable origin

NATMP
Cinnamyl Alcohol
CAS: 104-54-1

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

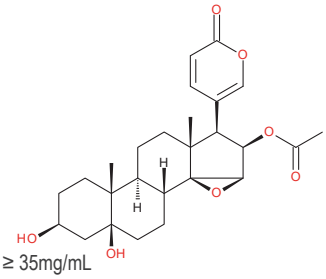
NATMQ
Cinobufagin
CAS: 470-37-1
$C_{26}H_{34}O_6$



Synonym: Cinobufagine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 43mg/mL
Cinobufagin, a kind of Chinese materia medica with antitumor effect, is widely used in clinical practice, especially in anti-liver cancer. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Cinobufagin inhibited proliferation of cancer cells at doses of 0.1, 1, or 10μM after 2-4 days of culture. Cytotoxicity of cinobufagin on the DU145 and LNCaP cells was dose-dependent. Cinobufagin increased $[Ca^{2+}]i$ and apoptosis in cancer cells after a 24-hr culture as well as caspase 3 activities in DU145 and PC3 cells and caspase 9 activities in LNCaP cells [1]. Cinobufagin suppresses cell proliferation and causes apoptosis in prostate cancer cells via a sequence of apoptotic modulators, including Bax, cytochrome c and caspases [2]. In vivo.

AND Enantiomer

NATMR
Cinobufotalin
CAS: 1108-68-5
$C_{26}H_{34}O_7$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 35mg/mL
Cinobufotalin is one of the bufadienolides prepared from toad venom; has anticancer activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Cinobufotalin (CB) caused significant DNA fragmentation, decrease of MMP, and an increase in the intracellular (Ca^{2+}) ion and ROS production. In addition, CB induced upregulation of Fas protein, proteolytic activation of cytochrome c, caspase-2, -3, -8 and -9 together with the activation of Bid and Bax [1]. Cinobufotalin displayed considerable cytotoxicity against lung cancer cells (A549, H460 and HTB-58 lines) without inducing significant cell apoptosis. Cinobufotalin mainly induces Cyp-D-dependent non-apoptotic death in cultured lung cancer cells [2]. Cinobufotalin (at nmol/L) significantly inhibited HCC cell growth and survival while inducing considerable cell apoptosis. Further, cinobufotalin inhibited sphingosine kinase 1 (SphK1) activity and induced pro-apoptotic ceramide production. Cinobufotalin inactivated Akt-S6K1 signaling in HepG2 cells, which was again inhibited by ceramide synthase-1 shRNA-depletion [3]. In vivo: Using a mice xenograft model, we found that cinobufotalin inhibited A549 lung cancer cell growth in vivo [2].

NAVYF
Cistanoside A
CAS: 93236-42-1

Vegetable origin

NATMS
Citric acid
CAS: 77-92-9
$C_6H_8O_7$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥150mg/mL
Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.

NATMT
L-Citrulline
CAS: 372-75-8
$C_6H_{13}N_3O_3$

Vegetable origin

NATMU
Ciwujianoside B
CAS: 114902-16-8
$C_{58}H_{92}O_{25}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATMV
Clemaphenol A
CAS: 362606-60-8

Vegetable origin

NATMW
Clemastanin A
CAS: 172670-47-2

Vegetable origin

NATMX
Clemastanin B
CAS: 112747-98-5

Vegetable origin

NATMY
Clematichinenoside AR
CAS: 761425-93-8

Vegetable origin

NATMZ
Clematichinenoside C
CAS: 177912-24-2

Vegetable origin

NATN0
Clematiunicinoside E
CAS: 916649-92-8

Vegetable origin

NATN1
Clematomandshurica saponin B
CAS: 916649-91-7

Vegetable origin

NATN2
Clinodiside A
CAS: 916347-31-4
$C_{48}H_{78}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATN3
Clove3
CAS: 152041-16-2

NATN4
Clovin
CAS: 81970-00-5

Vegetable origin

NATN5
Cnidilin
CAS: 14348-22-2

Vegetable origin

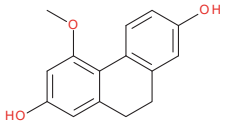
NATN6
Cochliophilin A
CAS: 110204-45-0

Vegetable origin

NATN7
Coclaurine
CAS: 486-39-5
$C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$

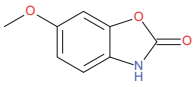
Chemical Name: (1S)-1-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-7-ol
Synonyms: (S)-Coclaurine; UNII-CW1576313Y
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Nelumbo nucifera, Sarcopetalum harveyanum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATN8
Coelonin
CAS: 82344-82-9
$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NATN9
Coixol
CAS: 532-91-2
$C_8H_7NO_3$



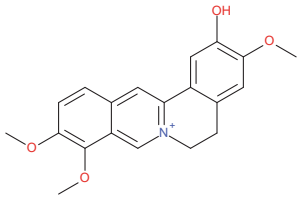
Synonyms: 6-Methoxy-2-benzoxazolinone;6-MBOA
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
Coixol is a natural product extracted from Coix Lachryma-Jobi var. ma-yuen. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Confluent NCI-H292 cells were pretreated with oleic acid, linoleic acid, glyceryl trilinoleate, beta-stigmasterol or coixol for 30min and then stimulated with PMA (phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate), EGF (epidermal growth factor) or TNF-α (tumor necrosis factor-α) for 24h. Coixol inhibited the expression of MUC5AC mucin gene and production of MUC5AC mucin protein, induced by EGF or TNF-α from NCI-H292 cells; Coixol decreased PMA-induced MUC5AC mucin secretion from NCI-H292 cells [1]. βTC-6 cells were incubated in 2mM and 20mM glucose in the presence of coixol (200μM) for 60min at 37°C in Krebs-Ringer Bicarbonate buffer. Decreased insulin staining was observed by coixol at 20mM glucose (bottom) suggest that coixol stimulated insulin secretion at high glucose concentration [2]. In vivo.

NATNA
Colchicine
CAS: 64-86-8
$C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$

Chemical Name: N-[(7S)-1,2,3,10-tetramethoxy-9-oxo-6,7-dihydro-5H-benzo[a]heptalen-7-yl]acetamide
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Iphigenia indica Kunth et Benth

NATNB
Colominic Acid Sodium Salt from E.coli
CAS: 70431-34-4

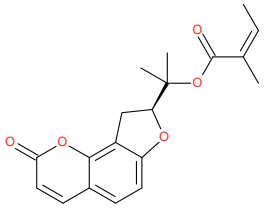
NATNC
Columbamine
CAS: 3621-36-1
$C_{20}H_{20}NO_4^+$



Synonyms: Columbamin; Dehydroisocorypalmine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 23mg/mL
Columbamine is a quaternary isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Argemone mexicana.

NATND
Columbianadin
CAS: 5058-13-9
$C_{19}H_{20}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Columbianadin, a natural coumarin form, is known to have various biological activities including anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.

NATNE
Columbianetin
CAS: 3804-70-4

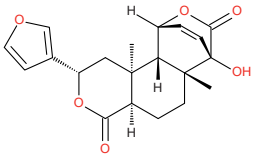
Vegetable origin

NATNF
Columbianetin acetate
CAS: 23180-65-6

Vegetable origin

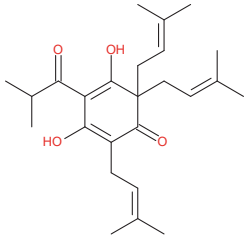
NATNG
Columbin
CAS: 546-97-4
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



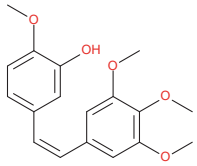
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mM
Columbin is a diterpenoid furanolactone with anti-inflammation activity.

NATNH
Colupulone
CAS: 468-27-9
$C_{25}H_{36}O_4$



Vegetable origin

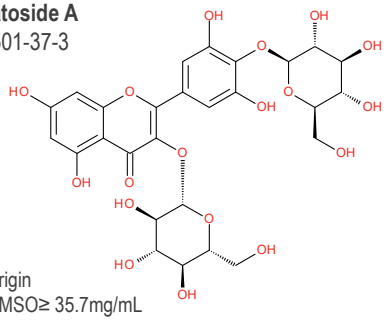
NATNI
Combretastatin A4
CAS: 117048-59-6
$C_{18}H_{20}O_5$



Synonym: CRC 87-09
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Combretastatin A4 is a **microtubule**-targeting agent that binds **β-tubulin** with K_d of 0.4μM.

NATNJ
Complanatoside A
CAS: 146501-37-3
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{18}$

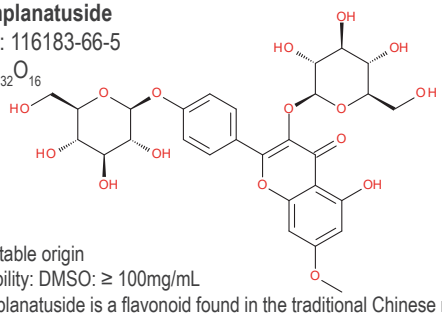
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO≥ 35.7mg/mL
Complanatoside A is a flavonol glycoside isolated from *Astragalus complanatus*, and currently it is used as a quality control index for *A. complanatus* in the 2010 edition of the *Chinese Pharmacopoeia*.

NATNK
Complanatuside
CAS: 116183-66-5
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{16}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 100mg/mL
Complanatuside is a flavonoid found in the traditional Chinese medicine Semen Astragali Complanati.

NATNL
Congmunoside V
CAS: 340963-86-2

Vegetable origin

NATNM
Congmunoside VII
CAS: 340982-22-1

Vegetable origin

NATNN
Congmunoside X
CAS: 344911-90-6

Vegetable origin

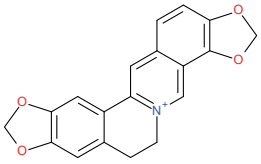
NATNO
Coniferin
CAS: 531-29-3

Vegetable origin

NATNP
Convallatoxin
CAS: 508-75-8
$C_{29}H_{42}O_{10}$

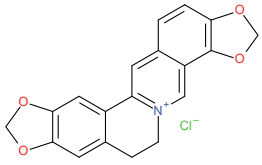
Synonyms: Convallotoxin; Corglycone; UNII-JY264VIR1Y; Convallaotoxin
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Adonis amurensis Regel et Radde
Specification: 98%min by HPLC

NATNQ
Coptisine
CAS: 3486-66-6
$C_{19}H_{14}NO_4^+$



Synonym: Coptisin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Coptisine is a protoberberine isoquinoline alkaloid, isolated from rhizome of Coptis japonica. IC50 value: Ki value of coptisine was 3.3microM Target: In vitro: Coptisine had strong anti-fungal activity: at a low concentration (45μg/ml) began to inhibit the growth of Candida albicans and at a high concentration (500μg/ml) completely inhibited Candida albicans growth. Coptisine gave big inhibitory zones with diameters between 11 and 43mm within test range, and the MIC of it was 1000μg/ml [1]. Coptisine displayed antiproliferative action against vascular smooth muscle cells by blocking the cell cycle at G(1) and G(2)/M phases [3]. In vivo: Coptisine showed an inhibitory effect on MAO-A activity in a concentration-dependent manner using a substrate kynuramine, and it exhibited 54.3% inhibition of MAO-A activity at 2microM; the Ki value of coptisine was 3.3microM [2].

NATNR
Coptisine (chloride)
CAS: 6020-18-4
$C_{19}H_{14}ClNO_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10.75mg/mL

NATNS
Coptisine sulfate
CAS: 1198398-71-8

Vegetable origin

NATNT
Cordycepin
CAS: 73-03-0
$C_{10}H_{13}N_5O_3$

Chemical Name:
(2R,3R,5S)-2-(6-aminopurin-9-yl)-5-(hydroxymethyl)oxolan-3-ol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATNU
Corilagin
CAS: 23094-69-1
$C_{27}H_{22}O_{18}$

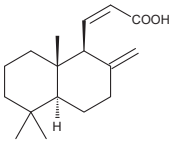
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATNV
Cornuside I
CAS: 131189-57-6

Vegetable origin

NATNW
Coronadiene
CAS: 1145689-64-0
$C_{17}H_{26}O_2$

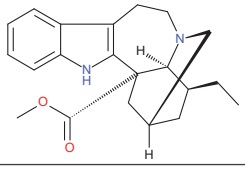
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATNX
Coronaridine
CAS: 467-77-6
$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$



Vegetable origin

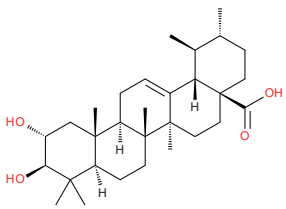
NATNY

Corosolic acid

CAS: 4547-24-4

$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Colosic acid;Colosolic acid;Corsolic acid;Glucosol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Corosolic acid isolated from the fruit of Cratoegus pinnatifida var. psilosa, was reported to have anticancer activity. IC50 value: 26.8μg/ml in vitro Target: In vitro: Corosolic acid displayed about the same potent cytotoxic activity as ursolic acid against several human cancer cell lines. In addition, the compound displayed antagonistic activity against the phorbol ester-induced morphological modification of K-562 leukemic cells, indicating the suppression of protein kinase C (PKC) activity by the cytotoxic compound. The compound showed PKC inhibition with dose-dependent pattern in an in vitro PKC assay [1]. MTT method was used to detect the influence of corosolic acid on A549 lung cancer cell growth in vitro under different concentrations. The value of IC50 was 26.8μg/ml in vitro experiment. Corosolic acid of different doses had certain therapeutic effects on A549 solid tumor, the content of VEGF and CD34 proteins also had different degrees of influence [2]. Corosolic acid induced apoptosis in CT-26 cells, mediated by the activation of caspase-3. It inhibited the proliferation and tube formation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells and human dermal lymphatic microvascular endothelial cells, decreased the proliferation and migration of human umbilical vein endothelial cells stimulated by angiopoietin-1 [3]. In vivo: A mouse colon carcinoma CT-26 animal model was employed to determine the in vivo anti-angiogenic and anti-lymphangiogenic effects of corosolic acid.

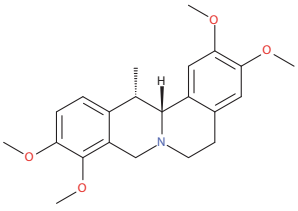
NATNZ

Corydaline

CAS: 518-69-4

$C_{22}H_{27}NO_4$

AND Enantiomer



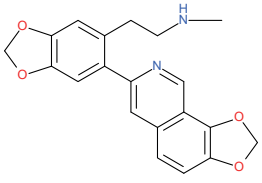
Synonyms: (+)-Corydaline;Corydalin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Corydaline is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor isolated from Corydalis yanhusuo.

NATO0

Corydamine

CAS: 49870-84-0

$C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATO1

Corydine

CAS: 476-69-7

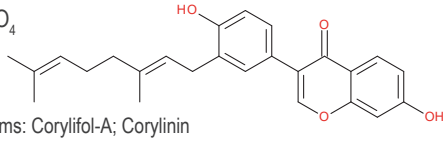
Vegetable origin

NATO2

Corylifol A

CAS: 775351-88-7

$C_{25}H_{26}O_4$



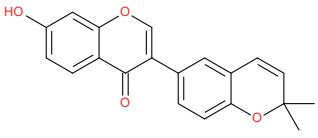
Synonyms: Corylifol-A; Corylinin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 15.4mg/mL
Corylifol A is a phenolic compound isolated from Psoralea corylifolia; inhibits IL-6-induced STAT3 activation and phosphorylation(IC50=0.8uM). IC50 value: 0.8uM [1] Target: STAT3 inhibitor Corylifol A showed an inhibitory effect on IL-6-induced STAT3 promoter activity in Hep3B cells with IC50 value of 0.81 ± 0.15uM, also inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation induced by IL-6 in Hep3B cells [1]. Corylifol A inhibited SARA PLpro in a dose-dependent manner with IC50 ranging between 4.2 and 38.4μM [2]. Corylifol A were found to be naturally occurring potent inhibitors of hCE2, with low Ki values ranging from 0.62μM to 3.89μM [3].

NATO3

Corylin

CAS: 53947-92-5

$C_{20}H_{16}O_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Corylin is a major bioactive compound isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L; antibiotic or anticancer compound. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Corylin showed an inhibitory effect on IL-6-induced STAT3 promoter activity in Hep3B cells with IC50 value of 1.37uM [1].

NATO4

Corynoline

CAS: 18797-79-0

$C_{21}H_{21}NO_5$

Synonym: 13-Methylchelidonan-11β-ol
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Corydalis incisa
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

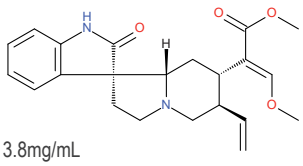
NATO5

Corynoxeine

CAS: 630-94-4

$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 3.8mg/mL

Corynoxeine is a potent ERK1/2 inhibitor of key PDGF-BB-induced VSMC proliferation; a useful and prospective compound in the prevention and treatment for vascular diseases. IC50 value: Target: ERK1/2 inhibitor; Natural compound in vitro: Pre-treatment of VSMCs with corynoxeine (5-50μM) for 24h resulted in significant decreases in cell number without any cytotoxicity; the inhibition percentages were 25.0+/-12.5, 63.0+/-27.5 and 88.0+/-12.5% at 5, 20 and 50μM, respectively. Also, corynoxeine significantly inhibited the 50ng/ml PDGF-BB-induced DNA synthesis of VSMCs in a concentration-dependent manner without any cytotoxicity; the inhibitions were 32.8+/-11.0, 51.8+/-8.0 and 76.9+/-7.4% at concentrations of 5, 20 and 50μM, respectively [1].

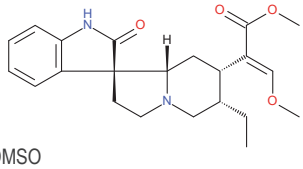
NATO6

Corynoxine

CAS: 6877-32-3

$C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Corynoxine is an enantiomer of Corynoxine B; induces autophagy in different neuronal cell lines, including N2a and SHSY-5Y cells. IC50 value: Target: Autophagy inducer In vivo, Cory promotes the formation of autophagosomes in the fat bodies of Drosophila. By inducing autophagy, Cory promotes the clearance of wild-type and A53T α-syn in inducible PC12 cells. Interestingly, different from its enantiomer Cory B, Cory induces autophagy through the Akt/mTOR pathway as evidenced by the reduction in the levels of phospho-Akt, phospho-mTOR and phospho-p70 S6 Kinase [1]. Corynoxine significantly decreased locomotor activity after oral administration to mice [2].

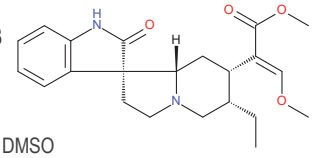
NATO7

Corynoxine B

CAS: 17391-18-3

$C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Corynoxine B is an oxindole alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla (Miq.) Jacks (Gouteng in Chinese); a Beclin-1-dependent autophagy inducer. IC50 value: Target: Autophagy inducer in vitro: Corynoxine B, a natural autophagy inducer, restores the deficient cytosolic translocation of HMGB1 and autophagy in cells overexpressing SNCA, which may be attributed to its ability to block SNCA-HMGB1 interaction [1]. In vivo: Corynoxine B exhibited prolongation of the thiopental-induced hypnosis on oral administration in mice [2].

NATO8

(+)-Corypalmine

CAS: 13063-54-2

Vegetable origin

NATO9

Corytuberine

CAS: 517-56-6

Vegetable origin

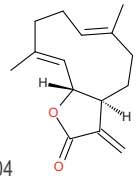
NATOA

Costunolide

CAS: 553-21-9

$C_{15}H_{20}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: (+)-Costunolide;
Costunolid; Costus lactone; NSC 106404

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 49mg/mL

Costunolide, a sesquiterpene lactone, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties and mediates apoptosis. IC50 Value: 6.2 - 9.8ug/mL(sarcoma cells viability)[3] Target: Apoptosis inducer in vitro: Costunolide significantly inhibited RANKL-induced BMM differentiation into osteoclasts in a dose-dependent manner without affecting cytotoxicity. Costunolide did not regulate the early signaling pathways of RANKL, including the mitogen-activated protein kinase and NF-κB pathways. However, costunolide suppressed nuclear factor of activated T-cells, cytoplasmic 1 (NFATc1) expression via inhibition of c-Fos transcriptional activity without affecting RANKL-induced c-Fos expression. The inhibitory effects of costunolide were rescued by overexpression of constitutively active (CA)-NFATc1 [1]. Exposure of T24 cells to costunolide was also associated with increased expression of Bax, down-regulation of Bcl-2, survivin and significant activation of caspase-3, and its downstream target PARP [2]. Both costunolide and dehydrocostus lactone inhibited cell viability dose- and time-dependently. IC50 values ranged from 6.2ug/mL to 9.8ug/mL. Cells treated with costunolide showed no changes in cell cycle, little in caspase 3/7 activity, and low levels of cleaved caspase-3 after 24 and 48h [3]. In vivo: Neither costunolide nor alpha-MGBL affected the blood-ethanol elevation in pylorus-ligated rats or that induced by intraperitoneal and intraduodenal ethanol administration [4]. Costunolide and alpha-MGBL suppressed gastric emptying in rats given 20% ethanol and 1% sodium carboxymethyl cellulose. Clinical trial.

NATOB

Coumalic acid

CAS: 500-05-0

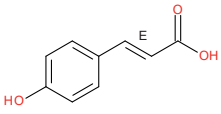
Vegetable origin

NATOC

p-Coumaric acid

CAS: 501-98-4

$C_9H_8O_3$



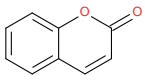
Synonym: trans-4-Hydroxycinnamic acid

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: 150mg/mL

p-Coumaric acid is the abundant isomer of cinnamic acid which has antitumor and anti-mutagenic activities.

NATOD
Coumarin
CAS: 91-64-5
$C_9H_6O_2$

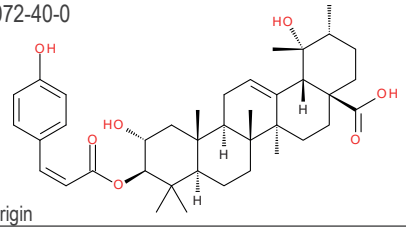


Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Coumarin is the primary bioactive ingredient in Radix Glehniae, named Beishashen in China, which possesses many pharmacological activities, including anticancer, anti-inflammation and antivirus activities.

NATOG
N-p-coumaroyl-Octopamine
CAS: 66648-45-1

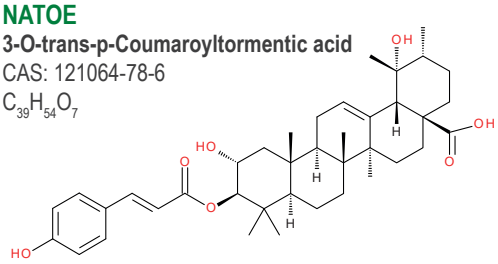
Vegetable origin

NATOF
3-O-cis-p-Coumaroyltormentic acid
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 121072-40-0
$C_{39}H_{54}O_7$



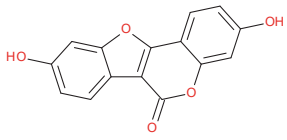
Vegetable origin

NATOE
3-O-trans-p-Coumaroyltormentic acid
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 121064-78-6
$C_{39}H_{54}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NATOH
Coumestrol
CAS: 479-13-0
$C_{15}H_8O_5$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Coumestrol, a phytoestrogen present in soybean products, exhibits activities against cancers, neurological disorders, and autoimmune diseases. It suppresses proliferation of ES2 cells with an IC_{50} of 50µM.

NATOI
Cowaxanthone B
CAS: 212842-64-3
$C_{25}H_{28}O_6$

Chemical Name: 1,3-Dihydroxy-6,7-dimethoxy-2,8-bis(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-9H-xanthen-9-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

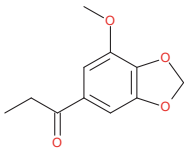
NATOJ
Crassicauline A
CAS: 79592-91-9

Vegetable origin

NATOK
Cratoxylone
CAS: 149155-01-1
$C_{24}H_{28}O_7$

Chemical Name: 1,3,6-Trihydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-7-methoxy-8-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-9H-xanthen-9-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATOL
Crocatone
CAS: 19937-86-1
$C_{11}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATOM
Crocetin
CAS: 27876-94-4
$C_{20}H_{24}O_4$

Synonyms: roceic acid,8,8'-diapo-psi, psi-carotenedioic acid, Alpha-Crocetin
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Crocus sativus
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATON
Crocin I
CAS: 42553-65-1
$C_{44}H_{64}O_{24}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATOO
Crocin II
CAS: 55750-84-0
$C_{38}H_{54}O_{19}$

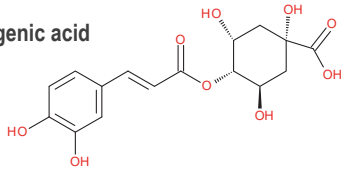
Synonyms: Crocin 3; Crocin B; Tricrocin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATOP
Crotonoside
CAS: 1818-71-9
$C_{10}H_{13}N_5O_5$

Chemical Name: 6-amino-9-[(2R,3R,4S,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)oxolan-2-yl]-1H-purin-2-one
Synonyms: 2-Hydroxyadenosine, Isoguanine riboside, Crotonosid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

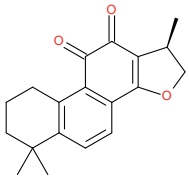
NATOQ
Cryptochlorogenic acid
CAS: 905-99-7
$C_{16}H_{18}O_9$



Synonyms: 4-Caffeoylquinic acid; 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

AND Enantiomer

NATOR
Cryptotanshinone
CAS: 35825-57-1
$C_{19}H_{20}O_3$



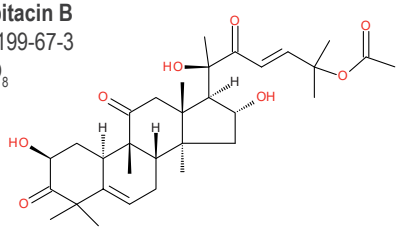
Synonyms: Cryptotanshinon; Tanshinone c
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Cryptotanshinone is a potent **STAT3** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** of 4.6μM, and inhibits STAT3 Tyr705 phosphorylation in DU145 prostate cancer cells.

NATOS
Cucurbitacin A
CAS: 6040-19-3

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

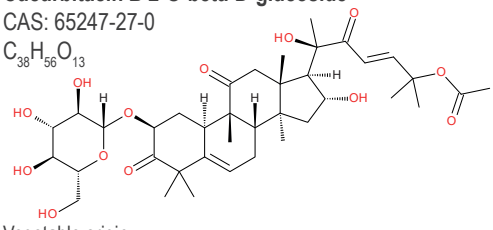
NATOT
Cucurbitacin B
CAS: 6199-67-3
$C_{32}H_{46}O_8$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Cucurbitacin B belongs to a class of highly oxidized tetracyclic triterpenoids; could repress cancer cell progression. IC50 value: Target: anticancer natural compound in vitro: Cucurbitacin-B inhibited growth and modulated expression of cell-cycle regulators in SHSY5Y cells. At the molecular level, we found that Cucurbitacin-B inhibited AKT signaling activation through up-regulation of PTEN [1]. CuB induced apoptosis of A549 cells in a -concentration-dependent manner, as determined by fluorescence microscopy, flow cytometry and transmission electron microscopy. CuB dose-dependently inhibited lung cancer cell proliferation, with cell cycle inhibition and cyclin B1 downregulation. Apoptosis induced by CuB was shown to be associated with cytochrome c release, B-cell lymphoma 2 downregulation and signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 pathway inhibition [2]. CuB inhibited ITGA6 and ITGB4 (integrin α6 and integrin β4), which are overexpressed in breast cancer. Furthermore, CuB also induced the expression of major ITGB1and ITGB3, which are known to cause integrin-mediated cell death [3]. Cuc B treatment caused DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) without affecting the signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3), the potential molecular target for Cuc B. Cuc B triggers ATM-activated Chk1-Cdc25C-Cdk1, which could be reversed by both ATM siRNA and Chk1 siRNA. Cuc B also triggers ATM-activated p53-14-3-3-σ pathways, which could be reversed by ATM siRNA [4]. In vivo: Efficacy of CuB was tested in vivo using two different orthotopic models of breast cancer. MDA-MB-231 and 4T-1 cells were injected orthotopically in the mammary fat pad of female athymic nude mice or BALB/c mice respectively. Our results showed that CuB administration inhibited MDA-MB-231 orthotopic tumors by 55%, and 4T-1 tumors by 40%. The 4T-1 cells represent stage IV breast cancer and form very aggressive tumors [3].

NATOU
Cucurbitacin B 2-O-beta-D-glucoside
CAS: 65247-27-0
$C_{38}H_{56}O_{13}$

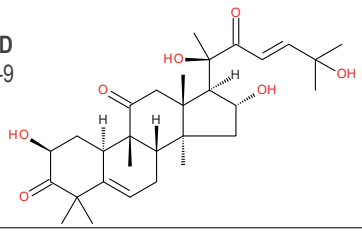
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATOV
Cucurbitacin D
CAS: 3877-86-9
$C_{30}H_{44}O_7$



Vegetable origin

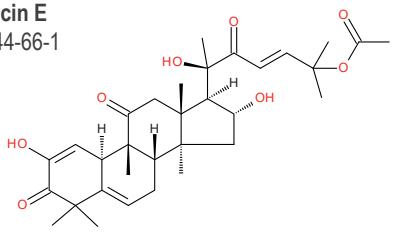
NATOW

Cucurbitacin E

CAS: 18444-66-1

$C_{32}H_{44}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: α-Elaterin; α-Elaterine

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Cucurbitacin E is a widely available plant-derived natural product, making it a useful tool to study actin dynamics in cells and actin-based processes such as cytokinesis. IC50 value: 7-50nM in 2- to 6-day exposures Target: In vitro: In assays using pure fluorescently labeled actin, cucurbitacin E specifically affects depolymerization without affecting polymerization. In assays using pure fluorescently labeled actin, cucurbitacin E specifically affects depolymerization without affecting polymerization. It inhibits actin depolymerization at substoichiometric concentrations up to 1:6 cucurbitacin E:actin. Cucurbitacin E specifically binds to filamentous actin (F-actin) forming a covalent bond at residue Cys257, but not to monomeric actin (G-actin) [1]. Cucurbitacin E at low concentrations (3-50nmol/l) inhibited the growth of HL-60 cells, which was associated with G2/M cell-cycle arrest, decrease in the levels of cyclin-dependent kinase1, and increase in the levels of p21. Cucurbitacin E at high concentrations (1-10mol/l) induced apoptosis of HL-60 cells and activation of caspase-3, caspase-8, and caspase-9 [2]. Cucurbitacin E caused marked disruption of the actin cytoskeleton, and in a series of cucurbitacin analogues, anti-proliferative activity correlated directly with the disruption of the F-actin cytoskeleton [3]. In vivo.

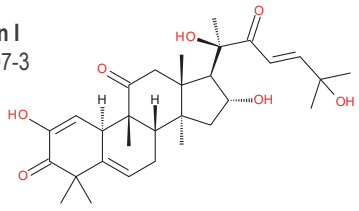
NATOY

Cucurbitacin I

CAS: 2222-07-3

$C_{30}H_{42}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Elatericin B; JSI-124; NSC-521777

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Cucurbitacin I is a naturally occurring triterpenoid derived from Cucurbitaceae family plants that exhibits a number of potentially useful pharmacological and biological activities. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Exposure of the COLO205 cells to cucurbitacin I significantly decreased cell viability. Furthermore our data demonstrated for the first time that in the COLO205 cells, cucurbitacin I could suppress the cell migration and invasion, and harbor chemosensitization activity against colon cancer. The anticancer activity of cucurbitacin I was accomplished by downregulating p-STAT3 and MMP-9 expression [1]. PE-induced cell enlargement and upregulation of ANF and β-MHC were significantly suppressed by pretreatment of the cardiomyocytes with cucurbitacin I. Notably, cucurbitacin I also impaired connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) and MAPK signaling, prohypertrophic factors, as well as TGF-β/Smad signaling, the important contributing factors to fibrosis. The protective impact of cucurbitacin I was significantly blunted in CTGF-silenced or TGF-β1-silenced hypertrophic cardiomyocytes, indicating that the compound exerts its beneficial actions through CTGF [2]. In vivo.

NATOZ

Cucurbitacin IIa

CAS: 58546-34-2

$C_{32}H_{50}O_8$

Vegetable origin

Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATP0

Cucurbitacin IIb

CAS: 50298-90-3

Vegetable origin

NATP1

Cucurbitacin S

CAS: 60137-06-6

Vegetable origin

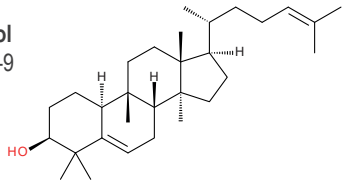
NATP2

Cucurbitadienol

CAS: 35012-08-9

$C_{30}H_{50}O$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

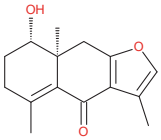
NATP3

Curcolone

CAS: 17015-43-9

$C_{15}H_{18}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

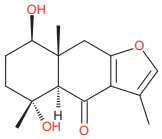
NATP4

Curcolonol

CAS: 217817-09-9

$C_{15}H_{20}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATP5

Curculigoside

CAS: 85643-19-2

$C_{22}H_{26}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin

Specification: 98% min by HPLC

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

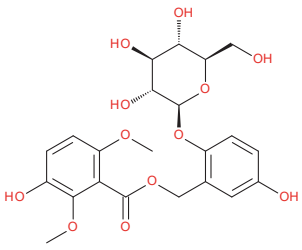
NATP6

Curculigoside C

CAS: 851713-74-1

$C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



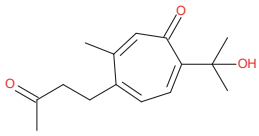
Vegetable origin

NATP7

Curcumadionol

CAS: 1235984-45-8

$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$



Vegetable origin

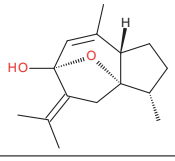
NATP8

Curcumenol

CAS: 19431-84-6

$C_{15}H_{22}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

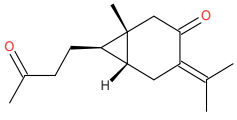
NATP9

Curcumenone

CAS: 100347-96-4

$C_{15}H_{22}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



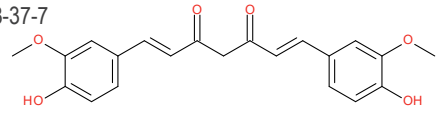
Vegetable origin

NATPA

Curcumin

CAS: 458-37-7

$C_{21}H_{20}O_6$



Synonyms: Indian Saffron; Turmeric yellow; Natural Yellow 3; Diferuloylmethane

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 185mg/mL

Curcumin is a natural phenolic compound with impressive antioxidant properties, exerting chemopreventive effects partly through the activation of **nuclear factor (erythroid-2 related) factor 2 (Nrf2)**.

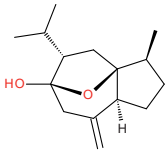
NATPB

Curcumol

CAS: 4871-97-0

$C_{15}H_{24}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (-)-Curcumol

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Curcumol is a sesquiterpene originally isolated from curcuma rhizomes; shows anticancer activities both in vitro and in vivo. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: Curcumol exhibited time- and concentration-dependent anti-proliferative effects in SPC-A-1 human lung adenocarcinoma cells with cell cycle arrest in the G0/G1 phase while apoptosis-induction was also confirmed with flow cytometry and morphological analyses [1]. Curcumol-induced growth inhibition correlated with apoptosis induction as evidenced by Annexin V staining, and cleavage of caspase-3 and poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) in HSC-T6. Suppression of the NF-κB translocation via inhibition of IκB-α phosphorylation by the curcumol led to the inhibition of expression of NF-κB-regulated gene, e.g. Bcl-xL and Bcl-2, in a PI3K-dependent manner, which is upstream of NF-κB activation [2]. Curcumol exhibits an inhibitory effect on receptor activator of nuclear factor kappaB ligand (RANKL)-induced osteoclast differentiation with both bone marrow-derived macrophages and RAW264.7 cells in a dose-dependent manner [3]. In vivo: Antineoplastic effects of curcumol were also confirmed in tumor bearing mice. Curcumol (60mg/kg daily) significantly reduced tumor size without causing notable toxicity [1].

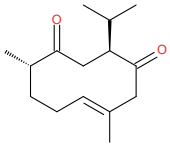
NATPC

Curdione

CAS: 13657-68-6

$C_{15}H_{24}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (+)-Curdione

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Curdione, one of the major sesquiterpene compounds from Rhizoma Curcumae, has been shown to exhibit multiple bioactive properties. IC50 value: 60-80μM Target: In vitro: The study of the influence of curdione on the hemorheological changes in blood stasis model rats and thrombolysis in vitro showed that curdione only possessed thrombolytic effect in dose of 0.235g·L-1 and 2.35g·L-1, but has not the notable activity of thrombolysis [1]. The effects of curdione on human platelet aggregation induced by thrombin (0.3U/ml) were tested in vitro. Curdione preferentially inhibited PAF- and thrombin-induced platelet aggregation in a concentration-dependent manner (IC50: 60-80μM), whereas much higher concentrations of curdione were required to inhibit platelet aggregation induced by ADP and AA. Curdione also inhibited P-selectin expression in PAF-activated platelets. Moreover, curdione caused an increase in cAMP levels and attenuated intracellular Ca^{2+} mobilization in PAF-activated platelets. In vivo: Curdione showed significant antithrombotic activity [2].

NATPD

Curzerene

CAS: 17910-09-7

Vegetable origin

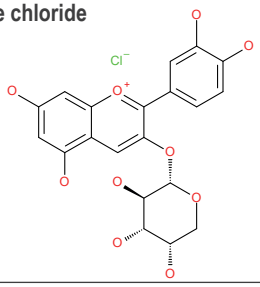
NATPG

AND Enantiomer

Cyanidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride

CAS: 111613-04-8

$C_{20}H_{19}ClO_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NATPE

Cyanidin Chloride

CAS: 528-58-5

$C_{15}H_{11}ClO_6$

Synonyms: Cyanidine, Cyanidol chloride,2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl) chromenylium-3,5,7-triol
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Machaerium floribundum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

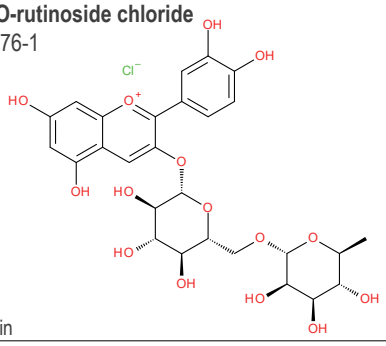
NATPH

AND Enantiomer

Cyanidin-3-O-rutinoside chloride

CAS: 18719-76-1

$C_{27}H_{31}ClO_{15}$



Vegetable origin

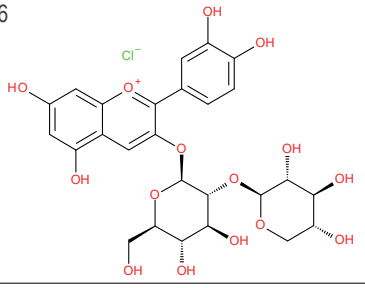
NATPI

AND Enantiomer

Cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside chloride

CAS: 33012-73-6

$C_{26}H_{29}ClO_{15}$



Vegetable origin

NATPJ

Cyasterone

CAS: 17086-76-9

$C_{29}H_{44}O_8$

Synonyms: CHEBI:29012; AI3-44890
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATPK

Cycleanine

CAS: 518-94-5

Vegetable origin

NATPL

Cycloalliin Hydrochloride Monohydrate

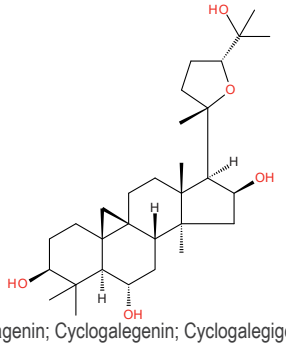
AND Enantiomer

NATPN

Cycloastragenol

CAS: 84605-18-5

$C_{30}H_{50}O_5$



Synonyms: Cyclogalagenin; Cyclogalegenin; Cyclogalegigenin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Cycloastragenol, a natural tetracyclic triterpenoid, was first identified when screening Astragalus membranaceus extracts for active ingredients with antiaging properties. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In the study of Cycloastragenolon the treatment of degenerative diseases, the result showed that first-pass intestinal metabolism of cycloastragenol might occur upon passage through the intestinal epithelium. Cycloastragenol underwent extensive metabolism in rat and human liver microsomes with only 17.4% and 8.2%, respectively, of the starting amount of Cycloastragenol remaining after 30min of incubation [1]. The present study demonstrates that cycloastragenol stimulates telomerase activity and cell proliferation in human neonatal keratinocytes. In particular, cycloastragenol promotes scratch wound closure of human neonatal keratinocyte monolayers in vitro [3]. In vivo: Rats were treated with Cycloastragenol (40mg·kg- 1·d- 1) for 7 days to induce hepatic microsomal enzyme. The result showed that compared with the control, cycloastragenol obviously activated CYP2E1, and remarkably inhibited CYP3A4 [2].

NATPO

Cyclobuxine D

CAS: 2241-90-9

$C_{25}H_{42}N_2O$

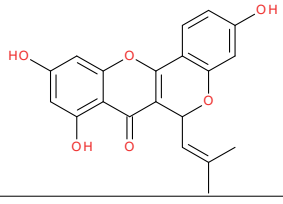
Chemical Name: 14-methyl-3,20-bis(methylamino)-4-methylidene-9,19-cyclopregnan-16-ol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATPP

Cyclocommunol

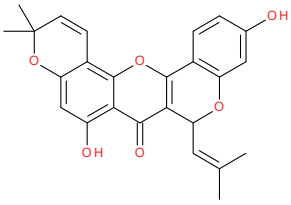
CAS: 145643-96-5

$C_{20}H_{16}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATPQ
Cyclomorusin
CAS: 62596-34-3
$C_{25}H_{22}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATPR
Cyclopamine
CAS: 4449-51-8
$C_{27}H_{41}NO_2$

Synonyms: 11-Deoxojervine; (3b,23b)-17,23-Epoxy-11-deoxoveratraman-3-ol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATPS
Cyclosporin A
CAS: 59865-13-3

Vegetable origin

NATPT
Cyclosporin C
CAS: 59787-61-0

Vegetable origin

NATPU
Cyclosporin D
CAS: 63775-96-2

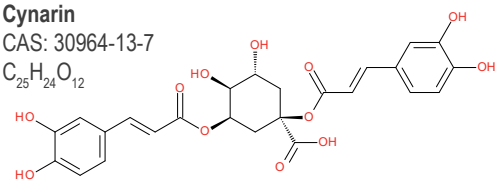
Vegetable origin

NATPV
Cyclovirobuxine D
CAS: 860-79-7

Vegetable origin

NATPW
Cynarin
CAS: 30964-13-7
$C_{25}H_{24}O_{12}$

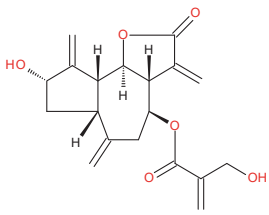
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Cynarine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 23mg/mL
Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistamic and antiviral activities.

NATPX
Cynaropicrin
CAS: 35730-78-0
$C_{19}H_{22}O_6$

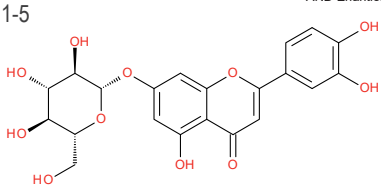
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Cynaropicrin is a sesquiterpene lactone which can inhibit **tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α)** release with **IC_{50}**s of 8.24 and 3.18μM for murine and human macrophage cells, respectively. Cynaropicrin also inhibits the increase of **cartilage degradation factor(MMP13)** and suppresses **NF-κB** signaling.

NATPY
Cynaroside
CAS: 5373-11-5
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$

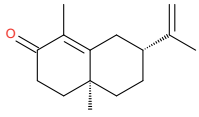
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Luteolin 7-glucoside; Luteolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 35mg/mL
Cynaroside is a flavone, a flavonoid-like chemical compound. It is a 7-O-glucoside of luteolin.

NATPZ
alpha-Cyperone
CAS: 473-08-5
$C_{15}H_{22}O$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: α-Cyperone; (+)-α-Cyperone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Alpha-cyperone is associated with the down-regulation of COX-2,IL-6,Nck-2,Cdc42 and Rac1, resulting in reduction of inflammation. which would be highly beneficial for treatment of inflammatory diseases such as AD. In vitro: The anti-inflammatory activity of alpha-cyperone is associated with the down-regulation of COX-2 and IL-6 via the negative regulation of the NFκB pathway in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells.[1] Alpha-Cyperone binds and interacts with tubulin and is capable of distinctly destabilizing microtubule polymerization. The effect of this interaction could result in reduction of inflammation which would be highly beneficial for treatment of inflammatory diseases such as AD. One microliter of alpha-Cyperone was dissolved in DMSO (1:1 v/v) and it was further diluted in double distilled water H_2O (ddH2O) to a final volume of 20 microliter. [2]

NATQ0
Cytidine
CAS: 65-46-3

Vegetable origin

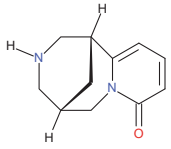
Natural compounds

NATQ1
5'-Cytidylic acid
CAS: 63-37-6

Vegetable origin

NATQ2
Cytisin
CAS: 485-35-8
$C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$

AND Enantiomer

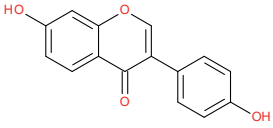


Vegetable origin

NATQ3
Cytosporone B
CAS: 321661-62-5
$C_{18}H_{26}O_5$

Synonyms: Csn-B;Dothiorelone G
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mM
Cytosporone B (Csn-B;Dothiorelone G) is a naturally occurring nuclear orphan receptor **Nur77** agonist with an EC_{50} of 0.278nM.

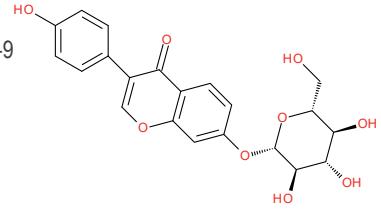
NATQ4
Daidzein
CAS: 486-66-8
$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$



Synonym: Isoflavone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Daidzein is a soy isoflavone, which acts as a **PPAR** activato.

NATQ5
Daidzin
CAS: 552-66-9
$C_{21}H_{20}O_9$

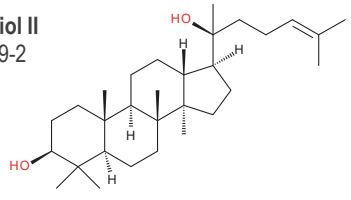
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Daidzoside; NPI-031D; Daidzein 7-O-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL
Daidzin is an isoflavone that has anti-oxidant, anti-carcinogenic, and anti-atherosclerotic activities; directly inhibits mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (IC_{50} = 80nM) and is an effective anti-dipsotropic isoflavone.

NATQ7
Dammarenediol II
CAS: 14351-29-2
$C_{30}H_{52}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



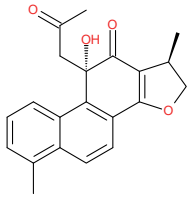
Vegetable origin

NATQ8
Damnacanthal
CAS: 477-84-9

Vegetable origin

NATQA
Danshenol A
CAS: 189308-08-5
$C_{21}H_{20}O_4$

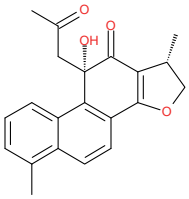
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATQ9
15-epi-Danshenol-A
CAS: 216987-13-2
$C_{21}H_{20}O_4$

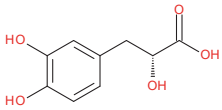
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

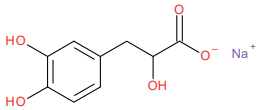
NATQB
Danshensu
CAS: 76822-21-4
$C_9H_{10}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Dan shen suan A; Salvianic acid A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 6.2mg/mL (Need ultrasonic or warming)
Danshensu, an active ingredient of *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, shows wide cardiovascular benefit by activating **Nrf2** signaling pathway.

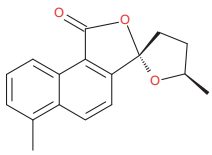
NATQC
Danshensu (sodium salt)
CAS: 67920-52-9
$C_9H_9NaO_5$



Synonyms: Sodium Danshensu; (±)-DanShenSu sodium sal
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 33mg/mL
Danshensu (sodium salt) is sodium salt of danshensu from the widely used Chinese herb Danshen. It can inhibited phenylephrine- and CaCl2-induced vasoconstriction in Ca^{2+}-free medium. In vitro: Sodium danshensu showed a biphasic effects on vessel tension. While low dosage of sodium danshensu produced small contraction possibly through transient enhancement of Ca^{2+} influx, high dosage produced significant vasodilation mainly through promoting the opening of non-selective K^+ channels and small-conductance calcium-sensitive K^+ channels in the vascular smooth muscle cells.[1]In vivo: Danshensu did not change the expression of AGEs but partly blocked the increased expression of RAGE in the hippocampus of diabetic mice. Danshensu could ameliorate the cognitive decline in streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice by attenuating advanced glycation end product-mediated neuroinflammation.[2]

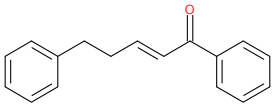
NATQD
Danshinspiroketallactone
CAS: 100414-80-0
$C_{17}H_{16}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



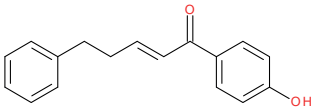
Vegetable origin

NATQE
Daphnelantoxin B
CAS: 86517-85-3
$C_{17}H_{16}O$



Vegetable origin

NATQF
Daphnenone
CAS: 936006-13-2
$C_{17}H_{16}O_2$



Vegetable origin

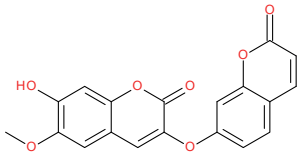
NATQG
Daphnetin
CAS: 486-35-1
$C_9H_6O_4$

Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: 7,8-dihydroxychromen-2-one
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATQH
Daphnin
CAS: 486-55-5
$C_{15}H_{16}O_9$

Chemical Name: 8-hydroxy-7-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxychromen-2-one
Synonyms: Daphnoside; UNII-K4REW3G17G; 486-55-5; K4REW3G17G
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATQI
Daphnoretin
CAS: 2034-69-7
$C_{19}H_{12}O_7$



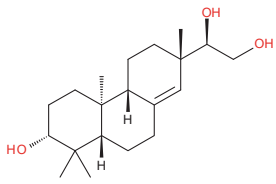
Vegetable origin

NATQJ
Daphylloside
CAS: 14260-99-2

Vegetable origin

NATQK
Darutigenol
CAS: 5940-00-1
$C_{20}H_{34}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



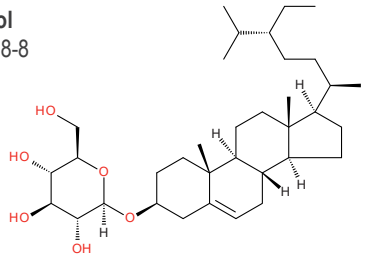
Vegetable origin

NATQL
Darutoside
CAS: 59219-65-7

Vegetable origin

NATQM
Daucosterol
CAS: 474-58-8
$C_{35}H_{60}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Eleutheroside A; β-Sitosterol β-D-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 7.9mg/mL
Daucosterol is a natural sterolin. IC_{50} value: Target: In vitro: In the study of the effects of daucosterol on the survival of cultured cortical neurons after neurons were subjected to oxygen and glucose deprivation and simulated reperfusion (OGD/R)(2), the results showed that post-treatment of daucosterol significantly reduced neuronal loss, as well as apoptotic rate and caspase-3 activity, displaying the neuroprotective activity. We also found that daucosterol increased the expression level of IGF1 protein, diminished the down-regulation of p-AKT(3) and p-GSK-3β(4), thus activating the AKT(5) signal pathway [1]. Cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assay showed that daucosterol significantly increased the quantity of viable cells and the effectiveness of daucosterol was similar to that of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) and epidermal growth factor (EGF) [2]. Daucosterol inhibits the proliferation of human breast cancer cell line MCF-7 and gastric cancer cell lines MGC803, BGC823 and AGS in a dose-dependent manner. Furthermore, daucosterol inhibits murine hepatoma H22 cell growth in ICR mice. Daucosterol treatment induces intracellular ROS generation and autophagy, but not apoptotic cell death. Treatment with ROS scavenger GSH (reduced glutathione), NAC (N-acetyl-l-cysteine) or autophagy inhibitor 3-Methyladenine (3-MA) counteracted daucosterol-induced autophagy and growth inhibition in BGC823 and MCF-7 cancer cells [3]. In vivo.

NATQN
Dauricine
CAS: 524-17-4
$C_{38}H_{44}N_2O_6$

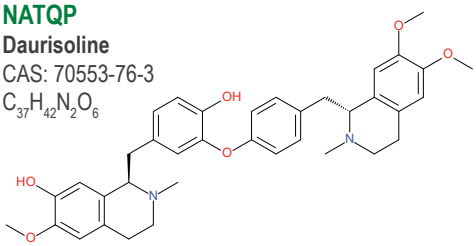
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATQO
Daurinoline
CAS: 2831-75-6

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

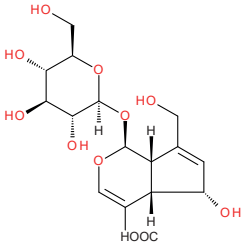
NATQP
Daurisoline
CAS: 70553-76-3
$C_{37}H_{42}N_2O_6$



Synonym: (R,R)-Daurisoline
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Daurisoline is a **hERG** inhibitor and also an **autophagy** blocker.

NATQR
AND Enantiomer

Deacetylasperulosidic acid
CAS: 14259-55-3
$C_{16}H_{22}O_{11}$



Vegetable origin

NATQQ
10-Deacetyl Baccatin III
CAS: 32981-86-5
$C_{29}H_{36}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATQS
Deacetyl-Ganoderic acid F
CAS: 100665-44-9

Vegetable origin

NATQT
10-Deacetyltaxol
CAS: 78432-77-6

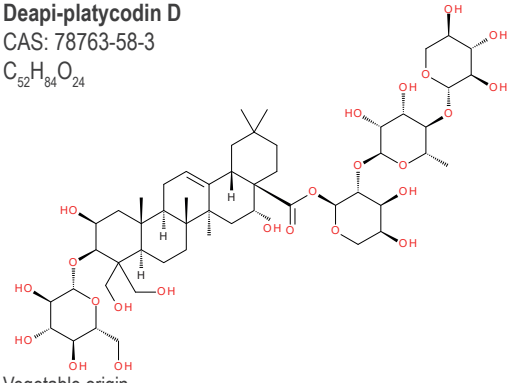
Vegetable origin

NATQU
Deacylmetaplexigenin
CAS: 3513-04-0

Vegetable origin

NATQW
AND Enantiomer

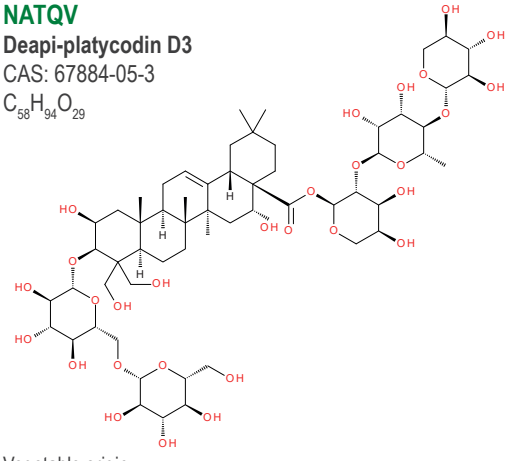
Deapi-platycodin D
CAS: 78763-58-3
$C_{52}H_{84}O_{24}$



Vegetable origin

NATQV
AND Enantiomer

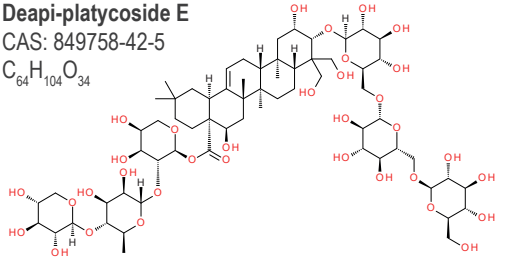
Deapi-platycodin D3
CAS: 67884-05-3
$C_{58}H_{94}O_{29}$



Vegetable origin

NATQX
AND Enantiomer

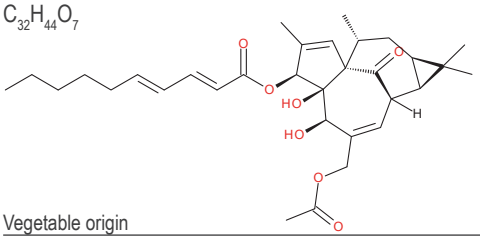
Deapi-platycoside E
CAS: 849758-42-5
$C_{64}H_{104}O_{34}$



Vegetable origin

NATQZ
3-O-(2'E,4'E-decadienoyl)-20-O-acetylingenol
CAS: 466663-12-7
$C_{32}H_{44}O_7$

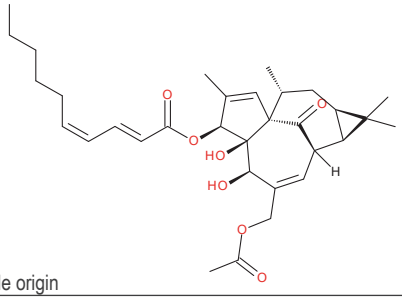
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

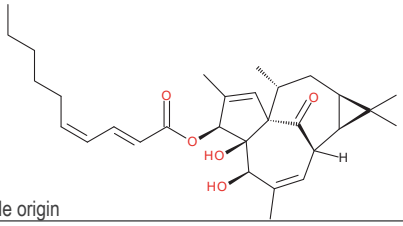
Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATQY
3-O-(2'E,4'Z-decadienoyl)-20-O-acetylingenol
CAS: 158850-76-1
$C_{32}H_{44}O_7$
AND Enantiomer



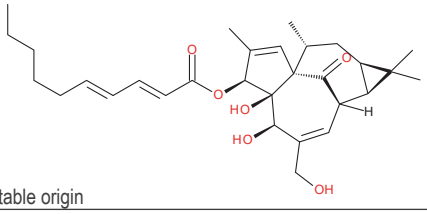
Vegetable origin

NATR0
3-O-(2'E,4'Z-decadienoyl)-20-deoxyingenol
CAS: 672941-64-9
$C_{30}H_{42}O_5$
AND Enantiomer



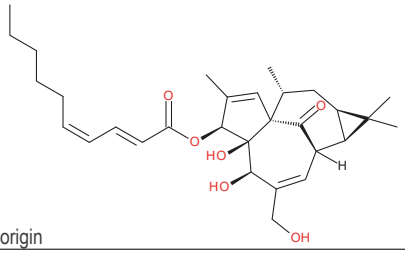
Vegetable origin

NATR2
3-O-(2E,4E-Decadienoyl)ingenol
CAS: 466663-11-6
$C_{30}H_{42}O_6$
AND Enantiomer



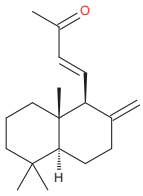
Vegetable origin

NATR1
3-O-(2'E,4'Z-Decadienoyl)ingenol
CAS: 84680-59-1
$C_{30}H_{42}O_6$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATR3
(3E)-4-[(1S,4aS,8aS)-decahydro-5,5,8a-trimethyl-2-methylene-1-naphthalenyl]-3-Buten-2-one
CAS: 76497-69-3
$C_{18}H_{28}O$
AND Enantiomer

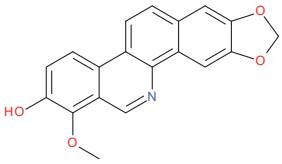


Vegetable origin

NATR4
Decanoic Acid
CAS: 334-48-5

Synonym: Capric Acid

NATR5
Decarine
CAS: 54354-62-0
$C_{19}H_{13}NO_4$



Vegetable origin

NATR6
Decursin
CAS: 5928-25-6
$C_{19}H_{20}O_5$

Chemical Name: [(3S)-2,2-dimethyl-8-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrano[3,2-g] chromen-3-yl] 3-methylbut-2-enoate
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Angelica decursiva
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATR7
Decursinol
CAS: 23458-02-8
$C_{14}H_{14}O_4$

Chemical Name: (3S)-3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dihydropyrano[3,2-g]chromen-8-one
Synonyms: (+)-Decursinol; (S)-(+)-decursinol; UNII-UBI4YB704B; UBI4YB704B
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATR8
Decursinol angelate
CAS: 130848-06-5

Vegetable origin

NATR9
Decylic acid vanillylamide
CAS: 31078-36-1

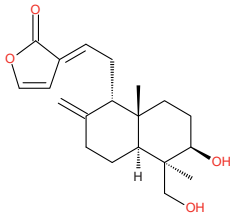
Vegetable origin

NATRC
Dehydroabietic Acid
CAS: 1740-19-8

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATRD
Dehydroandrographolide
CAS: 134418-28-3
$C_{20}H_{28}O_4$

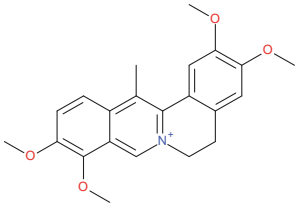


Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dehydroandrographolide is extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata (Burm f) Nees; alleviate oxidative stress in LPS-induced acute lung injury possibly by inactivating iNOS.

NATRE
Dehydroandrographolide succinate
CAS: 786593-06-4
$C_{28}H_{36}O_{10}$

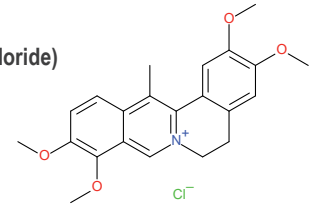
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATRF
Dehydrocorydaline
CAS: 30045-16-0
$C_{22}H_{24}NO_4$



Vegetable origin

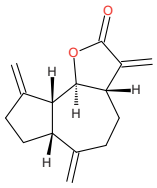
NATRH
Dehydrocorydaline (chloride)
CAS: 10605-03-5
$C_{22}H_{24}ClNO_4$



Synonym: 13-Methylpalmatine chloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dehydrocorydaline chloride is an alkaloidal that has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.

NATRI
Dehydrocostus Lactone
CAS: 477-43-0
$C_{15}H_{18}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: (-)-Dehydrocostus lactone; Epiligulyl oxide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dehydrocostus Lactone is a major sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the roots of Saussurea lappa. IC_{50} value: Target: In vitro: Dehydrocostus Lactone promoted apoptosis with increased activation of caspases 8, 9, 7, 3, enhanced PARP cleavage, decreased Bcl-xL expression and increased levels of Bax, Bak, Bok, Bik, Bmf, and t-Bid. We have demonstrated that Dehydrocostus Lactone inhibits cell growth and induce apoptosis in DU145 cells [1]. Dehydrocostus Lactone inhibits NF-kappaB activation by preventing TNF-alpha-induced degradation and phosphorylation of its inhibitory protein I-kappaB alpha in human leukemia HL-60 cells and that dehydrocostus lactone renders HL-60 cells susceptible to TNF-alpha-induced apoptosis by enhancing caspase-8 and caspase-3 activities [2]. Dehydrocostus Lactone inhibited the production of NO in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-activated RAW 264.7 cells by suppressing inducible nitric oxide synthase enzyme expression. In vivo: Dehydrocostus Lactone decreased the TNF-alpha level in LPS-activated systems in vivo [3].

NATRJ
Dehydrodicentrine
CAS: 19843-03-9

Vegetable origin

NATRK
Dehydrodiisoeugenol
CAS: 2680-81-1
$C_{20}H_{22}O_4$

Chemical Name: 2-methoxy-4-[7-methoxy-3-methyl-5-[(E)-prop-1-enyl]-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-2-yl]phenol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATRM
Dehydroeburicoic acid
CAS: 6879-05-6

Vegetable origin

NATRN
Dehydroeburicoic acid monoacetate
CAS: 77035-42-8

Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATRO
Dehydroeffusol
CAS: 137319-34-7

Vegetable origin

NATRP
Dehydroepiandrosterone
CAS: 53-43-0

Vegetable origin

NATRQ
Dehydroevodiamine
CAS: 67909-49-3

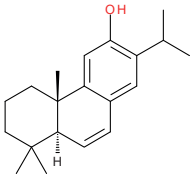
Vegetable origin

NATRR
Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride
CAS: 75853-60-0

Vegetable origin

NATRS
AND Enantiomer

6,7-Dehydroferruginol
CAS: 34539-84-9
$C_{20}H_{28}O$

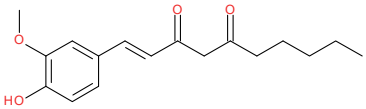


Vegetable origin

NATRT
5,6-dehydrogensenoside Rd
CAS: 1268459-68-2

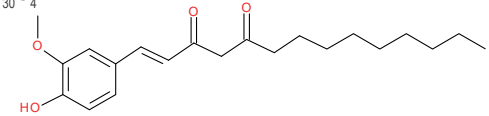
Vegetable origin

NATRA
1-Dehydro-6-gingerdione
CAS: 76060-35-0
$C_{17}H_{22}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATRB
1-Dehydro-10-gingerdione
CAS: 136826-50-1
$C_{21}H_{30}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATRU
2,3-Dehydrokievitone
CAS: 74161-25-4

Vegetable origin

NATRV
20(21)-Dehydrolucidenic acid A
CAS: 852936-69-7

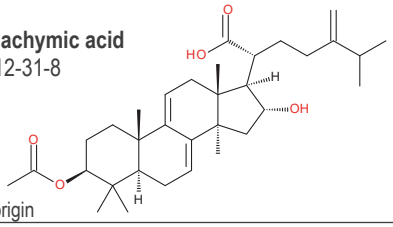
Vegetable origin

NATRW
Dehydronuciferin
CAS: 7630-74-2

Vegetable origin

NATRX
AND Enantiomer

Dehydropachymic acid
CAS: 77012-31-8
$C_{33}H_{50}O_5$



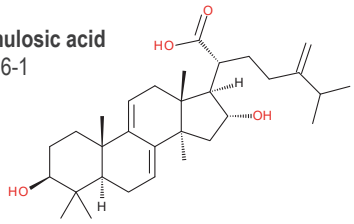
Vegetable origin

NATRY
Dehydrotrametenolic Acid
CAS: 29220-16-4
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

Chemical Name: 3beta-Hydroxylanosta-7,9(11),24-trien-21-oic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATRZ
AND Enantiomer

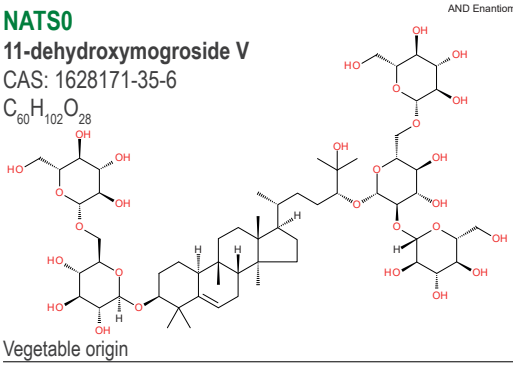
Dehydrotumulosic acid
CAS: 6754-16-1
$C_{31}H_{48}O_4$



Vegetable origin

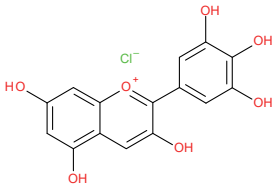
NATS0
AND Enantiomer

11-dehydroxymogroside V
CAS: 1628171-35-6
$C_{60}H_{102}O_{28}$



Vegetable origin

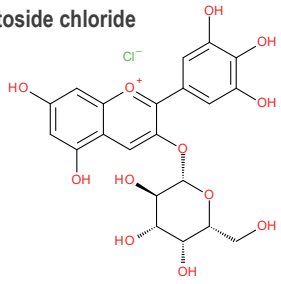
NATS1
Delphinidin chloride
CAS: 528-53-0
$C_{15}H_{11}ClO_7$



Vegetable origin

NATS3
Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside chloride
CAS: 28500-00-7
$C_{21}H_{21}ClO_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



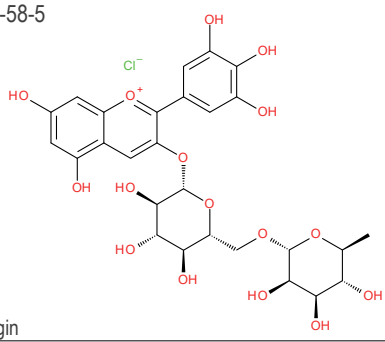
Vegetable origin

NATS2
Delphinidin 3-Glucoside Chloride
CAS: 6906-38-3

Synonym: Mirtillin Chloride

NATS4
Delphinidin-3-O-rutinoside chloride
CAS: 15674-58-5
$C_{27}H_{31}ClO_{16}$

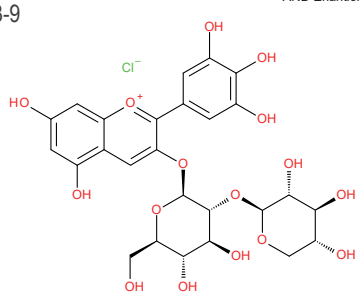
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATS5
Delphinidin-3-sambubioside chloride
CAS: 53158-73-9
$C_{26}H_{29}ClO_{16}$

AND Enantiomer



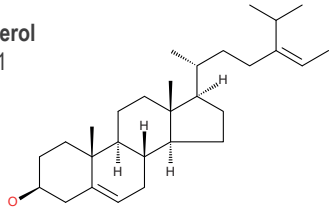
Vegetable origin

NATS6
Delsoline
CAS: 509-18-2

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATS7
Delta 5-avenasterol
CAS: 18472-36-1
$C_{29}H_{48}O$



Vegetable origin

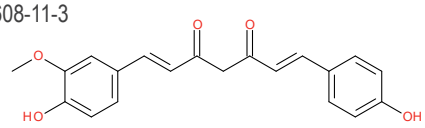
NATS8
Deltaline
CAS: 6836-11-9

Vegetable origin

NATS9
Deltonin
CAS: 55659-75-1

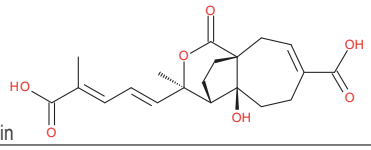
Vegetable origin

NATSA
Demethoxycurcumin
CAS: 22608-11-3
$C_{20}H_{18}O_5$



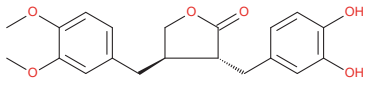
Synonyms: Curcumin II; Desmethoxycurcumin; Monodemethoxycurcumin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Demethoxycurcumin(Curcumin II) is a major active curcuminoid; possess anti-inflammatory properties; also exert cytotoxic effects in human cancer cells via induction of apoptosis. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: DMC significantly decreased NO secretion by 35-41% in our inflamed cell model. Decrease in NO production by DMC was concomitant with down-regulation of iNOS at mRNA and protein levels compared to proinflammatory cytokine cocktail and LPS-treated controls. Mechanism of action of DMC may be partly due to its potent inhibition of the iNOS pathway [1]. BDMCCN has the strongest inhibitory activity toward BACE-1 with 17μM IC50, which was 20 and 13 times lower than those of CCN and DMCCN respectively [2]. Genes associated with DNA damage and repair, cell-cycle check point and apoptosis could be altered by DMC; in particular, 144 genes were found up-regulated and 179 genes down-regulated in NCI-H460 cells after exposure to DMC [3]. In vivo: At low doses, both the curcuminoid mixture and curcumin I did not affect brain stimulation reward, whereas, higher doses increased ICSS thresholds. Curcumin II and curcumin III did not affect brain stimulation reward at any doses. Subthreshold doses of the curcuminoid mixture and curcumin I inhibited the reward-facilitating effect of morphine.

NATSB
Demethoxydeacetoxypseudolaric acid B
CAS: 82508-36-9
$C_{20}H_{24}O_7$
AND Enantiomer



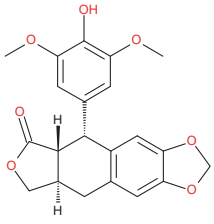
Vegetable origin

NATSD
3'-O-Demethylarctigenin
CAS: 147022-95-5
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATSE
4-Demethyldeoxypodophyllotoxin
CAS: 3590-93-0
$C_{21}H_{20}O_7$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATSF
4'-Demethylepipodophyllotoxin
CAS: 6559-91-7
$C_{21}H_{20}O_8$

Chemical Name: (5S,5aR,8aR,9R)-5-hydroxy-9-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-5a,6,8a,9-tetrahydro-5H-[2]benzofuro[5,6F][1,3]benzodioxol-8-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATSG
8-Demethyleucalyptin
CAS: 5689-38-3
$C_{18}H_{16}O_5$

Vegetable origin

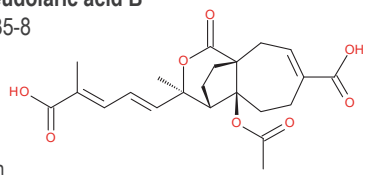
NATSI
3'-Demethylnobiletin
CAS: 112448-39-2

Vegetable origin

NATSH
5-O-Demethylnobiletin
CAS: 2174-59-6
$C_{20}H_{20}O_8$

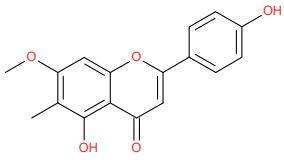
Chemical Name: 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-hydroxy-6,7,8-trimethoxychromen-4-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATSJ
Demethylpseudolaric acid B
CAS: 82508-35-8
$C_{22}H_{26}O_8$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATSK
8-Demethylsideroxylin
CAS: 80621-54-1
$C_{17}H_{14}O_5$

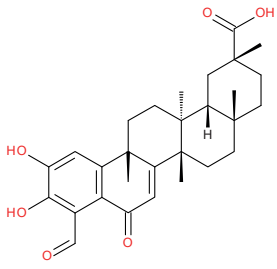


Vegetable origin

NATSL
Demethylwedelolactone
CAS: 6468-55-9

Vegetable origin

NATSM
Demethylzeylasteral
CAS: 107316-88-1
$C_{29}H_{36}O_6$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATSN
Dencichin
CAS: 7554-90-7

Vegetable origin

NATSO
Dendrobine
CAS: 2115-91-5

Vegetable origin

NATSP
Dendrophenol
CAS: 108853-14-1

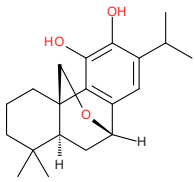
Vegetable origin

NATSQ
Denudatine
CAS: 26166-37-0
$C_{22}H_{33}NO_2$

Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: (20R)-16,17-Didehydro-21-ethyl-4-methyl-7α,20-cycloatidane-11β,15β-diol
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATSR
20-Deoxocarnosol
CAS: 94529-97-2
$C_{20}H_{28}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



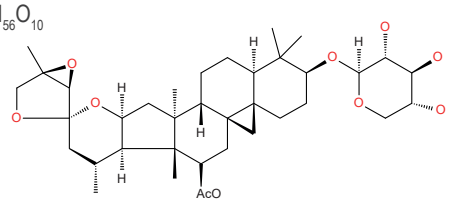
Vegetable origin

NATSS
3-Deoxyaconitine
CAS: 3175-95-9
$C_{34}H_{47}NO_{10}$

Synonym: Deoxyaconitine
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Aconitum carmichaeli Debx
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATST
Deoxyactein
CAS: 264624-38-6
$C_{37}H_{56}O_{10}$

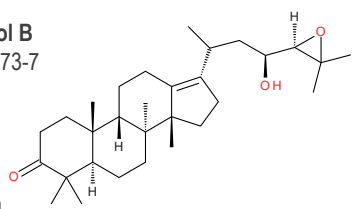
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATSU
11-Deoxyalisol B
CAS: 155073-73-7
$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$

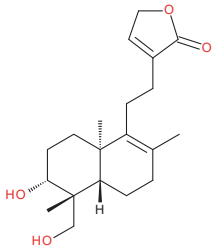
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATSW
Deoxyandrographolide
CAS: 79233-15-1
$C_{20}H_{30}O_4$

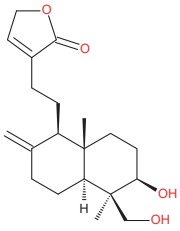
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Deoxyandrographolide is a natural compound extracted from A. paniculata; potently inhibit the growth of liver (HepG2 and SK-Hep1) and bile duct (HuCCA-1 and RMCCA-1) cancer cells. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: Treatment with 14-DAG activated AMPK through induction of cyclic AMP-protein kinase A pathway. 14-DAG controlled ethanol-induced hepatosteatosis by interfering with dysregulation of lipid metabolism. In conclusion, our results indicated that 14-DAG was capable of preventing the development of fatty liver through AMPK-mediated regulation of lipid metabolism [1]. 14-DAG down-regulated the formation of death-inducing signalling complex, resulting in desensitization of hepatocytes to TNF-alpha-induced apoptosis. Pretreatment of hepatocytes with 14-DAG accentuated microsomal Ca-ATPase activity through induction of NO/cGMP pathway [2]. 14-DAP, in concentrations between 10-100 microM, reduced the extracellular acidification rate and the intracellular alkalinization in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, 14-DAP reduced PAF-induced calcium flux in the presence of extracellular calcium, and tyrosine phosphorylation of a 44 kDa protein corresponding to the MAPK(ERK1) [3]. In vivo: Half of the ethanol-fed animals received 14-deoxyandrographolide (14-DAG) treatment for the last 4 weeks of study. protective effect of 14-DAG against ethanol-induced hepatic injury is based on its ability to reduce oxidative stress through cNOS dependent improvement of redox status. 14-DAG mediated activation of adenylate cyclase-cAMP signaling leading to up-regulation of cNOS may provide a promising approach in the prevention of liver diseases during chronic alcoholism [4].

NATSV
14-Deoxyandrographolide
CAS: 4176-97-0
$C_{20}H_{30}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATSX
Deoxyarbutin
CAS: 53936-56-4

Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

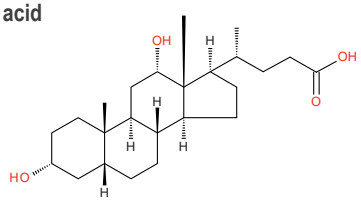
NATSY

Deoxycholic acid

CAS: 83-44-3

$C_{24}H_{40}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Cholanoic Acid; Desoxycholic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 100mg/mL
Deoxycholic acid is specifically responsible for activating the G protein-coupled bile acid receptor **TGR5** that stimulates brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenic activity.

NATSZ

Deoxycholic acid sodium salt

CAS: 302-95-4

$C_{24}H_{39}NaO_4$

Synonym: Sodium deoxycholate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 6mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Deoxycholic acid sodium salt is specifically responsible for activating the G protein-coupled bile acid receptor **TGR5** that stimulates brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenic activity.

NATT0

26-Deoxycimicifugoside

CAS: 214146-75-5

Vegetable origin

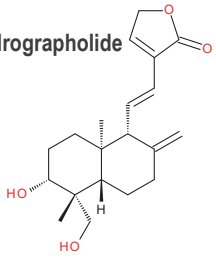
NATT1

14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide

CAS: 42895-58-9

$C_{20}H_{28}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: 14-dehydro Andrographolide; AP10
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide is an analogue of Andrographolide that can be isolated from *A.paniculata*. 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits **NF-κB** activation.

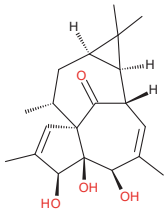
NATT2

20-Deoxyingenol

CAS: 54706-99-9

$C_{20}H_{28}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

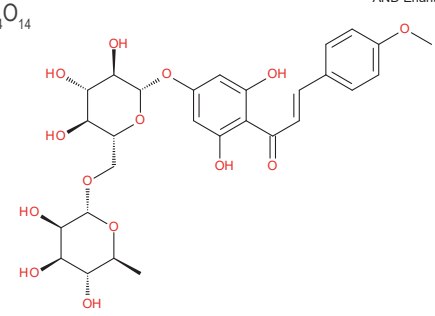
NATT3

1-[4-[[6-O-(6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranosyl)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl]-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-Propanone

CAS: 877372-36-6

$C_{28}H_{34}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

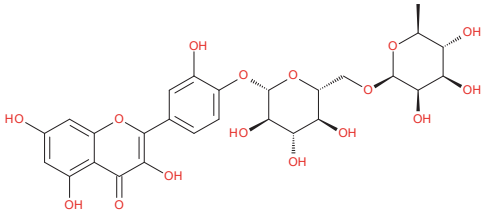
NATT4

2-[4-[[6-O-(6-deoxy-beta-L-mannopyranosyl)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]-3-hydroxyphenyl]-3,5,7-trihydroxy-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one

CAS: 845536-67-6

$C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATT6

1-Deoxynojirimycin

CAS: 19130-96-2

$C_6H_{13}NO_4$

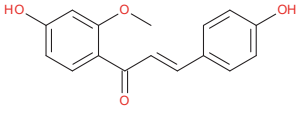
Chemical Name: (2R,3R,4R,5S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)piperidine-3,4,5-triol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATT7

3-Deoxysappanchalcone

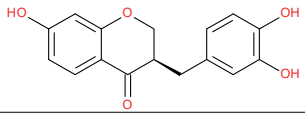
CAS: 112408-67-0

$C_{16}H_{14}O_4$



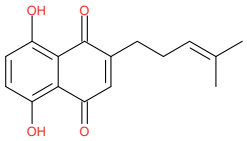
Vegetable origin

NATT8
3-Deoxysappanone B
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 102067-88-9
$C_{16}H_{14}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATT9
Deoxyshikonin
CAS: 43043-74-9
$C_{16}H_{16}O_4$



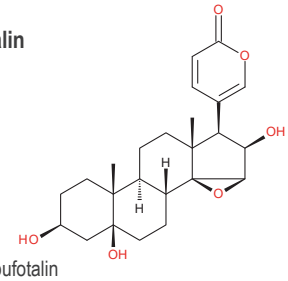
Vegetable origin

NATTA
Desacetylcinobufagin
CAS: 4026-95-3
$C_{24}H_{32}O_5$

Synonym: Deacetylcinobufagin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 26mg/mL
Desacetylcinobufagin is a natural compound used for microbial transformation.

AND Enantiomer

NATTB
Desacetylcinobufotalin
CAS: 4099-30-3
$C_{24}H_{32}O_6$

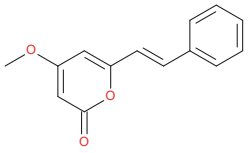


Synonym: Deacetylcinobufotalin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Desacetylcinobufotalin is a natural compound; apoptosis inducer and shows the marked inhibition effect to HepG2 cells and the IC_{50} value is 0.0279μmol/ml.

NATTC
Deslanoside
CAS: 17598-65-1

Vegetable origin

NATTD
Desmethoxyyangonin
CAS: 15345-89-8
$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$



Synonyms: Demethoxyyangonin; 5,6-Dehydrokavain
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Desmethoxyyangonin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the Piper methysticum (kava) plant; reversible inhibitor of MAO-B.

NATTE
8-Desoxygartanin
CAS: 33390-41-9

Vegetable origin

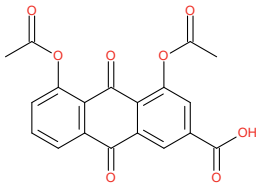
NATTF
Desoxyrhaponticin
CAS: 30197-14-9
$C_{21}H_{24}O_8$

Chemical Name: 2-[3-hydroxy-5-[(E)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl] phenoxy]-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxane-3,4,5-triol
Synonyms: Deoxyrhapontigenin O-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATTG
Dexamethasone 9,11-epoxide
CAS: 24916-90-3
$C_{22}H_{28}O_5$

Solubility: DMSO: ≥150mg/mL
Dexamethasone 9,11-epoxide, a compound extracted from patent CN 106520896 A and RU 2532902 C1, is an intermediate in the preparation of dexamethasone.

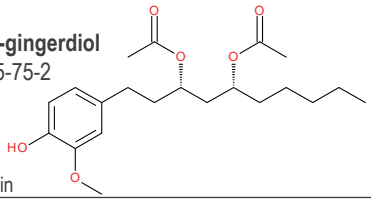
NATTH
Diacerein
CAS: 13739-02-1
$C_{19}H_{12}O_8$



Synonyms: Diacerhein; Diacetylrhein; Fisiodar; Artrodar
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Diacerein, a interleukin-1 beta inhibitor, is a slow-acting medicine of the class anthraquinone used to treat joint diseases. Target: IL-1 beta Diacerein, a interleukin-1 beta inhibitor, is a slow-acting medicine of the class anthraquinone used to treat joint diseases. Diacerein works by blocking the actions of interleukin-1 beta, a protein involved in the inflammation and destruction of cartilage that play a role in the development of symptoms of degenerative joint diseases such as osteoarthritis. Due to its specific mode of action, which does not involve the inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis, diacerein has been shown to have anti-osteoarthritis and cartilage stimulating properties in vitro and animal models, together with analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties. Due to its excellent gastro-intestinal tolerance, a combination therapy with an analgesic or a NSAID may be recommended during the first 2-4 weeks of treatment.

AND Enantiomer

NATTI
Diacetoxy-6-gingerdiol
CAS: 143615-75-2
$C_{21}H_{32}O_6$



Vegetable origin

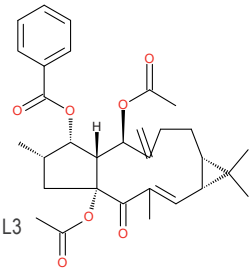
NATTJ

5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 218916-52-0

$C_{31}H_{38}O_7$



Synonym: Euphorbia factor L3
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol is one of the lathyrane diterpenoids, that has anti-cancer activity.

NATTK

Diasesamin

CAS: 551-30-4

NATTL

Diasesaminol

CAS: 110300-35-1

NATTM

3,29-Dibenzoyl rarounitriol

CAS: 873001-54-8

Vegetable origin

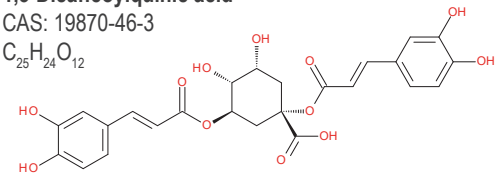
NATTP

1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 19870-46-3

$C_{25}H_{24}O_{12}$



Synonyms: 1,3-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 1,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 23mg/mL
1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a caffeoylquinic acid derivative, and activates **PI3K/Akt**.

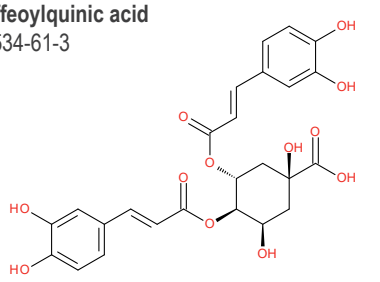
NATTO

3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 14534-61-3

$C_{25}H_{24}O_{12}$



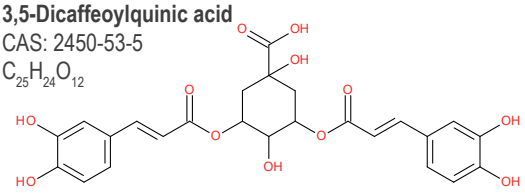
Synonym: Isochlorogenic acid B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a reference substance of a common phytochemical found in Echinacea (Echinacea sp.); dietary supplement, herb, or plant testing applications with this reference material include material characterization, adulterant identification, or method validation.

NATTN

3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

CAS: 2450-53-5

$C_{25}H_{24}O_{12}$



Synonyms: 3,5-CQA; Isochlorogenic acid A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is an isolated compound from Artemisia argyi; its ester derivatives exert anti-leucyl-tRNA synthetase of Giardia lamblia (GlLeuRS) and potential anti-giardial effects.

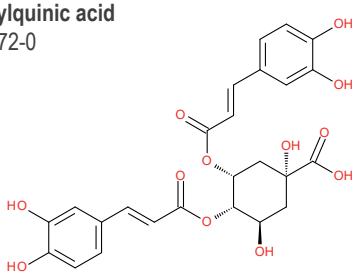
NATTQ

4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

CAS: 57378-72-0

$C_{25}H_{24}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Isochlorogenic acid C
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (Isochlorogenic acid C) possesses potent hepatoprotective and anti-HBV effects. IC50 value: Target: Anti-hepatitis natural produce. In vitro: To study anti-hepatitis effect of isochlorogenic acid C, anti-apoptotic and anti-injury properties of test compound were evaluated. The results showed that test compound at concentrations of 10 to 100μg/ml significantly reduced the caspase-3 and transformed growth factor β1 (TGFβ1) levels of the D-GalN-challenged hepatocytes. Also, test compound improved markedly cell viability of the D-GalN-injured hepatocytes and produced a maximum protection rate of 47.28% at a concentration of 100μg/ml. Furthermore, test compound significantly inhibited productions of HBsAg and HBeAg. Its maximum inhibitory rates on the HBsAg and HBeAg expressions were 86.93 and 59.79%, respectively. In addition, test compound significantly induced the HO-1 expression of HepG2.2.15 cells [1]. In vivo.

NATTR

D-Dicentrine

CAS: 517-66-8

Vegetable origin

NATTS

L-Dicentrine

CAS: 28832-07-7

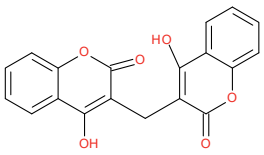
Vegetable origin

NATTT

Dicoumarol

CAS: 66-76-2

$C_{19}H_{12}O_6$



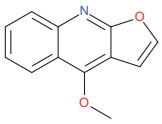
Synonym: Dicumarol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 6.4mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Dicoumarol is an inhibitor of both **NAD(P)H: quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1)** and **PDK1** with IC_{50}s of 0.37 and 19.42μM, respectively.

NATTU

Dictamine

CAS: 484-29-7

$C_{12}H_9NO_2$



Synonyms: Dictamnine; Dectamine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dictamnine (Dictamine) has the ability to exert cytotoxicity in human cervix, colon, and oral carcinoma cells; A natural plant product has been reported to have antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi. IC50 value: Target: Dictamnine has antimicrobial activities against the model fungus Saccharomyces cerevisiae, with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value of 64microg/ml [1]. Dic induced S phase cell cycle arrest at low concentration and cell apoptosis at high concentration in which loss of mitochondrial membrane potential (Δψmm) was not involved. In addition, inhibition of caspase-3 using the specific inhibitor, z-DQMD-fmk, did not attenuate Dic-induced apoptosis, implying that Dic-induced caspase-3-independent apoptosis [2].

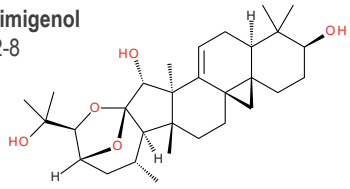
NATTV

7,8-Didehydrocimigenol

CAS: 150972-72-8

$C_{30}H_{46}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

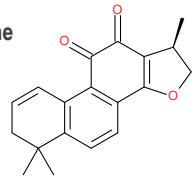
NATTW

1,2-Didehydrocryptotanshinone

CAS: 891854-92-5

$C_{19}H_{18}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



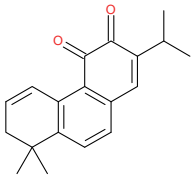
Vegetable origin

NATTX

1,2-Didehydromiltirone

CAS: 116064-77-8

$C_{19}H_{20}O_2$



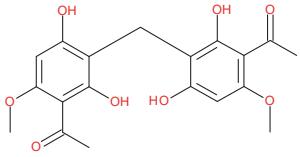
Vegetable origin

NATTY

Didemethylpseudoaspidin AA

CAS: 142382-28-3

$C_{19}H_{20}O_8$

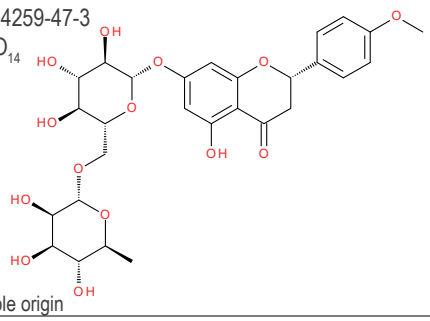


Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATTZ
Didymin
CAS: 14259-47-3
$C_{28}H_{34}O_{14}$

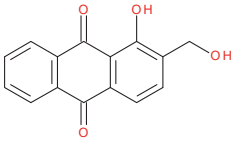
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

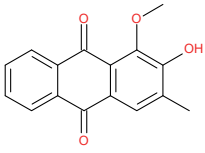
NATU0
1,3-Di-O-galloyl-4,6-O-(S)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl-β-D-glucose

NATU1
Digiferruginol
CAS: 24094-45-9
$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$



Vegetable origin

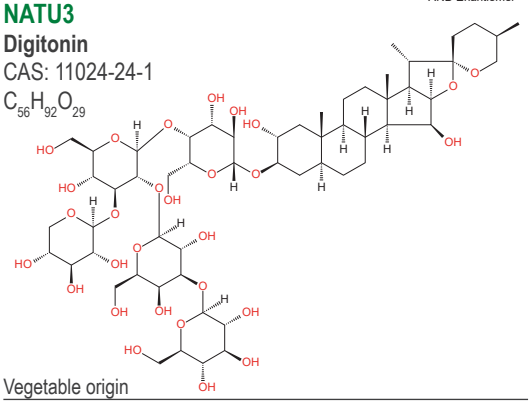
NATU2
Digitolutein
CAS: 477-86-1
$C_{16}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATU3
Digitonin
CAS: 11024-24-1
$C_{56}H_{92}O_{29}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATU4
Digoxin
CAS: 20830-75-5
$C_{41}H_{64}O_{14}$

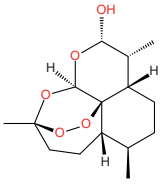
Synonyms: 12beta-Hydroxydigitoxin, CHEBI:4551, Lanoxicaps, Lanoxin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98%

NATUC
Dihydroartemisinic acid
CAS: 85031-59-0
$C_{15}H_{24}O_2$

Chemical Name: (2R)-2-[(1R,4R,4aS,8aS)-4,7-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl]propanoic acid
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Artemisia annua L
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATUD
Dihydroartemisinin
CAS: 71939-50-9
$C_{15}H_{24}O_5$

AND Enantiomer

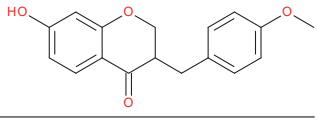


Synonyms: β-Dihydroartemisinin; DHA; Dihydroqinghaosu
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dihydroartemisinin, one of the most active artemisinin derivative, exhibits anticancer activity in a number of human cancer cells.

NATUE
Dihydroberberine
CAS: 483-15-8 ; 120834-89-1

Vegetable origin

NATUF
Dihydrobonducellin
CAS: 103680-87-1
$C_{17}H_{16}O_4$

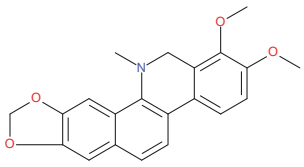


Vegetable origin

NATUG
Dihydrocapsaicin
CAS: 19408-84-5
$C_{18}H_{29}NO_3$

Vegetable origin
Chemical Name: N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methylnonanamide
Specification: 98% by HPLC

NATUH
Dihydrochelerythrine
CAS: 6880-91-7
$C_{21}H_{19}NO_4$



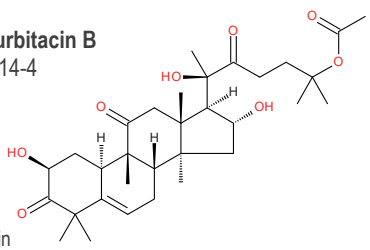
Synonym: 12,13-Dihydrochelerythrine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dihydrochelerythrine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Macleaya microcarpa; has antifungal activity. IC_{50} value: Target: in vitro: Dihydrochelerythrine showed the highest antifungal activity against B. cinerea Pers, with 98.32% mycelial growth inhibition at 50μg/mL. Dihydrochelerythrine inhibited spore germination in vitro in a concentration-dependent manner [1]. Dihydrochelerythrine appeared to be less cytotoxic since the viability of cells exposed to 20microM dihydrochelerythrine for 24h was reduced only to 53%. A dose-dependent induction of apoptosis and necrosis by chelerythrine and dihydrochelerythrine was confirmed by annexin V/propidium iodide dual staining flow cytometry [2]. Dihydrochelerythrine (4) exhibited strong activity against methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus SK1 and moderate activity against Escherichia coli TISTR 780 with MIC values of 8 and 16μg/mL, respectively [3].

NATUI
Dihydrocoumarin
CAS: 119-84-6

Synonym: Melilotine
Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

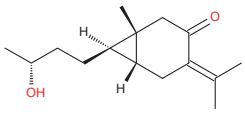
NATUJ
Dihydrocucurbitacin B
CAS: 13201-14-4
$C_{32}H_{48}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NATUK
Dihydrocurcumenone
CAS: 142717-57-5
$C_{15}H_{24}O_2$

AND Enantiomer

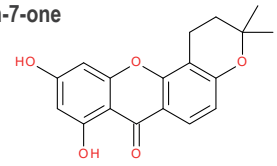


Vegetable origin

NATUL
Dihydrocurcumin
CAS: 76474-56-1

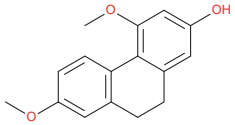
Vegetable origin

NATU5
2,3-dihydro-8,10-dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1H,7H-Pyrano[2,3-c]xanthen-7-one
CAS: 95184-77-3
$C_{18}H_{16}O_5$



Vegetable origin

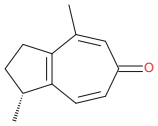
NAVJB
9,10-dihydro-4,7-dimethoxy-2-Phenanthrenol
CAS: 1000408-77-4
$C_{16}H_{16}O_3$



Vegetable origin

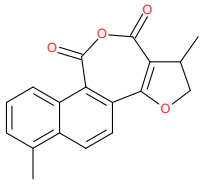
NATU6
2,3-dihydro-1,4-dimethyl-6(1H)-Azulenone
CAS: 71305-89-0
$C_{12}H_{14}O$

AND Enantiomer



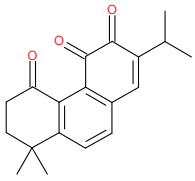
Vegetable origin

NATU7
1,2-dihydro-1,6-dimethyl-Furo[3,2-c]naphth[2,1-e]oxepin-10,12-dione
CAS: 126979-79-1
$C_{18}H_{14}O_4$



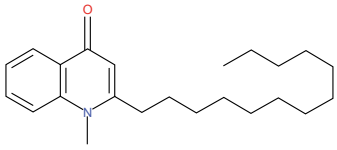
Vegetable origin

NATU8
7,8-dihydro-8,8-dimethyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-3,4,5(6H)-Phenanthrenetrione
CAS: 142546-16-5
$C_{19}H_{20}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NATUM
Dihydroevocarpine
CAS: 15266-35-0
$C_{23}H_{35}NO$



Vegetable origin

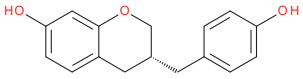
Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATUN
Dihydroguaiaretic acid
CAS: 66322-34-7
$C_{20}H_{26}O_4$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Sargentodoxa cuneata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

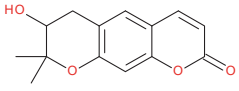
NATU9
(3R)-3,4-dihydro-3-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-2H-1-Benzopyran-7-ol
CAS: 1180504-64-6
$C_{16}H_{16}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



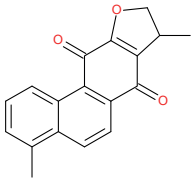
Vegetable origin

NATUA
3',4'-dihydro-3'-hydroxy-Xanthyletin
CAS: 5993-18-0
$C_{14}H_{14}O_4$



Vegetable origin

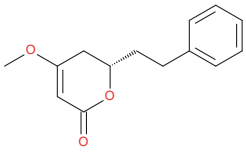
NATUO
Dihydroisotanshinone I
CAS: 20958-18-3
$C_{18}H_{14}O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATUP
Dihydrokavain
CAS: 587-63-3
$C_{14}H_{16}O_3$



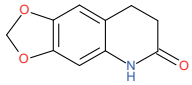
Synonyms: 7,8-Dihydrokawain; 7,8-Dihydrokavain; Marindinin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dihydrokavain is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; appears to contribute significantly to the anxiolytic effects of kava, based on a study in chicks.

NATUQ
24,25-Dihydrolanosterol
CAS: 911660-54-3

NATUR
Dihydrolycorine
CAS: 6271-21-2

Vegetable origin

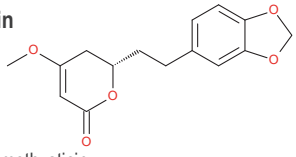
NATUB
3,4-Dihydro-6,7-(methylenedioxy)-2(1H)-quinolinone
CAS: 94527-34-1
$C_{10}H_9NO_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

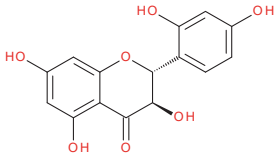
NATUS
Dihydromethysticin
CAS: 19902-91-1
$C_{15}H_{16}O_5$



Synonym: (+)-Dihydromethysticin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dihydromethysticin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; has marked activity on the induction of CYP3A23.

AND Enantiomer

NATUT
Dihydromorin
CAS: 18422-83-8
$C_{15}H_{12}O_7$



Vegetable origin

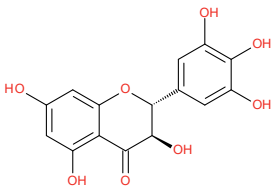
NATUU

Dihydromyricetin

CAS: 27200-12-0

$C_{15}H_{12}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Ampeloptin;Ampelopsin

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Dihydromyricetin(Ampeloptin) is a flavonoid compound which possesses potent antitumor activity. IC_{50} value: Target: in vitro: DHM downregulated TGFβ, Smad3, p-Smad2/3 and NOX4 in a concentration dependent manner. A cell counting assay indicated that DHM also inhibited Hepal 6 cell growth in a concentration-dependent manner. TGF β expression was significantly decreased following DHM treatment [1]. DHM significantly inhibited cell proliferation and induced cell apoptosis in the HCC cell lines. However, DHM exhibited no cytotoxicity to normal human hepatic cell lines. Furthermore, it was found that DHM induced cell apoptosis in a p53-dependent manner. DHM upregulated p53 expression, and the upregulation of p53 increased the levels of the cleaved caspase-3 protein, directly inducing cell apoptosis [2]. DHM was found to strongly inhibit the migration of the hepatoma cell lines SK-Hep-1 (without DHM, 24h: 120 ± 8μmol/L vs 100μmol/L DHM, 24h: 65 ± 10/L, P < 0.001) and MHCC97L (without DHM, 24h: 126 ± 7μmol/L vs 100 μmol/L DHM, 24h: 74 ± 6μmol/L, P < 0.001) [3]. Dihydromyricetin induced increased p21 expression and G2-M cell-cycle arrest, caused DNA damage, activated ATM-CHK2-H2AX signaling pathways, and induced apoptosis in osteosarcoma cells as well as decreasing the sphere formation capability by downregulating Sox2 expression [4]. In vivo: Swedish transgenic (TG-SwDI) mice with AD-like pathology were treated with DHM (2mg/kg) for 3 months. Behaviorally, DHM-treated mice show improved cognition, reduced anxiety level and seizure susceptibility. Pathologically, DHM has high efficacy to reduce amyloid-β (Aβ) peptides in TG-SwDI brain [5]. Co-administration of EtOH (1.5 or 2.5g/kg) with DHM (1.0mg/kg) in pregnant dams prevented all of the behavioral, physiological, and pharmacological alterations observed in FAE offspring. DHM administration alone in pregnant rats had no adverse effect on litter size, progeny weight, anxiety level, PTZ seizure threshold, or DGC GABAAR function [6].

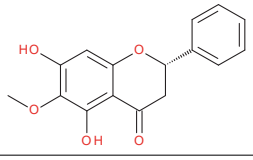
NATUV

Dihydrooroxylin A

CAS: 18956-18-8

$C_{16}H_{14}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATUW

(-)-Dihydroquercetin

CAS: 111003-33-9

$C_{15}H_{12}O_7$

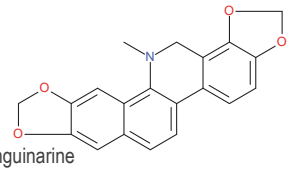
Vegetable origin

NATUX

Dihydrosanguinarine

CAS: 3606-45-9

$C_{20}H_{15}NO_4$



Synonym: 13,14-Dihydrosanguinarine

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Dihydrosanguinarine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Macleaya microcarpa; has antifungal and anticancer activity. IC_{50} value: Target: in vitro: Dihydrosanguinarine showed much less cytotoxicity than sanguinarine: at the highest concentration tested (20microM) and 24h exposure, dihydrosanguinarine decreased viability only to 52% [1]. Dihydrosanguinarine showed the highest antifungal activity against B. cinerea Pers, with 95.16% mycelial growth inhibition at 50μg/ml [2]. Dihydrosanguinarine showed the most potent leishmanicidal activities (IC_{50}) value: 0.014microg/ml, respectively) [4]. In vivo: Repeated dosing of DHSG for 90 days at up to 500ppm in the diet (i.e. approximately 58mg/kg/day) showed no evidence of toxicity in contrast to results published in the literature [3].

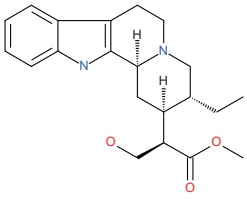
NATVU

18,19-Dihydro-16(R)-sitsirikine

CAS: 6519-26-2

$C_{21}H_{28}N_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

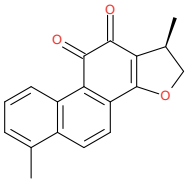
NATUZ

Dihydrotanshinone I

CAS: 87205-99-0

$C_{18}H_{14}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO

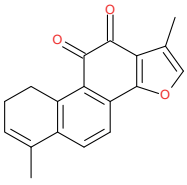
Dihydrotanshinone I is a natural compound extracted from *Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge* which has been widely used for treating cardiovascular diseases.

NATUY

1,2-Dihydrotanshinone I

CAS: 77769-21-2

$C_{18}H_{14}O_3$



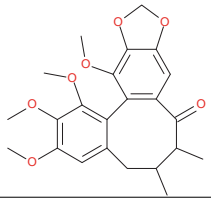
Vegetable origin

NATVV

6,7-dihydro-1,2,3,13-tetramethoxy-6,7-dimethyl-Benzo[3,4]cycloocta[1,2-f][1,3]benzodioxol-8(5H)-one stereoisomer

CAS: 65144-26-5

$C_{23}H_{26}O_7$



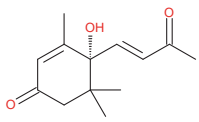
Vegetable origin

NATV0
AND Enantiomer

(-)-Dihydrovomifoliol

CAS: 39763-38-7

$C_{13}H_{18}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NATV1

1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone

CAS: 117-10-2

Vegetable origin

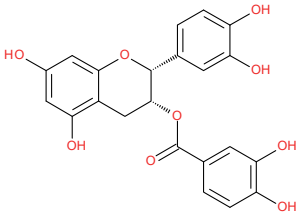
NATV2

3,4-dihydroxy-Benzoic acid (2R,3S)-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5,7-dihydroxy-2H-1-benzopyran-3-yl ester

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 71634-86-1

$C_{22}H_{18}O_9$



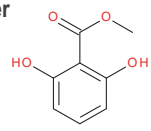
Vegetable origin

NATV3

2,6-dihydroxy-Benzoic acid methyl ester

CAS: 2150-45-0

$C_8H_8O_4$



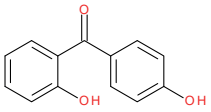
Vegetable origin

NATV4

2,4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone

CAS: 606-12-2

$C_{13}H_{10}O_3$



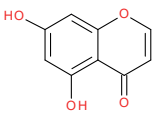
Vegetable origin

NATV5

5,7-Dihydroxychromone

CAS: 31721-94-5

$C_9H_6O_4$



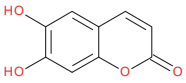
Vegetable origin

NATV6

6,7-Dihydroxycoumarin

CAS: 305-01-1

$C_9H_6O_4$



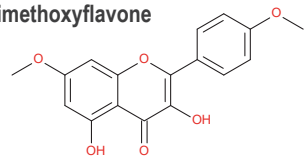
Vegetable origin

NATV7

3,5-Dihydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxyflavone

CAS: 15486-33-6

$C_{17}H_{14}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATV8

16alpha,17-Dihydroxy-ent-kauran-19-oic acid

CAS: 74365-74-5

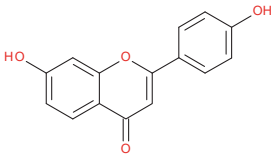
Vegetable origin

NATV9

4',7-Dihydroxyflavone

CAS: 2196-14-7

$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATVA

4β,12-dihydroxyguaian-6,10-diene

CAS: 461644-90-6

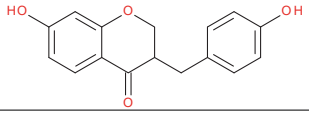
Vegetable origin

NATVB

7,4'-Dihydroxyhomoisoflavanone

CAS: 1178893-64-5

$C_{16}H_{14}O_4$



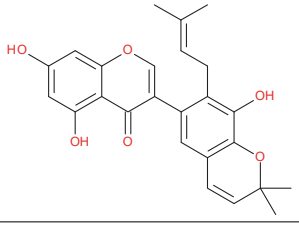
Vegetable origin

NATVC

5,7-dihydroxy-3-[8-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-7-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl]-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one

CAS: 651750-10-6

$C_{25}H_{24}O_6$



Vegetable origin

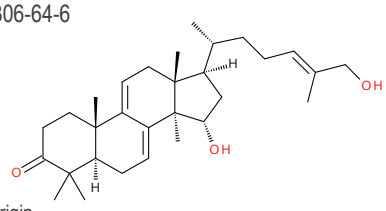
NATVD

14,15β-dihydroxyklaineanone

CAS: 137359-82-1

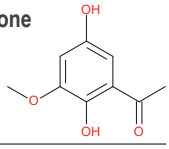
Vegetable origin

NATVE
(15alpha,24E)-15,26-dihydroxy-Lanosta-7,9(11),24-trien-3-one
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 918306-64-6
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$



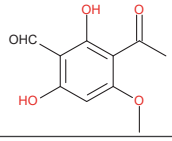
Vegetable origin

NATVF
2',5'-dihydroxy-3'-methoxy-Acetophenone
CAS: 90536-47-3
$C_9H_{10}O_4$



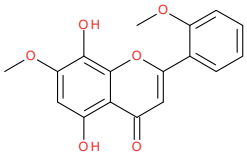
Vegetable origin

NATVG
2,4-Dihydroxy-6-methoxy-3-formylacetophenone
CAS: 52117-67-6
$C_{10}H_{10}O_5$



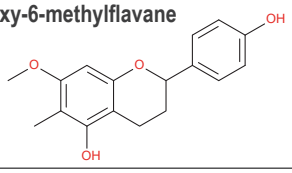
Vegetable origin

NATVH
5,8-dihydroxy-7-methoxy-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one
CAS: 859035-26-0
$C_{17}H_{14}O_6$



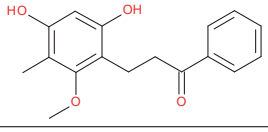
Vegetable origin

NATVI
5,4'-Dihydroxy-7-methoxy-6-methylflavane
CAS: 770729-34-5
$C_{17}H_{18}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATVJ
3-(4,6-dihydroxy-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-1-phenyl-1-Propanone
CAS: 1196133-44-4
$C_{17}H_{18}O_4$

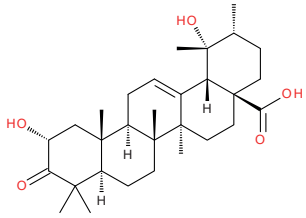


Vegetable origin

NATVK
5,7-Dihydroxy-4-methylcoumarin
CAS: 2107-76-8
$C_{10}H_8O_4$

Vegetable origin

NATVL
2alpha,19alpha-Dihydroxy-3-oxo-urs-12-en-28-oic acid
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 176983-21-4
$C_{30}H_{46}O_5$

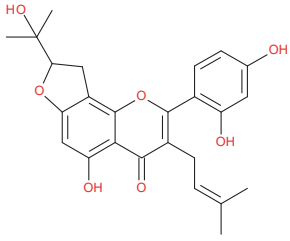


Vegetable origin

NATVP
3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic acid
CAS: 102-32-9

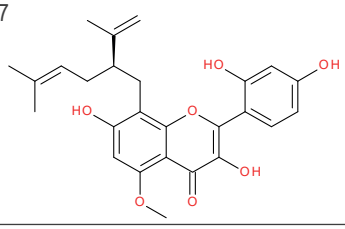
Vegetable origin

NATVM
2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-8,9-dihydro-5-hydroxy-8-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-4H-Furo[2,3-h]-1-benzopyran-4-one
CAS: 73343-43-8
$C_{25}H_{26}O_7$



Vegetable origin

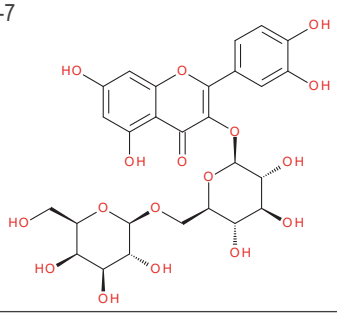
NATVN
(R)-2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,7-dihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-[5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)-4-hexenyl]-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 128879-52-7
$C_{26}H_{28}O_7$



Vegetable origin

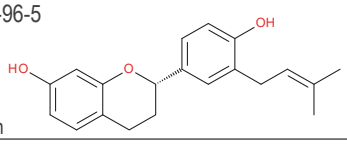
Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATVO
2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3-[(6-O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-beta-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-5,7-dihydroxy-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 878806-08-7
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{17}$



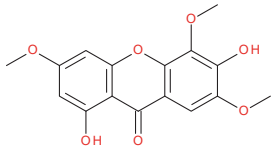
Vegetable origin

NATVQ
(2S)-7,4'-Dihydroxy-3'-prenylflavan
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 376361-96-5
$C_{20}H_{22}O_3$



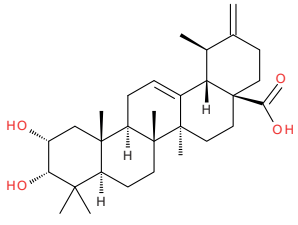
Vegetable origin

NATVR
3,8-Dihydroxy-2,4,6-trimethoxyxanthone
CAS: 65008-17-5
$C_{16}H_{14}O_7$



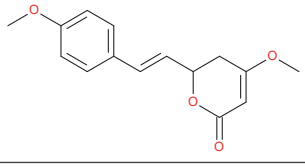
Vegetable origin

NATVS
(2alpha,3alpha)-2,3-dihydroxy-Ursa-12,20(30)-dien-28-oic acid
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 108908-96-9
$C_{30}H_{46}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATVT
5,6-Dihydroyangonin
CAS: 3328-60-7
$C_{15}H_{16}O_4$

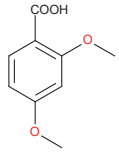


Vegetable origin

NATVW
1,2-O-Dilinoleoyl-3-O-β-D-galactopyranosylracglycerol
CAS: 111187-15-6

Vegetable origin

NATVX
2,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid
CAS: 91-52-1
$C_9H_{10}O_4$

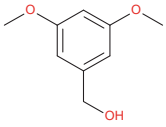


Vegetable origin

NATVY
2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid
CAS: 1466-76-8
$C_9H_{10}O_4$

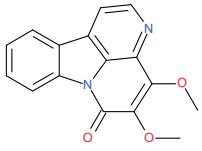
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATVZ
3,5-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol
CAS: 705-76-0
$C_9H_{12}O_3$



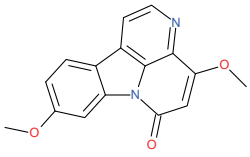
Vegetable origin

NATW0
4,5-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one
CAS: 18110-87-7
$C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_3$



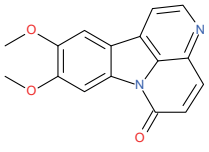
Vegetable origin

NATW2
4,9-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one
CAS: 1270001-72-3
$C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_3$



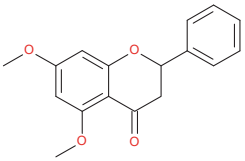
Vegetable origin

NATW1
9,10-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one
CAS: 155861-51-1
$C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_3$



Vegetable origin

NATW3
5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone
CAS: 1036-72-2
$C_{17}H_{16}O_4$



Vegetable origin

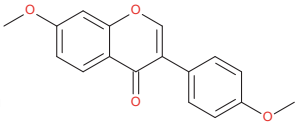
NATW4
(2R)-5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone
CAS: 1277188-85-8

Vegetable origin

NATW5
5,7-Dimethoxyflavone
CAS: 21392-57-4
$C_{17}H_{14}O_4$

Chemical Name: 5,7-Dimethoxy-2-phenyl-4H-chromen-4-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATW6
4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone
CAS: 1157-39-7
$C_{17}H_{14}O_4$

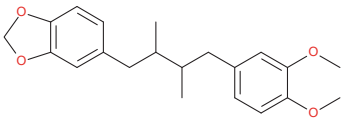


Synonym: Dimethoxydaidzein
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone is isolated from the leaves of *Albizzia lebbeck*, which shows antifungal activity.

NATW7
1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-allly-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy)propan-1-ol
CAS: 41535-95-9

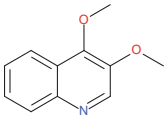
Vegetable origin

NATW8
1-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane
CAS: 129684-08-8
$C_{21}H_{26}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATW9
3,4-dimethoxy-Quinoline
CAS: 76570-19-9
$C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$



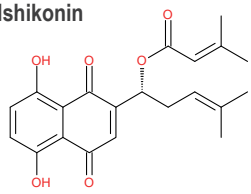
Vegetable origin

NATWD
Beta, beta-Dimethylacrylalkannin
CAS: 34539-65-6
$C_{21}H_{22}O_6$

Chemical Name: [(1S)-1-(5,8-dihydroxy-1,4-dioxonaphthalen-2-yl)-4-methylpent-3-enyl] 3-methylbut-2-enoate
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

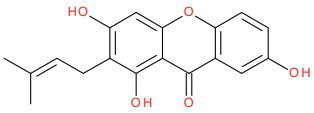
NATWE
AND Enantiomer

Beta, beta-dimethylacrylshikonin
CAS: 24502-79-2
$C_{21}H_{22}O_6$



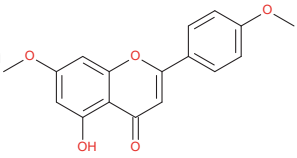
Vegetable origin

NATWF
2-(3,3-Dimethylallyl)-1,3,7-trihydroxyxanthone
CAS: 20245-39-0
$C_{18}H_{16}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATWG
7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin
CAS: 5128-44-9
$C_{17}H_{14}O_5$



Synonym: 4',7-Dimethoxy-5-Hydroxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
The compound 7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin may be partly responsible for the reported antifungal activity of C. Zeyheri, and may serve as a potential source of lead compounds that can be developed as antifungal phytomedicines.And it also showed inhibition of the drug efflux pumps (with IC_{50} = 51.64µg/ml). IC50:51.64µg/ml(Candida albicans drug efflux pumps)[2] In vitro: The isolated 7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin was further investigated for its inhibitory activity on ABC drug efflux pumps in C. albicans by monitoring an increase in ciprofloxacin, assessing the level of its accumulation, in response to reserpine. There was a higher accumulation of ciprofloxacin in Candida cells in the presence of 7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin than with reserpine. The compound 7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenine demonstrated the activity in a dose-dependent manner with IC50 value of 51.64µg/ml. These results support those obtained from synergism assays where by the underlying synergistic antifungal mechanisms could be due to blockage of ABC efflux pumps and increasing the susceptibility of Candida to miconazole.[2] In vivo: In searching for natural products as potential anti-inflammatory agents, 7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin wasn't evaluated in vivo for its ability to inhibit acute inflammation.[1]

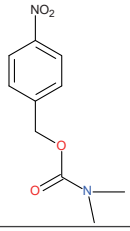
NATWH
1,1-Dimethylbiguanide hydrochloride
CAS: 1115-70-4

Vegetable origin

NATWI
Rel-(8R,8'R)-dimethyl-(7S,7'R)-bis(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)tetrahydro-furan
CAS: 178740-32-4

Vegetable origin

NATWB
Dimethyl-Carbamic acid (4-nitrophenyl)methyl ester
CAS: 84640-31-3
$C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4$



Vegetable origin

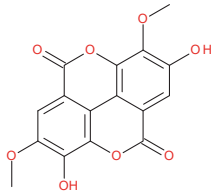
NATWJ
Dimethylcurcumin
CAS: 52328-98-0
$C_{23}H_{24}O_6$

Chemical Name: (1E,4Z,6E)-1,7-Bis(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-hydroxy-1,4,6-heptatrien-3-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATWK
Di-O-methyldemethoxycurcumin
$C_{22}H_{22}O_5$

Chemical Name: (1E,6E)-1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)hepta-1,6-diene-3,5-dione
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATWL
3,4'-Di-O-methylellagic acid
CAS: 57499-59-9
$C_{16}H_{10}O_8$

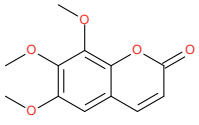


Vegetable origin

NATWM
3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid 4'-glucoside
CAS: 51803-68-0

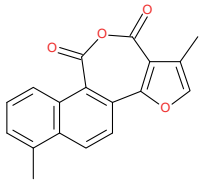
Vegetable origin

NATWN
Dimethylfraxetin
CAS: 6035-49-0
$C_{12}H_{12}O_5$



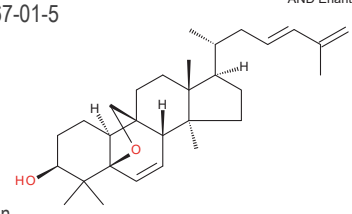
Synonyms: 6,7,8-Trimethoxycoumarin; Fraxetin dimethyl ether
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 125mg/mL
Dimethylfraxetin is a **Carbonic anhydrase** inhibitor, with a K_i value of 0.0097µM.

NATWO
1,6-dimethyl-Furo[3,2-c]naphth[2,1-e]oxepin-10,12-dione
CAS: 166178-75-2
$C_{18}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATWA
(3S,5R,8S,9S,10S,13R,14S,17R)-17-[(1R,3E)-1,5-dimethyl-3,5-hexadien-1-yl]-1,3,4,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydro-4,4,13,14-tetramethyl-5,9-(Epoxymethano)-2H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-ol
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 1301267-01-5
$C_{30}H_{46}O_2$



Vegetable origin

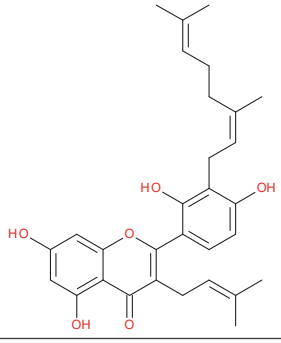
NATWC
Dimethyl lithospermate B
CAS: 875313-64-7

Vegetable origin

NATWP
Dimethylmangostin
CAS: 15404-76-9
$C_{26}H_{30}O_6$

Chemical Name: 1-hydroxy-3,6,7-trimethoxy-2,8-bis(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthen-9-one
Synonym: Fuscaxanthone C
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Garcinia mangostana (mangosteen)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATWS
2-[3-[(2E)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl]-2,4-dihydroxyphenyl]-5,7-dihydroxy-3-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-chromen-4-one
CAS: 1334309-44-2
$C_{30}H_{34}O_6$



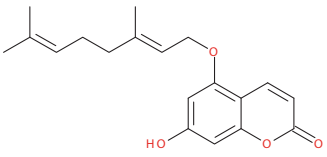
Vegetable origin

NATWT

5-[[(2E)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl]oxy]-7-hydroxy-2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one

CAS: 185463-71-2

$C_{19}H_{22}O_4$



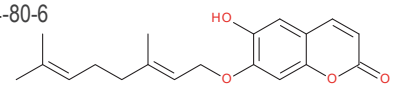
Vegetable origin

NATWU

7-[[(2E)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl]oxy]-6-hydroxy-2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one

CAS: 636574-80-6

$C_{19}H_{22}O_4$



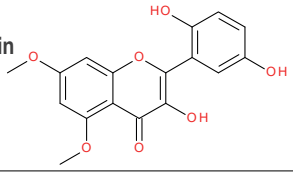
Vegetable origin

NATWQ

5,7-Di-O-methylquercetin

CAS: 13459-07-9

$C_{17}H_{14}O_7$



Vegetable origin

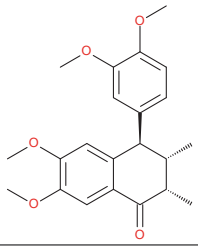
AND Enantiomer

NATWR

Dimethylwulignan A1

CAS: 117404-43-0

$C_{22}H_{26}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATWV

Diosbulbin B

CAS: 20086-06-0

Vegetable origin

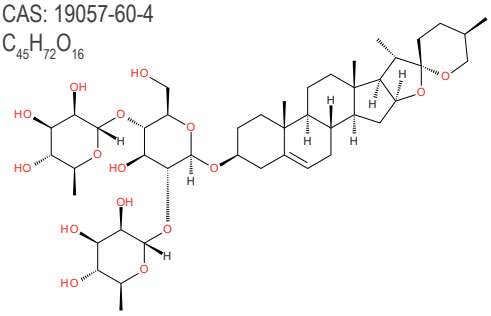
NATWW

Dioscin

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 19057-60-4

$C_{45}H_{72}O_{16}$



Synonyms: Collettiside III; CCRIS 4123

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Dioscin(CCRIS 4123; Collettiside III) is a natural steroid saponin derived from several plants, showing potent anti-cancer effect against a variety of tumor cell lines. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer agent in vitro: dioscin (1, 2 and 4μmol/L) could significantly inhibit the viability of LNCaP cells in a time- and concentration-dependent manner. Flow cytometry revealed that the apoptosis rate was increased after treatment of LNCaP cells with dioscin for 24h, indicating that apoptosis was an important mechanism by which dioscin inhibited cancer [1]. Dioscin abrogated AKT phosphorylation, which subsequently impaired RANKL-induced nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-κB) signaling pathway and inhibited NFATc1 transcriptional activity. Moreover, in vivo studies further verified the bone protection activity of dioscin in osteolytic animal model [2]. Dioscin reduced cell death and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release in cells subjected to I/R. I/R induced apoptosis and cytochrome c release from mitochondria to the cytosol and this was prevented by dioscin. In support, dioscin decreased Bax but increased Bcl-2 mRNA expression. Dioscin prevented I/R induced dissipation of ΔΨm [3].

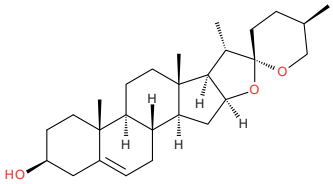
AND Enantiomer

NATWX

Diosgenin

CAS: 512-04-9

$C_{27}H_{42}O_3$

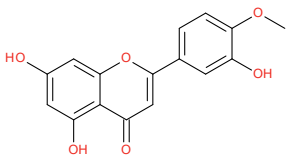


Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Diosgenin, an important natural source of steroidal hormones, has favorable effects in the improvement of diabetes and regulation of lipid metabolism. IC_{50} value: Target: In vitro: In MC65 cells, a cellular AD model, diosgenin exhibited weak protective abilities at 1μM, may represent a good candidate as a steroidal moiety in our bivalent compounds against AD pathology [1]. In vivo: Diosgenin treatment significantly reduced fasted and refed blood glucose level in HF dietfed mice. Diosgenin treatment significantly reduced blood glucose level in IPGTT test, compared with that of HF diet-fed mice [2].

NATWY
Diosmetin
CAS: 520-34-3
$C_{16}H_{12}O_6$



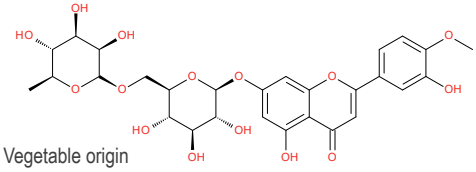
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 35mg/mL
Diosmetin is a natural flavonoid which inhibits human **CYP1A** enzyme activity with an **IC_{50}** of 40µM in HepG2 cell.

NATWZ
Diosmetin-7-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 20126-59-4

Vegetable origin

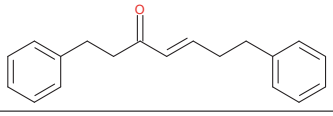
NATX0
Diosmin
CAS: 520-27-4
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



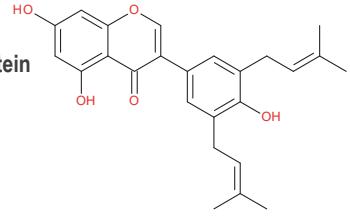
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 32mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Diosmin is a flavonoid found in a variety of citrus fruits and also an agonist of the aryl **hydrocarbon receptor (AhR).**

NATX1
1,7-Diphenyl-4-hepten-3-one
CAS: 79559-59-4
$C_{19}H_{20}O$



Vegetable origin

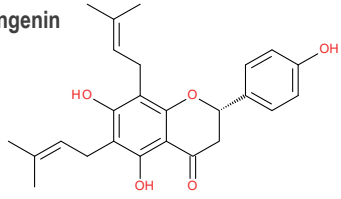
NATX2
3',5'-Diprenylgenistein
CAS: 104055-80-3
$C_{25}H_{26}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATX3
6,8-Diprenylnaringenin
CAS: 68236-11-3
$C_{25}H_{28}O_5$

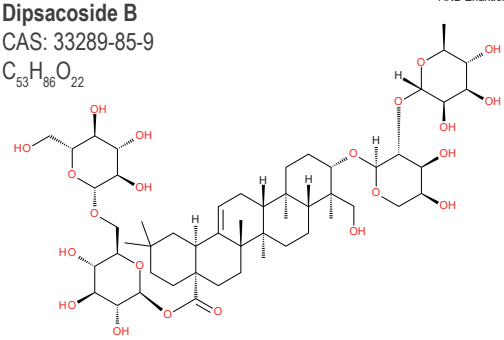
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATX4
Dipsacoside B
CAS: 33289-85-9
$C_{53}H_{86}O_{22}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Dipsacoside B is a major bioactive saponin, which can be used as a marker.

NATX6
Dipsanoside A
CAS: 889678-62-0

Vegetable origin

NATX7
Dipsanoside B
CAS: 889678-64-2

Vegetable origin

NATX8
Disaminyl Ether
CAS: 30186-93-7

NATX9
3',6-Disinapoylsucrose
CAS: 139891-98-8
$C_{34}H_{42}O_{19}$

Synonym: beta-D-(3-O-Sinapoyl)-fructofuranosyl-(2→1)-alpha-D-[6-O-sinapoyl]-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Polygala virgata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATXA
Docetaxel
CAS: 114977-28-5

Vegetable origin

NATXB
Dodecanoic Acid
CAS: 143-07-7

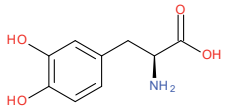
Synonym: Lauric Acid

NATXC
Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester
CAS: 54706-70-6
$C_{32}H_{50}O_7$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NATXD
L-DOPA
CAS: 59-92-7
$C_9H_{11}NO_4$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Levodopa; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 2mg/mL
L-DOPA is a natural form of DOPA used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. L-DOPA is the precursor of dopamine and product of tyrosine hydroxylase. Target: Dopamine Receptor L-DOPA (L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine) is a chemical that is made and used as part of the normal biology of humans, some animals and plants. Some animals and humans make it via biosynthesis from the amino acid L-tyrosine. L-DOPA is the precursor to the neurotransmitters dopamine, norepinephrine (noradrenaline), and epinephrine collectively known as catecholamines. L-DOPA can be manufactured and in its pure form is sold as apsychoactive drug with the INN levodopa; trade names include Sinemet, Parcopa, Atamet, Stalevo, Madopar, Prolopa, etc. As a drug it is used in the clinical treatment of Parkinson's disease and dopamine-responsive dystonia. L-DOPA crosses the protective blood-brain barrier, whereas dopamine itself cannot. Thus, L-DOPA is used to increase dopamine concentrations in the treatment of Parkinson's disease and dopamine-responsive dystonia. This treatment was made practical and proven clinically by George Cotzias and his coworkers, for which they won the 1969 Lasker Prize. In addition, L-DOPA, co-administered with a peripheral DDCI, has been investigated as a potential treatment for restless leg syndrome. However, studieshave demonstrated ""no clear picture of reduced symptoms"".

NATXE
1-dotriacontanol
CAS: 6624-79-9

Synonym: Laccerol
Vegetable origin

NATXF
Doxycycline (hyclate)
CAS: 24390-14-5

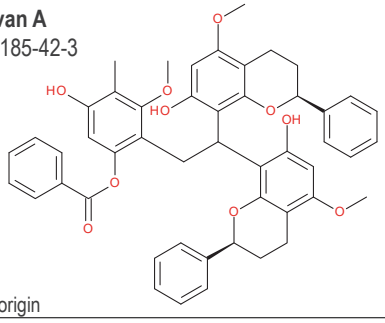
Synonyms: Doxycycline hydrochloride hemiethanolate hemihydrate; WC2031
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 26mg/mL
Doxycycline (hyclate) is a tetracycline antibiotic and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase **(MMP)** inhibitor.

NATXG
Doxycycline (hydrochloride)
CAS: 10592-13-9
$C_{22}H_{25}ClN_2O_8$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Doxycycline hydrochloride is a tetracycline antibiotic and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase **(MMP)** inhibitor.

NATXH
Dracoflavan A
CAS: 132185-42-3
$C_{49}H_{46}O_{10}$

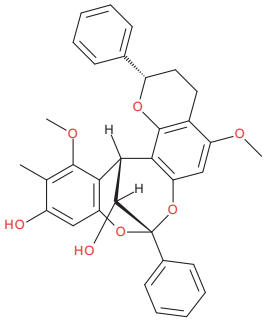
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATXI
Dracoflavan B1
CAS: 194794-44-0
$C_{33}H_{30}O_7$

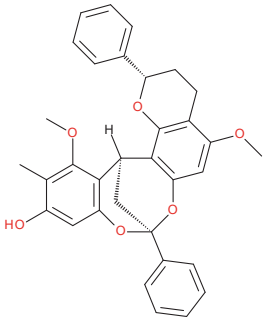
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATXJ
Dracoflavan C2
CAS: 194794-50-8
$C_{33}H_{30}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATXK

Dracorhodin

CAS: 643-56-1

$C_{17}H_{14}O_3$

Chemical Name: 5-methoxy-6-methyl-2-phenylchromen-7-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: RESINA DRACONIS
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATXL

Dryocrassin

CAS: 12777-70-7

Synonym: Dryocrassin ABBA
Vegetable origin

NATXM

Dulcitol

CAS: 608-66-2

$C_6H_{14}O_6$

Chemical Name: (2R,3S,4R,5S)-hexane-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexol
Synonyms: dulcite, dulcose, Euonymit, D-Galactitol, Melampyrin, Melampyrit, meso-galactitol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 99% min

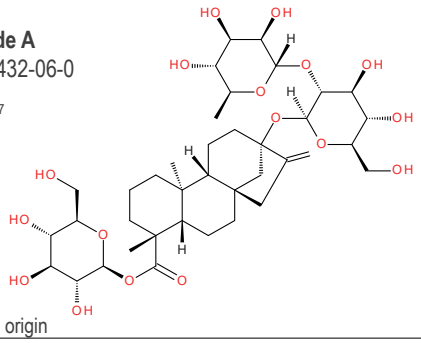
AND Enantiomer

NATXN

Dulcoside A

CAS: 64432-06-0

$C_{38}H_{60}O_{17}$



Vegetable origin

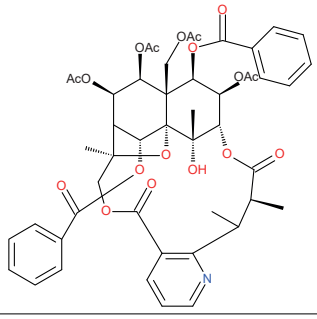
AND Enantiomer

NATXO

Ebenifoline E-II

CAS: 133740-16-6

$C_{48}H_{51}NO_{18}$



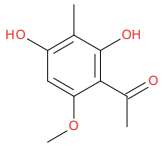
Vegetable origin

NATXP

Ebracteolata cpd B

CAS: 83459-37-4

$C_{10}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

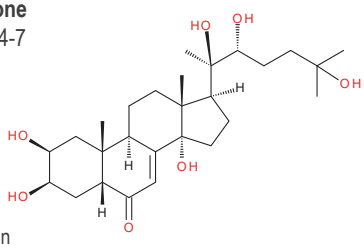
NATXQ

Beta-Ecdysone

CAS: 5289-74-7

$C_{27}H_{44}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

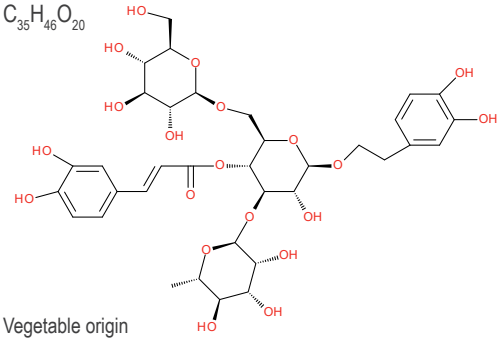
NATXR

Echinacoside

CAS: 82854-37-3

$C_{35}H_{46}O_{20}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

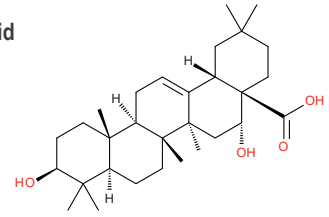
Echinacoside is a natural polyphenolic compound, has various kinds of pharmacological activities, such as antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, hepatoprotective, nitric oxide radical-scavenging and vasodilative ones. IC_{50} value: Target: in vitro: Echinacoside(ECH) dose dependently inhibited HEWL aggregation, and this inhibition occurred in different fiber-forming stages. ECH could also scavenge the DPPH and OH free radicals in a concentration-dependent manner. ECH could increase viability of rat pheochromocytoma PC12 cells injured by Aβ and suppress the increase in intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) triggered by Aβ [1]. Transient treatment with echinacoside inhibits cytochrome c release and caspase-3 activation caused by ensuing rotenone exposure via activating Trk-extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathway in neuronal cells [2]. ECH caused a significant increase in cell proliferation, ALP activity, COL I contents, OCN levels and an enhancement of mineralization in osteoblasts at the concentration range from 0.01 to 10nmol·L(-1) ($p<0.05$), suggesting that ECH has a stimulatory effect on osteoblastic bone formation or has potential activity against osteoporosis [4]. In vivo: In OVX rats, the increases of body weight, serum hydroxyproline (HOP) levels, and the decreases of uterus wet weight and BMD were significantly reversed by ECH treatment [3]. Echinacoside (60mg/kg) was given intraperitoneally to mice at 1h prior to GalN/LPS exposure. Pretreatment with echinacoside remarkably improved the survival rate of GalN/LPS-treated mice and attenuated acute hepatotoxicity, as demonstrated by decreased ALT levels and improved histological signs. Echinacoside shows both anti-apoptotic and anti-inflammatory properties, characterized by a substantial inhibition of hepatocyte apoptosis and a significant reduction in the inflammatory markers, including myeloperoxidase, extracellular nucleosomes, high-mobility group box 1, and inflammatory cytokines in the plasma of mice, which may be important mechanisms related to its protective effect [5].

NATXS
Echinatin
CAS: 34221-41-5

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATXT
Echinocystic acid
CAS: 510-30-5
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Echinocystic acid a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of Gleditsia sinensis Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. In vitro: Echinocystic acid (EA) inhibit the formation of osteoclast. EA inhibit RANKL-induced NF-κB activation and ERK phosphorylation in BMMs. [1] EA inhibit IL-1β-induced inflammation in chondrocytes. [2] In vivo: Echinocystic acid reduces reserpine-induced pain/depression dyad in mice. [3]

NATXU
Ecliptasaponin A
CAS: 78285-90-2
$C_{36}H_{58}O_9$

Other Name: Echinocystic acid-3-O-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATXV
Ecliptasaponin D
CAS: 206756-04-9
$C_{36}H_{58}O_9$

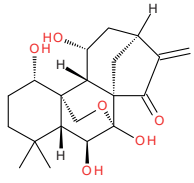
Synonym: (3beta,16beta)-3-(beta-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-16-hydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Eclipta prostrata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATXW
Edpetiline
CAS: 32685-93-1

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATXX
Effusanin E
CAS: 76470-15-0
$C_{20}H_{28}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATXY
Effusol
CAS: 73166-28-6

Vegetable origin

NATXZ
EGCG Octaacetate
CAS: 148707-39-5

Vegetable origin

NATY0
Beta-Elemene
CAS: 515-13-9

Vegetable origin

NATY1
Elemicin
CAS: 487-11-6

Vegetable origin

NATY2
Beta-Elemonic acid
CAS: 28282-25-9
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATY3
Eleutheroside B
CAS: 118-34-3
$C_{17}H_{24}O_9$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

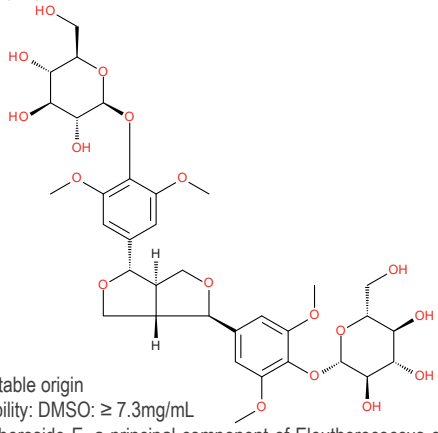
NATY4
Eleutheroside D
CAS: 79484-75-6

Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATY5
Eleutheroside E
CAS: 39432-56-9
$C_{34}H_{46}O_{18}$

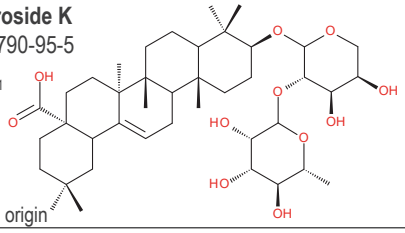
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 7.3mg/mL
Eleutheroside E, a principal component of Eleutherococcus enticosus, has anti-inflammatory and protective effects in ischemia heart. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Treatment of 10μM Eleutheroside E (EE) for 24h increased basal glucose uptake as well as improved TNF-α-mediated suppression of glucose uptake. [2] In vivo: To investigate the effect of Eleutheroside E (EE) on arthritis, the CIA model in DBA/1 mice was used. Compared to vehicle-treated CIA mice, 15mg/kg TG treatment and 30 and 60mg/kg EE treatment obviously decreased the arthritis scores and body weight loss in CIA mice (P<0.01) [1].

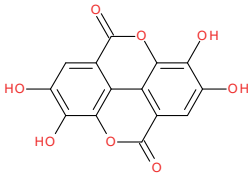
NATY6
Eleutheroside K
CAS: 35790-95-5
$C_{41}H_{66}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATY7
Ellagic acid
CAS: 476-66-4
$C_{14}H_6O_8$



Vegetable origin

NATY8
Embelin
CAS: 550-24-3

Vegetable origin

NATY9
Emetine
CAS: 483-18-1
$C_{29}H_{40}N_2O_4$

Synonyms: Emetin; Cephaeline methyl ether; Methyl cephaeline; Ipecine; Methylcephaeline
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Uragoga ipecacuanha Baill
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

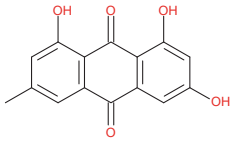
NATYA
Emetine dihydrochloride
CAS: 316-42-7
$C_{29}H_{42}Cl_2N_2O_4$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Uragoga ipecacuanha Baill
Specification: USP

NATYB
Emetine Hydrochloride
CAS: 14198-59-5

Vegetable origin

NATYC
Emodin
CAS: 518-82-1
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NATYD
Emodin 1-glucoside
CAS: 38840-23-2

Vegetable origin

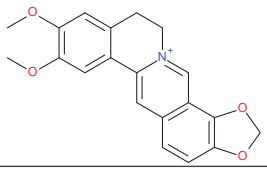
NATYE
Emodin-8-glucoside
CAS: 23313-21-5

Synonym: Emodin-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin

NATYF
Engelitin
CAS: 572-31-6
$C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Engelhardtiar oxburghiana
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATYG
Epiberberine
CAS: 6873-09-2
$C_{20}H_{18}NO_4$



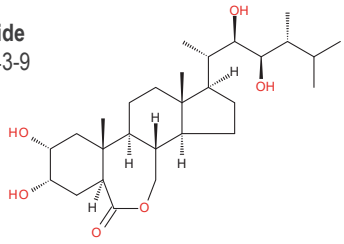
Vegetable origin

NATYH
Epiberberine (chloride)
CAS: 889665-86-5
$C_{20}H_{18}ClNO_4$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 7.4mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Epiberberine chloride, a natural alkaloid, is a **BACE1** inhibitor, which also exhibits inhibition activity on CYP2D6 and aldose reductase, alpha-adrenoceptors, acetylcholinesterase (AChE), butyrylcholinesterase, and b-site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1.

AND Enantiomer

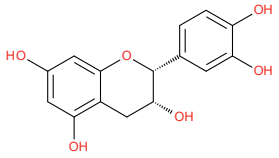
NATYI
Epibrassinolide
CAS: 78821-43-9
$C_{28}H_{48}O_6$



Synonyms: 24-Epibrassinolide; B1105; BP55
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 5mg/mL
Epibrassinolide is a natural brassinosteroid (BR) derivative, is a plant regulator with a similar structure to mammalian steroids. Epibrassinolide is a potential **apoptotic inducer** in various cancer cells without affecting the non-tumor cell growth.

AND Enantiomer

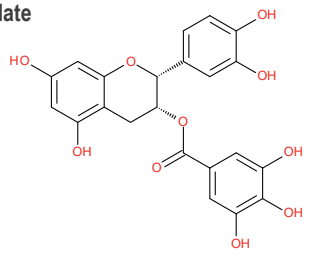
NATYJ
(-)-Epicatechin
CAS: 490-46-0
$C_{15}H_{14}O_6$



Synonyms: (-)-Epicatechol; Epicatechin; epi-Catechin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL
(-)-Epicatechin is a naturally occurring flavanol; a likely candidate for cocoa-based product reported reductions in cardiometabolic risk.

NATYK
(-)-Epicatechin gallate
CAS: 1257-08-5
$C_{22}H_{18}O_{10}$

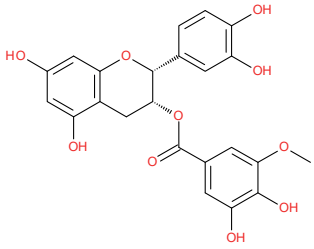
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: ECG; Epicatechin gallate; (-)-Epicatechin 3-O-gallate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
(-)-Epicatechin gallate is a flavan-3-ol, a type of flavonoid, present in green tea. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: epicatechin gallate, a constituent of an extract of tea leaves (green tea) markedly lowered the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of oxacillin and other beta-lactams, but not of other antibacterial agents tested, in strains of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus [1]. Epicatechin, as well as many other flavonoids, has been found to act as a non-selective antagonist of the opioid receptors, albeit with somewhat low affinity [2].

NATYL
(-)-Epicatechin-3-(3"-O-methyl) gallate
CAS: 83104-86-3
$C_{23}H_{20}O_{10}$

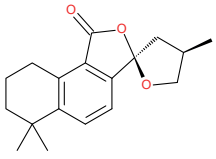
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

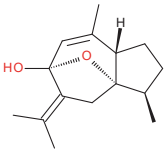
NATYM
Epicryptoacetalide
CAS: 132152-57-9
$C_{18}H_{22}O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

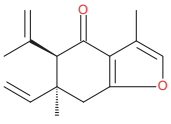
NATYN
4-Epi-curcumenol
CAS: 350602-21-0
$C_{15}H_{22}O_2$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NATYO
Epicurzerenone
CAS: 20085-85-2
$C_{15}H_{18}O_2$

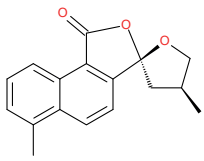


Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATYP
Epidanshenspiroketallactone
CAS: 113472-19-8
$C_{17}H_{16}O_3$

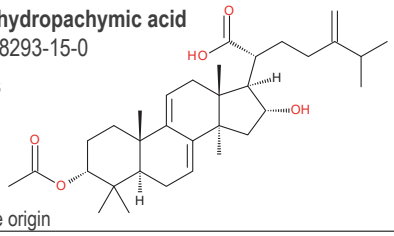
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATYQ
3-Epidehydropachymic acid
CAS: 168293-15-0
$C_{33}H_{50}O_5$

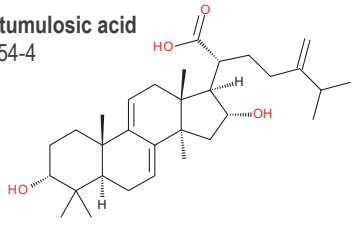
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATYR
3-Epidehydrotumulosic acid
CAS: 167775-54-4
$C_{31}H_{48}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



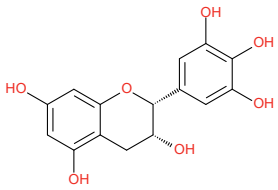
Vegetable origin

NATYS
Epifriedelanol
CAS: 16844-71-6

Vegetable origin

NATYT
(-)-Epigallocatechin
CAS: 970-74-1
$C_{15}H_{14}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



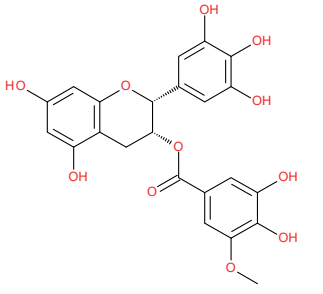
Synonyms: EGC; Epigallocatechin; l-Epigallocatechin; epi-Gallocatechin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10 mM in H_2O
(-)-Epigallocatechin is the most abundant flavonoid in green tea, can bind to unfolded native polypeptides and prevent conversion to amyloid fibrils. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: EGCG is a potent inhibitor of amyloidogenic cystatin I66Q amyloid fibril formation in vitro. Computational analysis suggests that EGCG prevents amyloidogenic cystatin fibril formation by stabilizing the molecule in its native-like state as opposed to redirecting aggregation to disordered, amorphous aggregates [1]. Combined curcumin and EGCG treatment reduced the cancer stem-like Cluster of differentiation 44 (CD44)-positive cell population. Western blot and immunoprecipitation analyses revealed that curcumin and EGCG specifically inhibited STAT3 phosphorylation and STAT3-NFkB interaction was retained [2]. EGCG exhibited a MIC and MBC of 5μg/mL and 20μg/mL respectively and effectively eradicated E. faecalis biofilms. EGCG induced the formation of hydroxyl radicals in E. faecalis. The addition of DIP protected E. faecalis against EGCG-mediated antibacterial effects. At sub-MIC, EGCG induced significant down-regulation of E. faecalis virulence genes [3].

NATYU
Epigallocatechin gallate
CAS: 989-51-5

Vegetable origin

NATYV
(-)-Epigallocatechin-3-(3"-O-methyl) gallate
CAS: 83104-87-4
$C_{23}H_{20}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATYW
Epigoitrin
CAS: 1072-93-1

Vegetable origin

NATYX
Epigomisin O
CAS: 73036-31-4
$C_{23}H_{28}O_7$

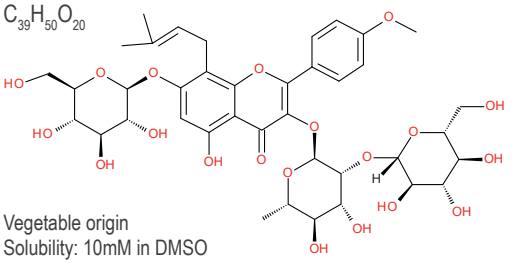
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATYY
Epimagnolin B
CAS: 1134188-26-3

Vegetable origin

NATYZ
Epimedin A
CAS: 110623-72-8
$C_{39}H_{50}O_{20}$

AND Enantiomer



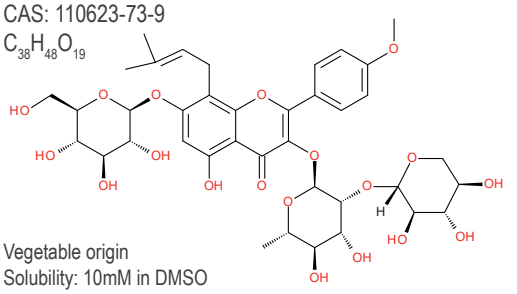
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Epimedin A is a natural compound extracted from Herba Epimedii.

NATZ0
Epimedin A1
CAS: 140147-77-9

Vegetable origin

NATZ1
Epimedin B
CAS: 110623-73-9
$C_{38}H_{48}O_{19}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Epimedin B, a component extracted from Epimedii Folium, is reported to have antiosteoporotic activity. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Prednisolone-induced osteoporosis model using zebrafish was used to evaluate the antiosteoporotic activity of micro amount epimedin B. The result showed that 1 μmol·L- 1epimedin B groups were significantly increased when compared with model group; Epimedin B can prevent zebrafish osteoporosis induced by prednisolone [1].

NATZ2
Epimedoside A
CAS: 39012-04-9

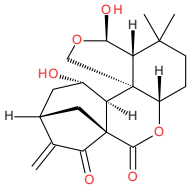
Vegetable origin

NATZ3
12-Epinapelline
CAS: 110064-71-6
$C_{22}H_{33}NO_3$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATZ4
Epinodosin
CAS: 20086-60-6
$C_{20}H_{26}O_6$

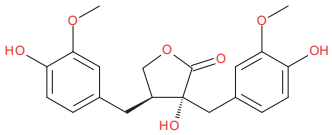
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATZ5
Epinortrachelogenin
CAS: 125072-69-7
$C_{20}H_{22}O_7$

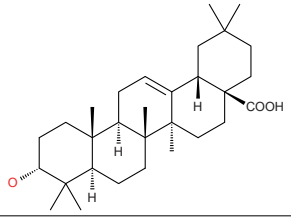
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATZ6
3-Epioleanolic acid
CAS: 25499-90-5
$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$

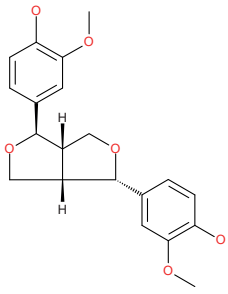
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATZ7
(-)-Epipinoresinol
CAS: 10061-38-8
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$

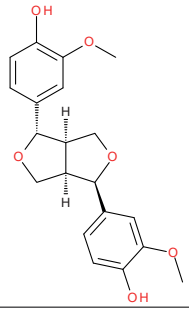
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATZ8
(+)-Epipinoresinol
CAS: 24404-50-0
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NATZ9
(+)-Episesamin
CAS: 133-03-9

NATZA
2-Episesaminol
CAS: 104319-96-2

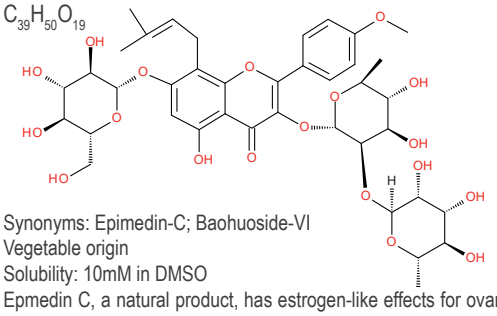
NATZB
6-Episesaminol
CAS: 105616-55-5

NATZC
7-Epitaxol
CAS: 105454-04-4

Vegetable origin

NATZD
Epmedin C
CAS: 110642-44-9
$C_{39}H_{50}O_{19}$

AND Enantiomer



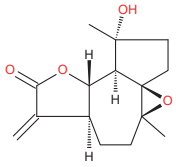
Synonyms: Epimedin-C; Baohuoside-VI
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Epmedin C, a natural product, has estrogen-like effects for ovariectomized mice. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Anesthetized with 0.4%pentobarbital sodium, mice of the ovariectomized group were conducted with Bilateral oophorectomy, while fat beside ovaries were removed on mice of the sham-operation group. Compared with the sham-operation group, body weight of mice of model group were significantly increased, uterus weight and uterine factor and estradiol levels were significantly reduced, which suggested a significant difference. In comparison of the ovariectomized group, body weight of mice were relieved significantly and uterus weight and uterine factor and estradiol levels were increased significantly in all Epmedin C groups [1].

NATZE
6,17-Epoxylathyrol
CAS: 28649-60-7

Vegetable origin

NATZF
Epoxymicheliolide
CAS: 1343403-10-0
$C_{15}H_{20}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: 1β,10β-Epoxymicheliolide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Epoxymicheliolide is a micheliolide derivative.

NATZG
Ergosterol
CAS: 57-87-4
$C_{28}H_{44}O$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98%min by HPLC

NATZH
Erianin
CAS: 95041-90-0

Vegetable origin

NATZI
Erigeroside
CAS: 59219-76-0

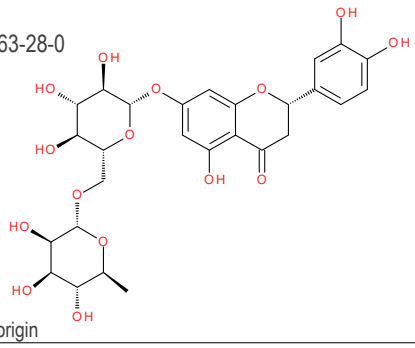
Vegetable origin

NATZJ
Erigoster B
CAS: 849777-61-3

Vegetable origin

NATZK
Eriocitrin
CAS: 13463-28-0
$C_{27}H_{32}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer

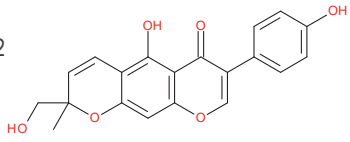


Vegetable origin

NATZL
Eriodictyol
CAS: 552-58-9
$C_{15}H_{12}O_6$

Chemical Name: 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATZN
Erysubin B
CAS: 221150-19-2
$C_{20}H_{16}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NATZO
Escin IA
CAS: 123748-68-5
$C_{55}H_{86}O_{24}$

Synonym: Aescin IA
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATZP
Escin Ib
CAS: 26339-90-2
$C_{55}H_{88}O_{24}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATZQ
Esculentoside A
CAS: 65497-07-6
$C_{42}H_{66}O_{16}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATZR
Esculentoside B
CAS: 60820-94-2

Vegetable origin

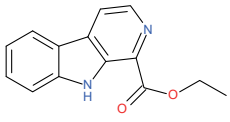
NATZS
Esculentoside H
CAS: 66656-92-6
$C_{48}H_{76}O_{21}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NATZT
Esculin
CAS: 531-75-9

Vegetable origin

NATZU
1-Ethoxycarbonyl-beta-carboline
CAS: 72755-19-2
$C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2$

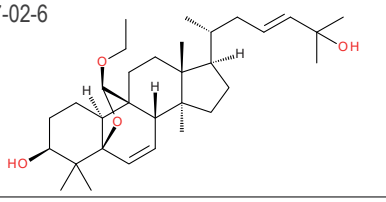


Synonym: Kumujian A
Vegetable origin

NATZV
5-Ethoxychelerthrine
CAS: 79559-55-0

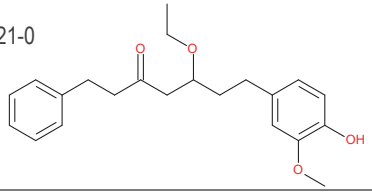
Vegetable origin

NATZW
(3S,5R,8S,9S,10S,13R,14S,17R,20R)-20-ethoxy-17-[(1R,3E)-5-hydroxy-1,5-dimethyl-3-hexen-1-yl]-1,3,4,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydro-4,4,13,14-tetramethyl-5,9-(Epoxymethano)-2H-cyclopenta[a] phenanthren-3-ol
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 1301267-02-6
$C_{32}H_{52}O_4$



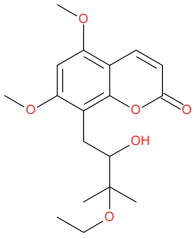
Vegetable origin

NATZX
5-ethoxy-7-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-3-Heptanone
CAS: 1304020-21-0
$C_{22}H_{28}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NATZY
8-(3-Ethoxy-2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-5,7-dimethoxy-2H-chromen-2-one
CAS: 70849-88-6
$C_{18}H_{24}O_6$



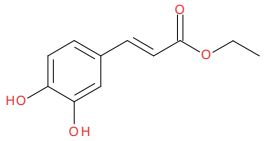
Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NATZZ
6-Ethoxysanguinarine
CAS: 28342-31-6

Vegetable origin

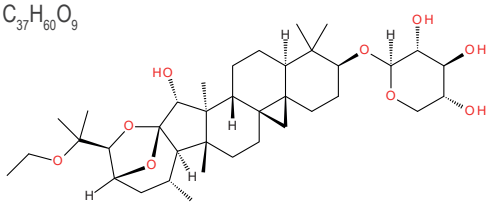
NAUA1
Ethyl caffeate
CAS: 102-37-4
$C_{11}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUAC
25-O-ethylcimigenol-3-O-beta-D-xylopyranoside
CAS: 914086-57-0
$C_{37}H_{60}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUA3
Ethyl ganoderate J
CAS: 1189555-95-0
$C_{32}H_{46}O_7$

Vegetable origin

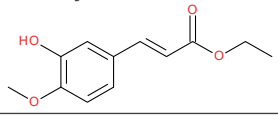
NAUAD
2-Ethylhexyl salicylate
CAS: 118-60-5

Vegetable origin

NAUA0
7-Ethyl-10-Hydroxy-Camptothecin
CAS: 86639-52-3,64439-81-2

Vegetable origin

NAUA4
Ethyl (E)-3'-hydroxy-4'-methoxycinnamate
CAS: 155401-23-3
$C_{12}H_{14}O_4$

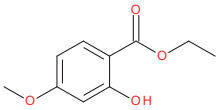


Vegetable origin

NAUA5
Ethyl 4-methoxycinnamate
CAS: 24393-56-4

Vegetable origin

NAUA6
Ethyl 4-methoxysalicylate
CAS: 35031-00-6
$C_{10}H_{12}O_4$

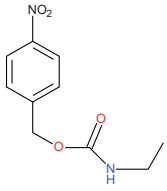


Vegetable origin

NAUAE
7-O-Ethylmorroniside
CAS: 945721-10-8

Vegetable origin

NAUA7
Ethyl p-nitrobenzyl carbonate
CAS: 943409-69-6
$C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4$

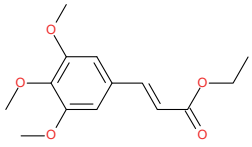


Vegetable origin

NAUA8
Ethyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 52645-73-5

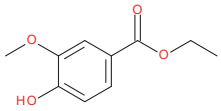
NAUA9
Ethyl 1-Thio-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 7473-36-1

NAUAA
(E)-Ethyl 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)acrylate
CAS: 31892-98-5
$C_{14}H_{18}O_5$



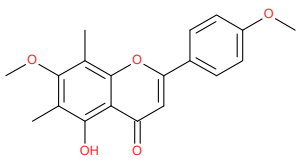
Vegetable origin

NAUAB
Ethyl vanillate
CAS: 617-05-0
$C_{10}H_{12}O_4$



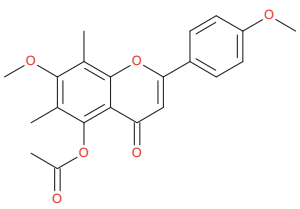
Vegetable origin

NAUAF
Eucalyptin
CAS: 3122-88-1
$C_{19}H_{18}O_5$



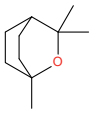
Vegetable origin

NAUAG
Eucalyptin acetate
CAS: 14004-35-4
$C_{21}H_{20}O_6$



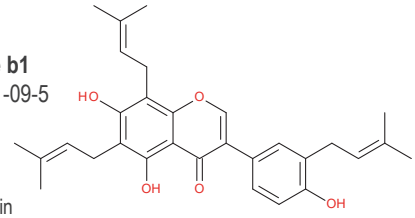
Vegetable origin

NAUAH
Eucalyptol
CAS: 470-82-6
$C_{10}H_{18}O$



Synonym: 1,8-Cineole
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Eucalyptol is an inhibitor of **5-HT$_3$ receptor, potassium channel, TNF-α** and **IL-1β**.

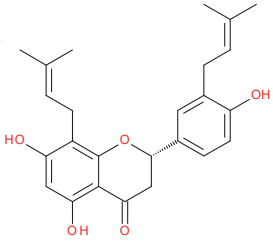
NAUAI
Euchrenone b1
CAS: 119061-09-5
$C_{30}H_{34}O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUAJ
Euchrestaflavanone A
CAS: 80510-05-0
$C_{25}H_{28}O_5$



Vegetable origin

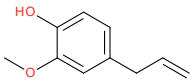
NAUAK
Eudesmin
CAS: 526-06-7

Vegetable origin

NAUAL
β-Eudesmol
CAS: 473-15-4

Vegetable origin

NAUAM
Eugenol
CAS: 97-53-0
$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

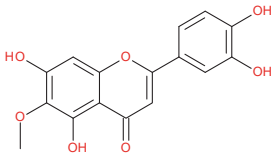
NAUAN
Eugenol acetate
CAS: 93-28-7

Vegetable origin

NAUAO
Euojaponine D
CAS: 128397-42-2

Vegetable origin

NAUAP
Eupafolin
CAS: 520-11-6
$C_{16}H_{12}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAUAQ
Eupalinilide B
CAS: 757202-08-7

Vegetable origin

NAUAR
Eupalinilide C
CAS: 757202-11-2

Vegetable origin

NAUAS
Eupalinilide D
CAS: 757202-14-5

Vegetable origin

NAUAT
Eupalinolide A
CAS: 877822-40-7

Vegetable origin

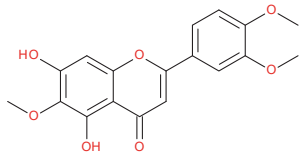
NAUAU
Eupalinolide B
CAS: 877822-41-8

Vegetable origin

NAUAV
Eupalinolide K
CAS: 108657-10-9

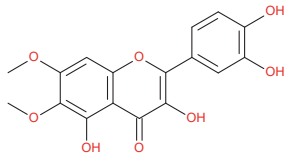
Vegetable origin

NAUAW
Eupatilin
CAS: 22368-21-4
$C_{18}H_{16}O_7$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Eupatilin, a flavone derived from Artemisia princepsPampanini, has various pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, anti-tumor, and anti-inflammatory capacities. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The present study aimed to investigate the effects of eupatilin on this malignant bone tumor, using the U-2 OS cell line. The experimental results revealed that eupatilin inhibited U-2 OS cell growth in a concentration-dependent manner and induced G2/M phase cell cycle arrest and apoptosis [1]. Eupatilin reduced U937 cells adhesion to TNF-α-stimulated HUVECs and attenuated TNF-α-induced the expression of vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) and intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) in HUVECs, as well as the production of intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS). Moreover, eupatilininhibits TNF-α-induced phosphorylation of NF-kB p65 and MAPKs in HUVECs [2]. In vivo.

NAUAX
Eupatoletin
CAS: 29536-44-5
$C_{17}H_{14}O_8$



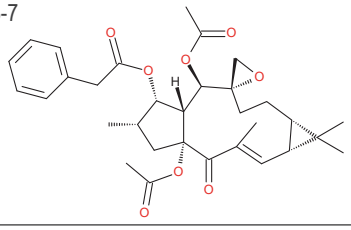
Vegetable origin

NAUAY
Euphobiasteroid
CAS: 28649-59-4
$C_{32}H_{40}O_8$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUAZ
Euphorbia factor L1
CAS: 76376-43-7
$C_{32}H_{40}O_8$

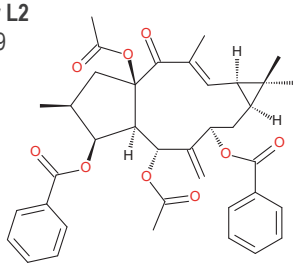
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUB0
Euphorbia factor L2
CAS: 218916-51-9
$C_{38}H_{42}O_9$

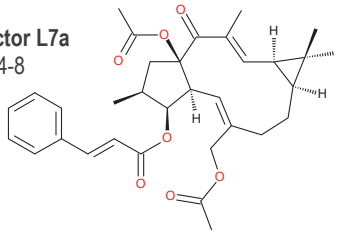
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUB3
Euphorbia factor L7a
CAS: 93550-94-8
$C_{33}H_{40}O_7$

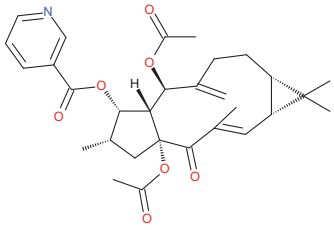
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUB1
Euphorbia factor L8
CAS: 218916-53-1
$C_{30}H_{37}NO_7$

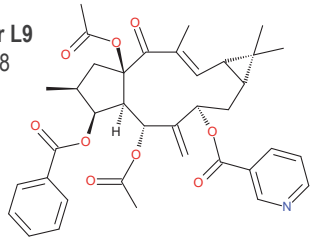
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUB2
Euphorbia factor L9
CAS: 129393-28-8
$C_{37}H_{41}NO_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUB4
Eupteleasaponin I
CAS: 290809-29-9

Vegetable origin

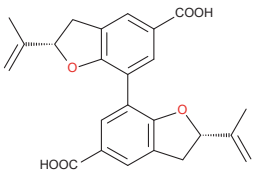
NAUB5
Eurycomalactone
CAS: 23062-24-0

Vegetable origin

Natural compounds

NAUB6
Eurycomalin A
CAS: 790234-20-7
$C_{24}H_{22}O_6$

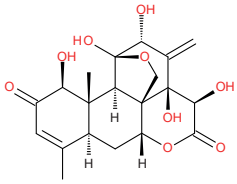
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

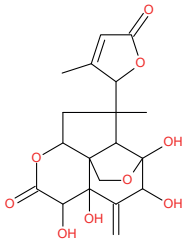
NAUB7
Eurycomanone
CAS: 84633-29-4
$C_{20}H_{24}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

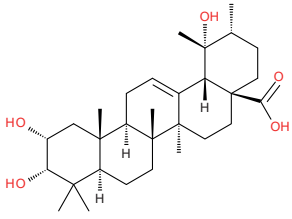
NAUB8
Eurylactone B
CAS: 149180-47-2
$C_{19}H_{22}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NAUB9
Euscaphic acid
CAS: 53155-25-2
$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$

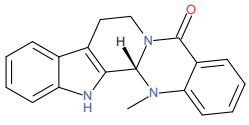
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUBA
Evodiamine
CAS: 518-17-2
$C_{19}H_{17}N_3O$

AND Enantiomer



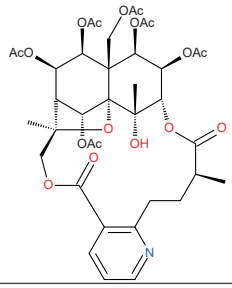
Synonyms: (+)-Evodiamine; d-Evodiamine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 37mg/mL
Evodiamine is an alkaloid isolated from the fruit of *Evodia rutaecarpa* Bentham with diverse biological activities including anti-inflammatory, anti-obesity, and antitumor.

NAUBB
Evodine
CAS: 6989-38-4

Vegetable origin

NAUBC
Evonimine
CAS: 41758-69-4
$C_{38}H_{47}NO_{18}$

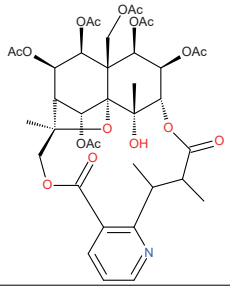
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUBD
Evonine
CAS: 33458-82-1
$C_{38}H_{47}NO_{18}$

AND Enantiomer

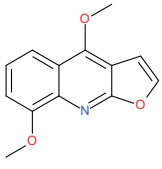


Vegetable origin

NAUBE
Fabiatrin
CAS: 18309-73-4

Vegetable origin

NAUBF
Fagarine
CAS: 524-15-2
$C_{13}H_{11}NO_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUBG
Falcarindiol
CAS: 225110-25-8

Vegetable origin

NAUBH
Fangchinoline
CAS: 436-77-1
$C_{37}H_{40}N_2O_6$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUBI
Fargesin
CAS: 31008-19-2
$C_{21}H_{22}O_6$

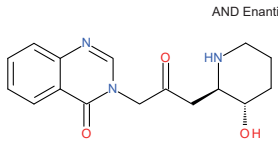
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NAUBJ
Farrerol
CAS: 24211-30-1
$C_{17}H_{16}O_5$

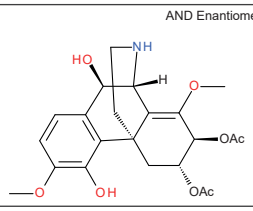
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUBK
Febrifugine
CAS: 24159-07-7
$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUBL
Fenfangjine G
CAS: 205533-81-9
$C_{22}H_{27}NO_8$

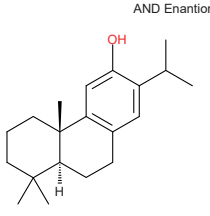


Vegetable origin

NAUBM
Feretoside
CAS: 27530-67-2

Vegetable origin

NAUBN
Ferruginol
CAS: 514-62-5
$C_{20}H_{30}O$

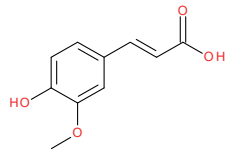


Vegetable origin

NAUBP
Ferulic acid
CAS: 1135-24-6
$C_{10}H_{10}O_4$

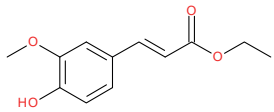
Chemical Name: (E)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enoic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUBO
Trans-Ferulic acid
CAS: 537-98-4
$C_{10}H_{10}O_4$



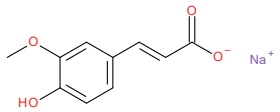
Vegetable origin

NAUBQ
Ferulic acid ethyl ester
CAS: 4046-02-0
$C_{12}H_{14}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUBR
Ferulic acid (sodium)
CAS: 24276-84-4
$C_{10}H_9NaO_4$

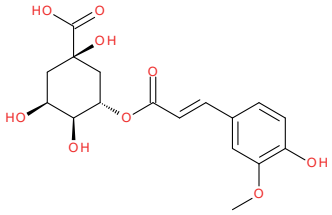


Synonym: Sodium ferulate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 16.66mg/mL
Ferulic acid (4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamic acid) is a phenolic compound present in several plants with claimed beneficial effects in prevention and treatment of disorders linked to oxidative stress and inflammation. IC50 value: Target: 5-HT Receptor In vitro: In the present study we have showed that pre-treatment with Ferulic Acid (FA) reduces NO accumulation in the culture medium of LPS-induced macrophage cells. Moreover, real-time experiments have revealed that FA has an inhibitory effect at the transcriptional level on the expression of some inflammatory mediators such as IL-6, TNF-α and iNOS and an activation effect on the expression of some antioxidant molecules such as Metallothioneins (MT-1, MT-2). Importantly, we have found that FA reduced the translocation of NF-E2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) and nuclear transcription factor-κB (NF-κB) into the nuclei through a reduction of the expression of phosphorylated IKK and consequently inhibited IL-6 and NF-κB promoter activity in a luciferase assay [1]. FA treatment significantly, although not completely, protected the cells against lead acetate-induced neurite outgrowth inhibition. The effects of FA could be blocked by PD98059, zinc protoporphyrin (Zn-PP), and Nrf2 shRNA. In addition, FA induced heme oxygenase 1 (HO-1) gene expression, enhanced antioxidant response element (ARE) promoter activity, promoted ERK1/2 phosphorylation, and Nrf2 translocation in PC12 cells exposed to lead acetate. ERK1/2 locate upstream of Nrf2 and regulate Nrf2-dependent HO-1 expression in antioxidative effects of FA [2]. In vivo: We aimed to verify the possible antidepressant-like effect of acute oral administration of Ferulic acid produced an antidepressant-like effect in the FST and TST (0.01-10mg/kg, p.o.), without ccompanying changes in ambulation. The pretreatment of mice with WAY100635 (0.1mg/kg, s.c., a selective 5-HT1A receptor ntagonist) or ketanserin (5mg/kg, i.p., a 5-HT2A receptor ntagonist) was able to reverse the antiimmobility effect of ferulic acid (0.01mg/kg, p.o.) in the TST. The combination of fluoxetine (5mg/kg, p.o.), paroxetine (0.1mg/kg, p.o.) or sertraline (1mg/kg, p.o.) with a sub-effective dose of ferulic acid (0.001mg/kg, p.o.) produced a synergistic antidepressant-like effect in the TST, without causing hyperlocomotion in the open-field test. ferulic acid in the forced swimming test (FST) and tail suspension test (TST) in mice [3].

NAUBY
N-feruloyl-Octopamine
CAS: 66648-44-0

Vegetable origin

NAUBS
3-O-Feruloylquinic acid
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 1899-29-2
$C_{17}H_{20}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NAUBU
4-O-Feruloylquinic Acid

NAUBV
5-O-Feruloylquinic Acid

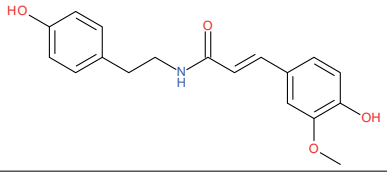
NAUBZ
3-Feruloyl-1-Sinapoyl sucrose
CAS: 98942-06-4

Vegetable origin

NAUBW
6''-Feruloylspinosin
CAS: 77690-92-7
$C_{38}H_{40}O_{18}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAUBX
N-trans-feruloyltyramine
CAS: 66648-43-9
$C_{18}H_{19}NO_4$



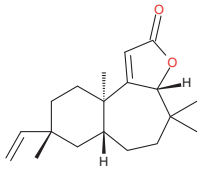
Vegetable origin

NAUC0
Filixic acid ABA
CAS: 38226-84-5

Vegetable origin

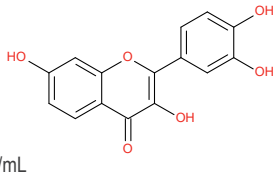
AND Enantiomer

NAUC1
Fischeria A
CAS: 221456-63-9
$C_{19}H_{28}O_2$



Vegetable origin

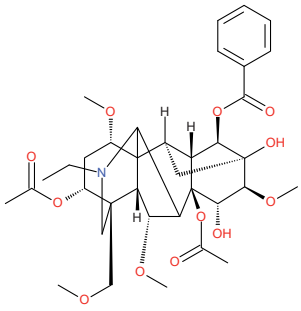
NAUC2
Fisetin
CAS: 528-48-3
$C_{15}H_{10}O_6$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥50mg/mL
Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and Vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotection effects.

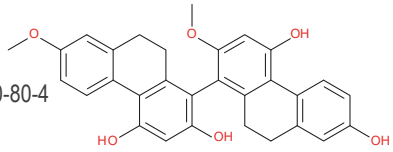
AND Enantiomer

NAUC3
Flaconitine
CAS: 77181-26-1
$C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$



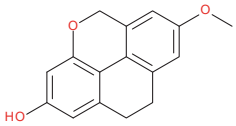
Synonyms: Acetylaconitine; 3-Acetylaconitine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Flaconitine is a alkaloid isolated from Aconitum flavum. IC50 value: Acute ig LD50 was 3.09mg/kg in mice Target: In vitro: In histo-pathological examinations all of the animals treated with AAC showed degenerative change in heart muscle cells and slight damage in liver cells [1]. The effects of the Aconitum alkaloid flaconitine on neuronal activity were investigated in the slice preparation and on cultivated neurons of rat hippocampus by extracellular and patch-clamp recordings, respectively. Flaconitine (0.01-1μM) diminished the orthodromic and antidromic population spike in a concentration-dependent manner [2]. In vivo: In subacute experiments, the main toxic manifestations of AAC were respiratory depression which usually caused death in rats and abnormal ECG in rabbits.

NAUC4
Flavanthrin
CAS: 120090-80-4
$C_{30}H_{26}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUC5
Flavidinin
CAS: 83925-00-2
$C_{16}H_{14}O_3$



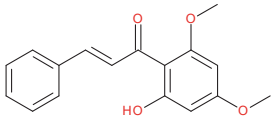
Vegetable origin

NAUC6
Flavokawain A
CAS: 64680-84-8

Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NAUC7
Flavokawain B
CAS: 1775-97-9
$C_{17}H_{16}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUC8
Flavokawain C
CAS: 56798-34-6

Vegetable origin

NAUC9
Flemiphilippinin A
CAS: 140366-64-9

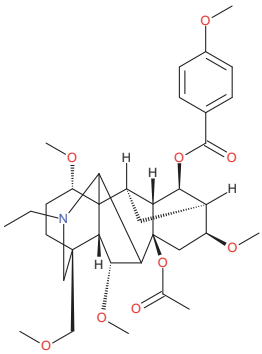
Vegetable origin

NAUCA
Fluoranthene
CAS: 206-44-0

Vegetable origin

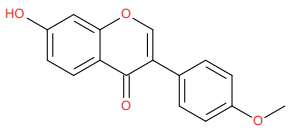
AND Enantiomer

NAUCB
Foresaconitine
CAS: 73870-35-6
$C_{35}H_{49}NO_9$



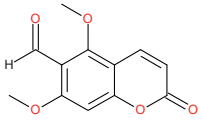
Synonym: Vilmorrianine C
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Foresaconitine(Vilmorrianine C) is a norditerpenoid alkaloid isolated from the processed tubers of Aconitum carmichaeli.

NAUCC
Formononetin
CAS: 485-72-3
$C_{16}H_{12}O_4$



Synonyms: Biochanin B; Flavosil; Formononetol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 35mg/mL
Formononetin (Formononetol; Flavosil) is a bioactive component extracted from the red clover; inhibits the proliferation of DU-145/PC-3 cells in a dose-dependent manner. IC50 value: Target: anti-cancer in vitro: formononetin inhibited the proliferation of DU-145 cells in a dose-dependent manner. DU-145 cells treated with different concentrations of formononetin displayed obvious morphological changes of apoptosis under fluorescence microscopy. In addition, formononetin increased the proportion of early apoptotic DU-145 cells, down-regulated the protein levels of Bcl-2 and up-regulated those of RASD1 and Bax [1]. Formononetin significantly inhibited the cell growth of PC-3 in a dose-dependent manner, but no such effect was observed in RWPE1 cells. Formononetin treatment contributed to the reduced Bcl-2 protein level and the elevated Bax expression in PC-3 cells, thereby resulting in the increasing Bax/Bcl-2 ratios. Furthermore, the phosphorylated level of p38 in PC-3 cells was activated through the FN treatment, whereas the endogenous Akt phosphorylation was blocked [2]. Compared with the control, formononetin inhibited the proliferation of MCF-7 cells and effectively induced cell cycle arrest. The levels of p-IGF-1 R, p-Akt, cyclin D1 protein expression, and cyclin D1 mRNA expression were also downregulated [3]. In vivo: formononetin also prevented the tumor growth of human breast cancer cells in nude mouse xenografts [3].

NAUCD
6-Formyllimetin
CAS: 88140-31-2
$C_{12}H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAUCE
Forskolin
CAS: 66575-29-9
$C_{22}H_{34}O_7$

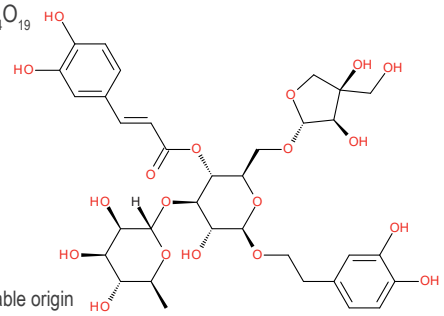
Synonym: Colforsin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUCF
Forsythoside
CAS: 79916-77-1
$C_{29}H_{36}O_{15}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUCG
Forsythoside B
CAS: 81525-13-5
$C_{34}H_{44}O_{19}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Forsythoside B is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from the leaves of *Lamiophlomis rotata Kudo*, a Chinese folk medicinal plant for treating inflammatory diseases and promoting blood circulation.

NAUCH
Forsythoside E
CAS: 93675-88-8

Vegetable origin

NAUCI
Forsythoside H
CAS: 1178974-85-0

Vegetable origin

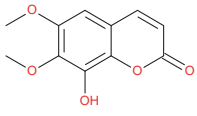
NAUCJ
Forsythoside I
CAS: 1177581-50-8

Vegetable origin

NAUCK
Fraxetin
CAS: 574-84-5
$C_{10}H_8O_5$

Chemical Name: 7,8-dihydroxy-6-methoxychromen-2-one
Synonyms: 7,8-Dihydroxy-6-methoxycoumarin; 7,8-Dihydroxy-6-methoxy-2-benzopyrone
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAUCL
Fraxidin
CAS: 525-21-3
$C_{11}H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAUCM
Fraxin
CAS: 524-30-1
$C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$

Chemical Name: 7-hydroxy-6-methoxy-8-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxychromen-2-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAUCN
Fraxinellone
CAS: 28808-62-0
$C_{14}H_{16}O_3$

Chemical Name: (3R,3aR)-3-(furan-3-yl)-3a,7-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-benzofuran-1-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: CORTEX DICTAMNI
Part Used: Roots and Skin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUCO
Fraxinol
CAS: 486-28-2

Vegetable origin

NAUCP
Friedelin
CAS: 559-74-0
$C_{30}H_{50}O$

Synonym: Friedelan-3-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUD5
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP5 (GF4) [Fructofuranosyl-nystose]

NAUD3
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP6 (GF5) [1-F-(1-β-Fructofuranosyl)-2-nystose]

NAUD4
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP7 (GF6) [1-F-(1-β-Fructofuranosyl)-3-nystose]

NAUCQ
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP8 (GF7)

NAUCR
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP9 (GF8)

NAUCS
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP10 (GF9)

NAUCT
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP11 (GF10)

NAUCU
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP12 (GF11)

NAUCV
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP13 (GF12)

NAUCW
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP14 (GF13)

NAUCX
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP15 (GF14)

NAUCY
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP16 (GF15)

NAUCZ
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP17 (GF16)

NAUD0
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP18 (GF17)

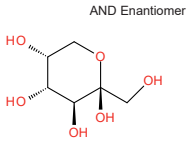
NAUD1
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP19 (GF18)

NAUD2
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP20 (GF19)

NAUD6
Fructo-oligosaccharides Kit (DP3~DP11, GF2~GF10)

NAUD7
Fructo-oligosaccharides Kit (DP12~DP20, GF11~GF19)

NAUD8
Fructose



CAS: 7660-25-5
$C_6H_{12}O_6$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 6.8mg/mL
Fructose is a simple ketonic monosaccharide found in many plants, where it is often bonded to glucose to form the disaccharide sucrose.

NAUD9
D-Fructose
CAS: 57-48-7

Vegetable origin

NAUDA
L-Fructose
CAS: 7776-48-9

NAUDB
L-Fucitol
CAS: 13074-06-1
$C_6H_{14}O_5$

Chemical Name: (2R,3S,4R,5S)-hexane-1,2,3,4,5-pentol
Synonym: 6-Deoxy-L-galactitol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUDC
D-(+)-Fucose
CAS: 3615-37-0

Vegetable origin

NAUDD
Fucosterol
CAS: 17605-67-3
$C_{29}H_{48}O$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Seaweeds
Specification: 98%

NAUDE
Fucoxanthin
CAS: 3351-86-8
$C_{42}H_{58}O_6$

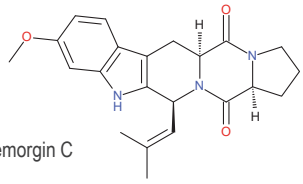
Synonym: all-trans-Fucoxanthin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Fucoxanthin is a marine carotenoid and shows anti-obesity, anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.

Natural compounds

NAUDF
Fumaric acid
CAS: 110-17-8

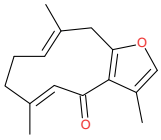
Vegetable origin

NAUDG
Fumitremorgin C
CAS: 118974-02-0
$C_{22}H_{25}N_3O_3$



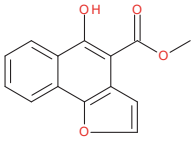
Synonym: 12α-Fumitremorgin C
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Fumitremorgin C is a potent and selective **ABCG2/BRCP** inhibitor.

NAUDH
Furanodienone
CAS: 24268-41-5
$C_{15}H_{18}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAUDI
Furomollugin
CAS: 61658-41-1
$C_{14}H_{10}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUDJ
Fuziline
CAS: 80665-72-1
$C_{24}H_{39}NO_7$

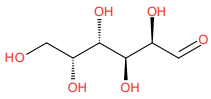
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC
OtherName: Senbusine C

NAUDK
2"-O-beta-L-galactopyranosylorientin
CAS: 861691-37-4
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$

Chemical Name: 2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-8-(2-O-BETA-L-GALACTOPYRANOSYL-BETA-D-GLUCOPYRANOSYL)-5,7-DIHYDROXY-4H-1-BENZOPYRAN-4-ONE
Synonyms: Orientin-2"-O-β-L-galactoside; 2""-O-β-L-Galorientin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

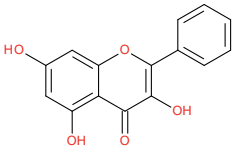
NAUDL
D-Galactose
CAS: 59-23-4
$C_6H_{12}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



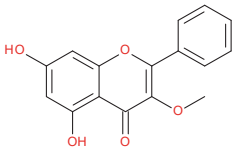
Synonym: D-(+)-Galactose
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 100mg/mL
D-Galactose is a natural aldohexose and C-4 epimer of glucose.

NAUDM
Galangin
CAS: 548-83-4
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



Synonyms: Norizalpinin; 3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 36mg/mL
Galangin is an agonist/antagonist of the arylhydrocarbon receptor, and also shows inhibition of **CYP1A1** activity.

NAUDN
Galangin 3-methyl ether
CAS: 6665-74-3
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$



Vegetable origin

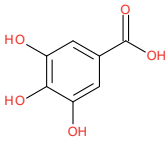
NAUDO
Galanthamine hydrobromide
CAS: 1953-04-4

Vegetable origin

NAUDP
Galgravin
CAS: 528-63-2

Vegetable origin

NAUDQ
Gallic acid
CAS: 149-91-7
$C_7H_6O_5$



Synonym: 3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 100mg/mL
Gallic acid is an antioxidant which can inhibit both **COX-2** and **acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACC)**.

NAUDR
Gallic aldehyde
CAS: 13677-79-7

Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NAUDU
Gallocatechin (GC)
CAS: 3371-27-5

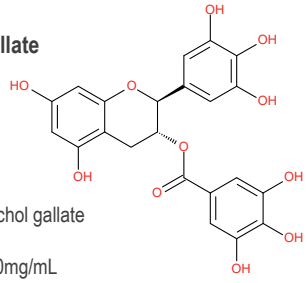
Vegetable origin

NAUDS
(+)-Gallocatechin
CAS: 970-73-0

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUDT
(-)-Gallocatechin gallate
CAS: 4233-96-9
$C_{22}H_{18}O_{11}$



Synonym: (-)-Gallocatechol gallate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 150mg/mL
(-)-Gallocatechin gallate is the polyphenol isolated from tea, with cancer-preventive activities.

NAUDV
2'-O-Galloyl hyperin
CAS: 53209-27-1
$C_{28}H_{24}O_{16}$

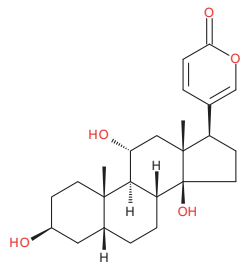
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Apocynum L.
Specification: 98%

NAUDW
Galloylpaeoniflorin
CAS: 122965-41-7

Vegetable origin

NATJ3
Gamabufotalin
CAS: 465-11-2
$C_{24}H_{34}O_5$

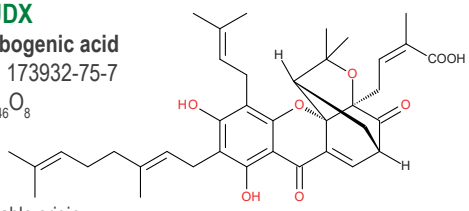
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Gamabufagin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Gamabufotalin (Gamabufagin), a major bufadienolide of Chansu, has been used for cancer therapy due to its desirable metabolic stability and less adverse effect. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Gamabufotalin (CS-6) strongly suppressed COX-2 expression by inhibiting the phosphorylation of IKKβ via targeting the ATP-binding site, thereby abrogating NF-κB binding and p300 recruitment to COX-2 promoter. In addition, CS-6 induced apoptosis by activating the cytochrome c and caspase-dependent apoptotic pathway [1]. Gamabufotalin significantly potentiated human breast cancer cells with different status of ER-alpha to apoptosis induction of TRAIL, as evidenced by enhanced Annexin V/FITC positive cells (apoptotic cells), cytoplasmic histone-associated-DNA-fragments, membrane permeability transition (MPT), caspases activation and PARP cleavage [2]. In vivo: CS-6 markedly down-regulated the protein levels of COX-2 and phosphorylated p65 NF-κB in tumor tissues of the xenograft mice, and inhibited tumor weight and size [1].

AND Enantiomer

NAUDX
Gambogenic acid
CAS: 173932-75-7
$C_{38}H_{46}O_8$

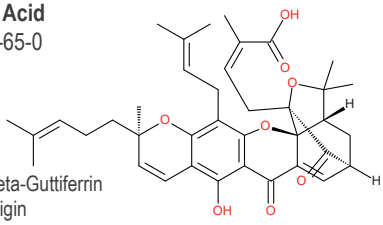


Vegetable origin

NAUDY

Gambogic Acid

AND Enantiomer



CAS: 2752-65-0

$C_{38}H_{44}O_8$

Synonym: Beta-Guttiferrin

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Gambogic Acid activates caspases with EC50 of 0.78-1.64 μM and competitively inhibits Bcl-XL, Bcl-2, Bcl-W, Bcl-B, Bfl-1 and Mcl-1 with IC50 of 1.47, 1.21, 2.02, 0.66, 1.06 and 0.79μM, respectively. IC50 Value: 1.21μM (Bcl-2); 1.47μM (Bcl-xl) Target: Bcl-2 Family in vitro: Gambogic acid is a xanthonoid that is derived from the brownish or orange resin from Garcinia hanburyi. This natural chemical has shown promising antitumor activity in clinical trials with mice. Gambogic Acid activates caspases with EC50 of 0.78-1.64μM and competitively inhibits Bcl-xl, Bcl-2, Bcl-w, Bcl-B, Bfl-1 and Mcl-1 with IC50 of 1.47μM, 1.21μM, 2.02μM, 0.66μM, 1.06μM and 0.79μM, respectively. Gambogic Acid significantly inhibited the growth of JeKo-1 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner. The maximum GA-induced cytotoxity was evident at 36 hrs exposure to 4 μg/mL GA. The IC50 of 12, 24 and 36 hrs of GA treatment for JeKo-1 cells was 0.73, 0.72 and 0.55 μg/mL respectively. GA induces apoptosis in JeKo-1 cells but not in normal bone marrow cells, which was involved in reducing the membrane potential of mitochondria, activating caspases-3, -8 and -9 and decreasing the ratio of Bcl-2 and Bax without cell cycle arresting [1]. GA potentially enhanced level of PHD2, the most important HIF hydroxylase, and showed no effect on PHD1 and PHD3. Transient transfection of siRNA of PHD2 could eliminate GA-induced VEGF secretion increase [2]. In vivo: GA showed a higher absorption rate than other intestinal segments ($P < 0.05$) and kept unchanged in duodenum after addition in drug concentration in rats [3]. GBA significantly inhibited the LPS-induced release of pro-inflammatory factors both in cell lines and mice serum, thereby protecting mice from endotoxin shock [4]. Clinical trial: Gambogic Acid is currently being tested as an anti-cancer agent in a phase II clinical trial approved by the Chinese FDA.

NAUE0

Ganglioside GM2 (18,18)

CAS: 127663-77-8

NAUDZ

Ganglioside GM3 (18,2)

CAS: 11545-33-6

NAUE1

Ganglioside GM3 (18,8)

NAUE2

Ganglioside GM3 (18,12)

NAUE3

Ganglioside GM3 (18,16)

NAUE4

Ganglioside GM3 (18,18)

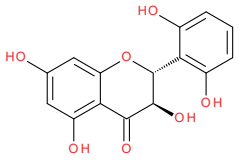
NAUE5

Ganglioside GM3 (18,24)

NAUE6

Ganhuangemin

AND Enantiomer



CAS: 80366-15-0

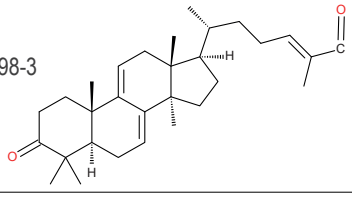
$C_{15}H_{12}O_7$

Vegetable origin

NAUE7

Ganoderal A

AND Enantiomer



CAS: 104700-98-3

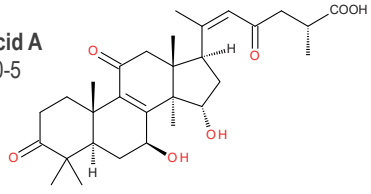
$C_{30}H_{44}O_2$

Vegetable origin

NAUE8

Ganoderenic acid A

AND Enantiomer



CAS: 100665-40-5

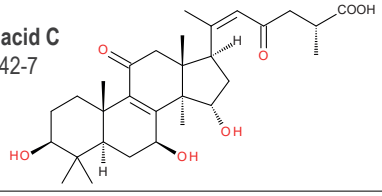
$C_{30}H_{42}O_7$

Vegetable origin

NAUE9

Ganoderenic acid C

AND Enantiomer



CAS: 100665-42-7

$C_{30}H_{44}O_7$

Vegetable origin

NAUEA

Ganoderenic acid D

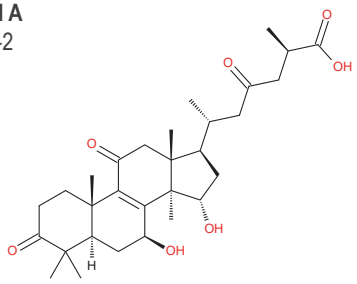
CAS: 100665-43-8

$C_{30}H_{40}O_8$

Vegetable origin

NAUEB
Ganoderic acid A
CAS: 81907-62-2
$C_{30}H_{44}O_7$

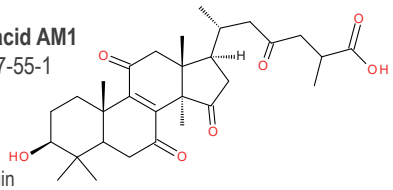
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 29mg/mL
Ganoderic acid can Inhibitt of the JAK-STAT3 signaling pathway, also inhibit proliferation, viability, ROS. In vitro: A lower doses of Ganoderic acid enhance HLA class II-mediated antigen presentation and CD4+ T cell recognition of lymphoma. [1] ganoderic acid A promots cisplatin-induced cell death by enhancing the sensitivity of HepG2 cells to cisplatin mainly via the signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 suppression. [2] Ganoderic acid A inhibits proliferation, viability, ROS, DPPH, and analyzed the expression of SOD1, SOD2, and SOD3 by Real time PCR in a PC-3 cell in a dose-dependent manner.[3] GA-A effectively inhibites the proliferation of human osteosarcoma HOS and MG-63 cells in a dose-dependent manner, and induced obvious cell apoptosis in both cells.[4] In vivo: Ganoderic acid -treatment significantly prolonged survival of EL4 challenged mice and decreased tumor metastasis to the liver.[1]

AND Enantiomer

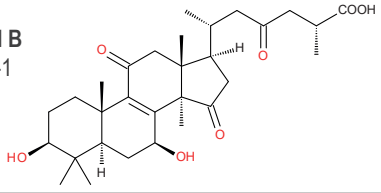
NAUEC
Ganoderic acid AM1
CAS: 149507-55-1
$C_{30}H_{42}O_7$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

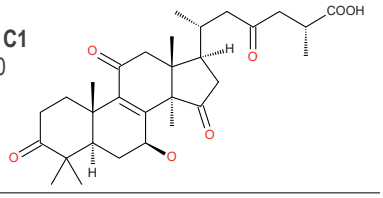
NAUED
Ganoderic acid B
CAS: 81907-61-1
$C_{30}H_{44}O_7$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

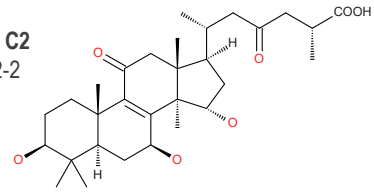
NAUEE
Ganoderic acid C1
CAS: 95311-97-0
$C_{30}H_{42}O_7$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

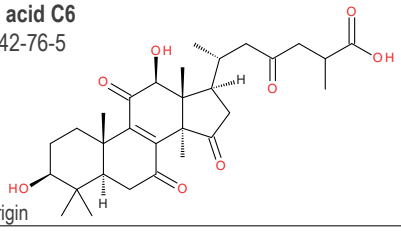
NAUEG
Ganoderic acid C2
CAS: 103773-62-2
$C_{30}H_{46}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAUEH
Ganoderic acid C6
CAS: 105742-76-5
$C_{30}H_{42}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUEI
Ganoderic acid D
CAS: 108340-60-9
$C_{30}H_{40}O_7$

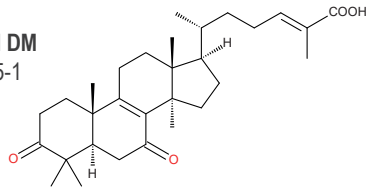
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Ganoderma lucidum

NAUEJ
Ganoderic acid D2
CAS: 97653-94-6

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

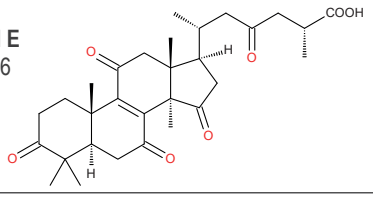
NAUEK
Ganoderic acid DM
CAS: 173075-45-1
$C_{30}H_{44}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUEL
Ganoderic acid E
CAS: 98665-14-6
$C_{30}H_{40}O_7$

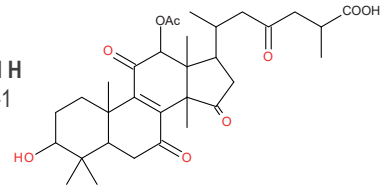


Vegetable origin

NAUEM
Ganoderic Acid G
CAS: 98665-22-6

Vegetable origin

NAUEN
Ganoderic acid H
CAS: 98665-19-1
$C_{32}H_{44}O_9$

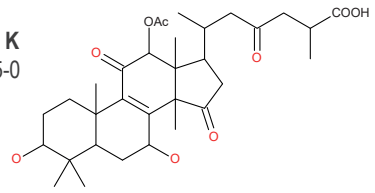


Vegetable origin

NAUEO
Ganoderic acid I
CAS: 98665-20-4

Vegetable origin

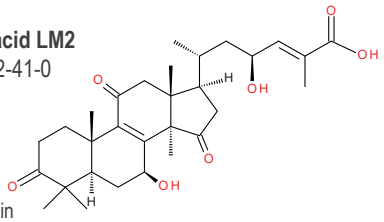
NAUEP
Ganoderic acid K
CAS: 104700-95-0
$C_{32}H_{46}O_9$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

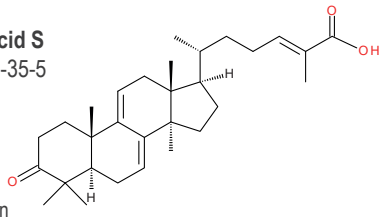
NAUEQ
Ganoderic acid LM2
CAS: 508182-41-0
$C_{30}H_{42}O_7$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

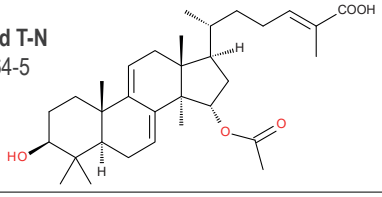
NAUER
Ganoderic acid S
CAS: 104759-35-5
$C_{30}H_{44}O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

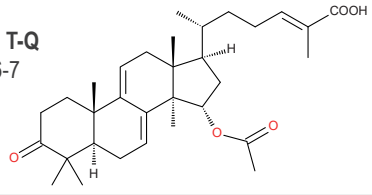
NAUES
Ganoderic acid T-N
CAS: 112430-64-5
$C_{32}H_{48}O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

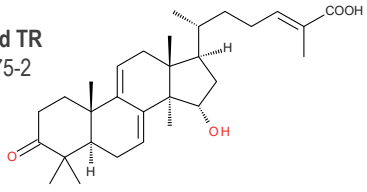
NAUET
Ganoderic acid T-Q
CAS: 112430-66-7
$C_{32}H_{46}O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

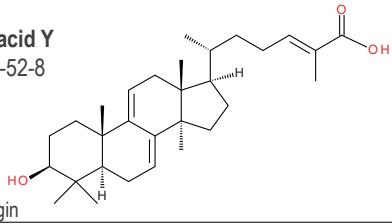
NAUEU
Ganoderic acid TR
CAS: 862893-75-2
$C_{30}H_{44}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

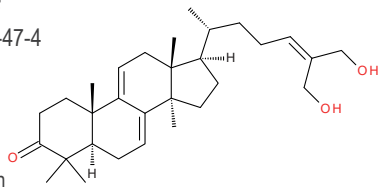
NAUEV
Ganoderic acid Y
CAS: 86377-52-8
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUEW
Ganoderiol F
CAS: 114567-47-4
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUEX
Ganoderlactone D
CAS: 1801934-15-5

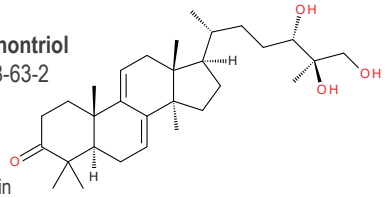
Vegetable origin

NAUEY
Ganodermanondiol
CAS: 107900-76-5

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

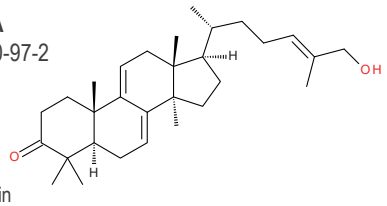
NAUEZ
Ganodermanontriol
CAS: 106518-63-2
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUF0
Ganoderol A
CAS: 104700-97-2
$C_{30}H_{46}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAUF1
Ganoderol B
CAS: 104700-96-1

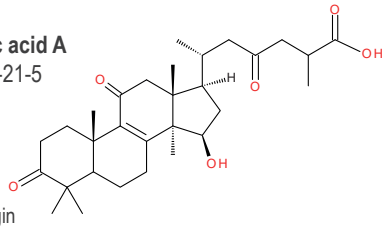
Vegetable origin

NAUF2
Ganolactone B
CAS: 1028449-53-7

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

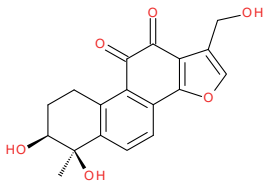
NAUF3
Ganolucidic acid A
CAS: 98665-21-5
$C_{30}H_{44}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUF4
Ganxintriol A
CAS: 1354747-30-0
$C_{18}H_{16}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

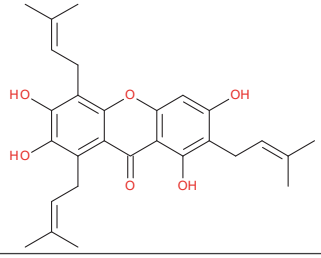
NAUF5
Garcinone C
CAS: 76996-27-5
$C_{23}H_{26}O_7$

Chemical Name: 1,3,6,7-tetrahydroxy-8-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthen-9-one
Synonym: 1,3,6,7-Tetrahydroxy-8-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-2-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-9H-xanthen-9-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Garcinia mangostana (mangosteen)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUF6
Garcinone D
CAS: 107390-08-9
$C_{24}H_{28}O_7$

Chemical Name: 1,3,6-trihydroxy-8-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-7-methoxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthen-9-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Garcinia mangostana (mangosteen)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUF7
Garcinone E
CAS: 112649-21-5
$C_{28}H_{32}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUF8
Gardenin B
CAS: 2798-20-1

Vegetable origin

NAUF9
Gardenoside
CAS: 24512-62-7
$C_{17}H_{24}O_{11}$

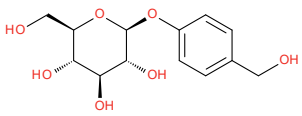
Chemical Name: METHYL (1R,4AR,7S,7AR)-7-HYDROXY-7-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-1-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)OXAN-2-YL]OXY-4A,7A-DIHYDRO-1H-CYCLOPENTA[C]PYRAN-4-CARBOXYLATE
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Gardenia jasminoides
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUFA
Gartanin
CAS: 33390-42-0

Vegetable origin

NAUFB
Gastrodin
CAS: 62499-27-8
$C_{13}H_{18}O_7$

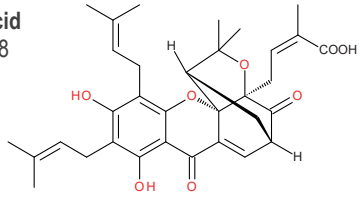
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Gastrodine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Gastrodin, a main constituent of a Chinese herbal medicine Tianma, has been known to display anti-inflammatory effects. Gastrodin, has long been used for treating dizziness, epilepsy, stroke and dementia.

NAUFC
Gaudichaudic acid
CAS: 887923-46-8
$C_{33}H_{38}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUFD
Gaultherin
CAS: 490-67-5

Vegetable origin

NAUFE
Gelsemine
CAS: 509-15-9

Vegetable origin

NAUFF
Gengkwanin
CAS: 437-64-9
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$

Chemical Name: 5-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-methoxychromen-4-one
Synonyms: 4',5-Dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone; 5,4'-Dihydroxy 7-methoxyflavone; 7-Methylapigenin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98%min

NAUFG
Genipin
CAS: 6902-77-8

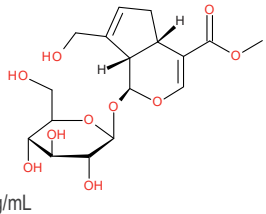
Vegetable origin

NAUFH
Genipin 1-gentiobioside
CAS: 29307-60-6

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

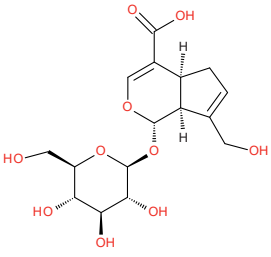
NAUFI
Geniposide
CAS: 24512-63-8
$C_{17}H_{24}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Geniposide is an iridoid glucoside extracted from *Gardenia jasminoides Ellis* fruits; exhibits a varity of biological activities such as anti-diabetic, antioxidative, antiproliferative and neuroprotective activities.

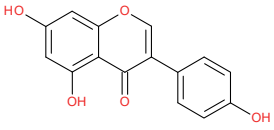
AND Enantiomer

NAUFJ
Geniposidic acid
CAS: 27741-01-1
$C_{16}H_{22}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Geniposidic acid is an effective anticancer and radioprotection agent. Target: Others Mice were given an intraperitoneal injection of Geniposidic acid (GA) (12.5, 25, 50mg/kg) 1h before receiving GA against d-galactosamine (GalN) (800mg/kg)/LPS (40μg/kg). Liver and blood samples were collected 1 and 8h after GalN/LPS injection. The survival rate of the GA group was significantly higher than the control. GalN/LPS increased serum aminotransferase activity, serum tumor necrosis factor-α level and hepatic lipid peroxidation and decreased hepatic glutathione content [1]. GA enhanced significantly the postirradiation responses of splenic blastogenesis by PHA. In addition, GA is a potent tumor growth inhibitor when combined with the X-irradiation, though there was no significant synergetic effect on their combined antitumor activity. The preliminary results of GA on hematological and blastogenic observations in this study suggested that it may very well, partially, play a role in an effective anticancer product with the ability to decrease undesirable radiation damage to the hematologic tissue after high dose irradiation [2].

NAUFK
Genistein
CAS: 466-72-0
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



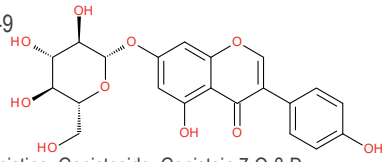
Vegetable origin

NAUFL
Genistein 7,4'-di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 36190-98-4

Vegetable origin

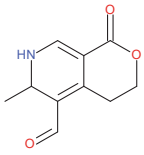
NAUFM
Genistin
CAS: 529-59-9
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Genistine; Genistoside; Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 43mg/mL
Genistin is commonly found in soy and soy products. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Genistin significantly decreased the vitality of M14 cells, confirming the importance of the 5,7-dihydroxy structure in the a ring in anticarcinogenic effects [1]. The effect of genistin on bone components in the femoral-metaphyseal tissues obtained from elderly female rats was investigated in vitro. The results suggest that genistin has an anabolic effect on bone metabolism in the femoral-metaphyseal tissues of elderly rats [2]. In vivo: Female CD-1 mice were treated on postnatal days 1-5 with oral genistin (6.25, 12.5, 25, or 37.5mg/kg/day; Oral genistin elicited an estrogenic response in the neonatal uterus, altered ovarian differentiation (i.e., multioocyte follicles), delayed vaginal opening, caused abnormal estrous cycles, decreased fertility, and delayed parturition [3].

NAUFN
Gentioflavin
CAS: 18058-50-9
$C_{10}H_{11}NO_3$

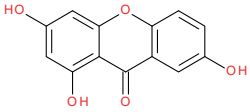


Vegetable origin

NAUFO
Gentiopicroside
CAS: 20831-76-9
$C_{16}H_{20}O_9$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUFP
Gentisein
CAS: 529-49-7
$C_{13}H_8O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAUFQ
Gentisic acid
CAS: 490-79-9

Vegetable origin

NAUFR
Geraniin
CAS: 60976-49-0
$C_{41}H_{28}O_{27}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUFS
Geraniol
CAS: 106-24-1
$C_{10}H_{18}O$

Chemical Name: (2E)-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by GC

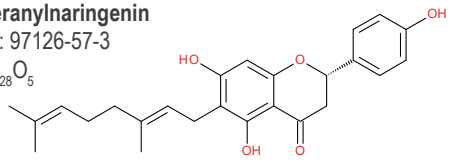
NAUFT
8-Geranopsoralen
CAS: 7437-55-0

Vegetable origin

NAUFU
Geranyl acetate
CAS: 105-87-3

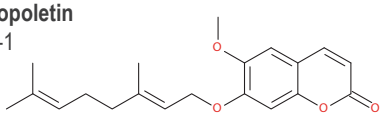
Vegetable origin

NAUFV
6-Geranylnaringenin
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 97126-57-3
$C_{25}H_{28}O_5$



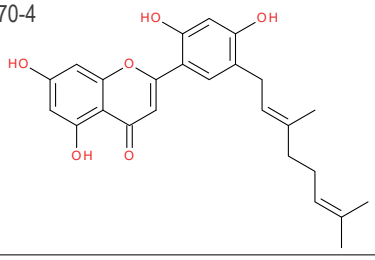
Vegetable origin

NAUFW
7-O-Geranylscopoletin
CAS: 28587-43-1
$C_{20}H_{24}O_4$



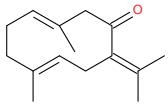
Vegetable origin

NAUFX
5'-Geranyl-5,7,2',4'-tetrahydroxyflavone
CAS: 1221762-70-4
$C_{25}H_{26}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUFY
Germacrone
CAS: 6902-91-6
$C_{15}H_{22}O$

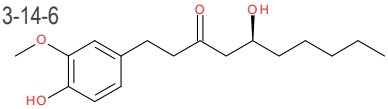


Vegetable origin

NAUFZ
Gibberellic acid
CAS: 77-06-5

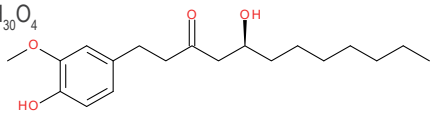
Vegetable origin

NAUG1
6-gingerol
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 23513-14-6
$C_{17}H_{26}O_4$



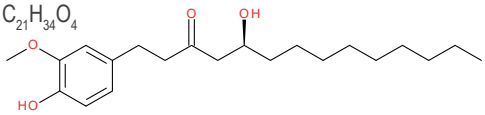
Vegetable origin

NAUG0
8-gingerol
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 23513-08-8
$C_{19}H_{30}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUG2
10-gingerol
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 23513-15-7
$C_{21}H_{34}O_4$



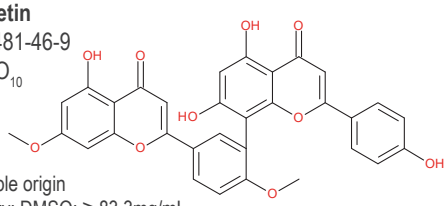
Vegetable origin

NAUG3

Ginkgetin

CAS: 481-46-9

$C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 83.3mg/mL

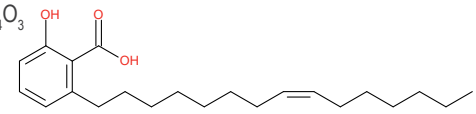
Ginkgetin is a natural biflavonoid isolated from leaves of Ginkgo biloba L; effects of anti-inflammation and anticancer have been reported. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Ginkgetin inhibits COX-2 dependent phases of prostaglandin D(2) (PGD(2)) generation in bone marrow-derived mast cells (BMMC) in a concentration-dependent manner with IC(50) values of 0.75μM. Ginkgetin consistently inhibited the production of leukotriene C(4) (LTC(4)) in a dose dependent manner, with an IC(50) value of 0.33 microM. Ginkgetin also inhibited degranulation reaction in a dose dependent manner, with an IC(50) value of 6.52μM [1]. Ginkgetin inhibited both inducible and constitutively activated STAT3 and blocked the nuclear translocation of p-STAT3 in DU-145 prostate cancer cells. Furthermore, ginkgetin selectively inhibited the growth of prostate tumor cells stimulated with activated STAT3. Ginkgetin induced STAT3 dephosphorylation at Try705 and inhibited its localization to the nucleus, leading to the inhibition of expression of STAT3 target genes such as cell survival-related genes (cyclin D1 and survivin) and anti-apoptotic proteins (Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL) [2]. Ginkgetin suppressed the viability of PC-3 cells in a concentration-dependent manner and also significantly increased the sub-G1 DNA contents of cell cycle in PC-3 cells. Ginkgetin activated caspase-3 and attenuated the expression of survival genes such as Bcl-2, Bcl-xL, survivin and Cyclin D1 at protein and mRNA levels [3]. Ginkgetin (1 - 10μM) and the biflavonoid mixture (10 - 50microg/ml), mainly a 1: 1 mixture of ginkgetin and isoginkgetin, from G. biloba leaves, inhibited production of prostaglandin E2 from lipopolysaccharide-induced RAW 264.7 cells [4]. In vivo: Ginkgetin inhibited tumor growth in xenografted nude mice and down-regulated p-STAT3Tyr705 and survivin in tumor tissues [2]. At total doses of 1,000microg/site on the dorsal skin (15mm x 15mm), ginkgetin inhibited prostaglandin E2 production by 65.6% along with a marked suppression of COX-2 induction. In addition, ginkgetin and the biflavonoid mixture (100 - 1,000microg/ear) dose-dependently inhibited skin inflammation of croton oil induced ear edema in mice by topical application [4].

NAUG4

Ginkgolic Acid

CAS: 22910-60-7

$C_{22}H_{34}O_3$



Synonyms: Ginkgolic acid (15:1); Ginkgolic acid I; Romanicardic acid

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

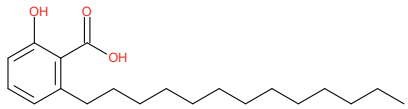
Ginkgolic Acid is a natural compound with suspected cytotoxic, allergenic, mutagenic and carcinogenic properties, and it can inhibit protein SUMOylation both in vitro and in vivo without affecting in vivo ubiquitination.

NAUG5

Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0)

CAS: 20261-38-5

$C_{20}H_{32}O_3$



Synonyms: Ginkgolic acid (13:0); Ginkgoneolic Acid; 6-Tridecylsalicylic acid

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

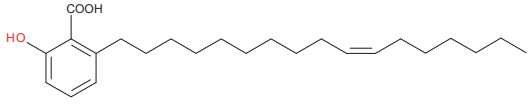
Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0) is a natural anticariogenic agent in that it exhibits antimicrobial activity against S. mutans and suppresses the specific virulence factors associated with its cariogenicity. IC50 value: Inhibiting the biofilm formation of S. mutans (MBIC (50) = 4μg/mL); reduced 1-day-developed biofilm of S. mutans by 50 % or more at low concentration (MBRC (50) = 32μg/mL). Target: In vitro: Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0) inhibited not only the growth of S. mutans planktonic cells at minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 4μg/mL and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of 8μg/mL but also the acid production and adherence to saliva-coated hydroxyapatite of S. mutans at sub-MIC concentration. In addition, this agent was effective in inhibiting the biofilm formation of S. mutans (MBIC (50) = 4μg/mL), and it reduced 1-day-developed biofilm of S. mutans by 50 % or more at low concentration (MBRC (50) = 32μg/mL). Furthermore Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0) disrupted biofilm integrity effectively [1]. In vivo.

NAUG6

Ginkgolic acid (C17:1)

CAS: 111047-30-4

$C_{24}H_{38}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUG7

Ginkgolic Acids

Synonym: Anacardic Acids

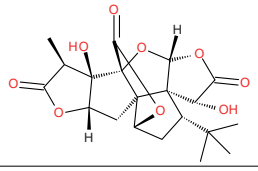
AND Enantiomer

NAUG8

Ginkgolide A

CAS: 15291-75-5

$C_{20}H_{24}O_9$



Vegetable origin

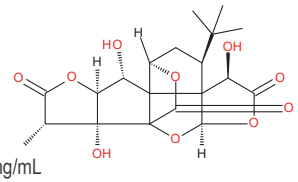
NAUG9

AND Enantiomer

Ginkgolide B

CAS: 15291-77-7

$C_{20}H_{24}O_{10}$



Synonym: BN-52021

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL

Ginkgolide B, an important active terpenoid from Ginkgo biloba leaves, is reported to increase cell viability and decrease cell apoptosis. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ginkgolide B (0.2 or 0.4μg/ml) was added to the culture medium in vitro led to increases in cell viability and decreases in the number of hippocampal cells undergoing AAPH-induced apoptosis [1]. Ginkgolide B caused a dose-related protection against dysrhythmias; the antiarrhythmic effect of ginkgolide B was comparable to that of diltiazem and superior to the activity of metoprolol. Ginkgolide B can presumably prevent the re-entry mechanism involved in the development of ischemia-induced rhythm disturbances [2]. In vivo: Oral administration of ginkgolide B (2mg/kg/day, p.o.) caused a significant increase in cell viability and a highly significant decrease in the numbers of both spontaneously occurring and AAPH-induced apoptoses.

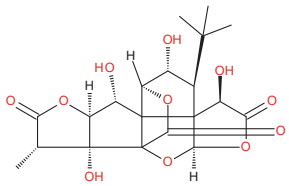
AND Enantiomer

NAUGA

Ginkgolide C

CAS: 15291-76-6

$C_{20}H_{24}O_{11}$



Synonyms: BN-52022; Ginkgolide-C

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginkgolide C, a natural product, can enhance the cardiac function of rats in the body. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ginkgolide C directly stimulates CFTR-mediate anion transport. Ginkgolide C may be a promising drug for the prevention and treatment of CFTR-related diseases such as idiopathic chronic pancreatitis (ICP), habitual constipation, and keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) [2]. In vivo: Normal rats after anesthetized,inserted the intubate which connecting the pressure transducer into left ventricular from the right common carotid artery. Compared with normal conditions, when given 100μ mol / L Ginkgolide C, there are no significant effect on cardiac function; when given 1 000μ mol / L Ginkgolide C, it showed inotropic activity by increasing ΔLVP,+dp / dtmax, -dp / dtmax significantly, but had no significant effect on heart rate [1].

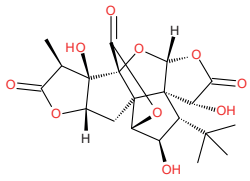
AND Enantiomer

NAUGB

Ginkgolide J

CAS: 107438-79-9

$C_{20}H_{24}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

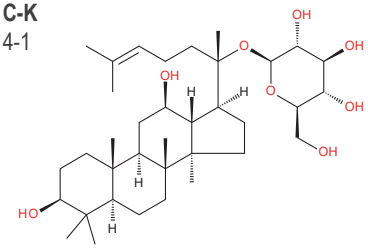
NAUGC

AND Enantiomer

Ginsenoside C-K

CAS: 39262-14-1

$C_{36}H_{62}O_8$



Synonyms: Ginsenoside K; Ginsenoside compound K

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside C-K(Ginsenoside compound K) is an intestinal microbiota metabolite of ginsenoside Rb1; possessing anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: C-K showed significant anti-proliferative effects in HCT-116 and SW-480 cells at concentrations of 30-50μM. C-K activated expression of caspases 8 and 9, consistent with docking analysis [1]. In mononuclear phagocytes, C-K significantly repressed the activation of TLR4/lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NF-kappaB and mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs), as well as the secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines. C-K competed with the synthetic glucocorticoid dexamethasone for binding to GR and activated glucocorticoid responsive element (GRE)-containing reporter plasmids in a dose-dependent manner [2]. In vivo: C-K treatment significantly ameliorated the pathologic manifestations of CIA mice, remarkably inhibited T lymphocyte proliferation, and marginally inhibited the proliferation of B lymphocytes. C-K treatment significantly suppressed TNF-α and anti-CII antibody levels, and increased IFN-γ level in the joints of CIA mice, but did not alter IL-4 production. Treatment of CIA mice with C-K significantly decreased the percentages of activated T cells, co-stimulatory molecule-expressing T cells and effector memory T cells, and increased the frequencies of naive T cells and regulatory T cells [3].

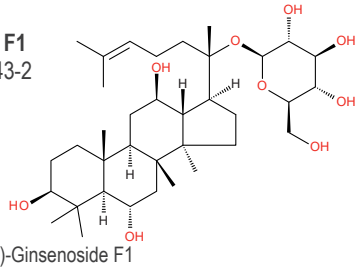
AND Enantiomer

NAUGD

Ginsenoside F1

CAS: 53963-43-2

$C_{36}H_{62}O_9$



Synonym: 20(S)-Ginsenoside F1

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside F1, a metabolite of ginsenoside Rg1, is reported to be antiaging and antioxidative, and to have beneficial effects on skin. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ginsenoside F1 reduced α-melanocyte-stimulating hormone-induced melanin secretion in B16F10 cell culture media by 60%. Immunofluorescence assay showed that ginsenoside F1 significantly induced dendrite retraction. Pull-down assay demonstrated that ginsenoside F1 primarily modulates the Rho family GTPases resulting in dendrite retraction [1]. Ginsenoside F1 enhanced production of interleukin 13 (IL-13) from human epidermal γδ T cells. IL-13 significantly reduced the mRNA expression and protein amount of both tyrosinase and DCT and reduced melanin synthesis activities in NHEMs, resulting in visible brightening of NHEM pellet [2]. Ginsenoside F1 significantly reduced ultraviolet-B-induced cell death and protected HaCaT cells from apoptosis caused by ultraviolet B irradiation. Ginsenoside F1 prevented ultraviolet-B-induced cleavage of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase in HaCaT cells [3]. In vivo.

NAUGE
Ginsenoside F2
CAS: 62025-49-4

Vegetable origin

NAUGF
Ginsenoside F3
CAS: 62025-50-7

Vegetable origin

NAUGG
Ginsenoside F4
CAS: 181225-33-2

Synonym: 20(E)-Ginsenoside F4
Vegetable origin

NAUGH
Ginsenoside Ra1
CAS: 83459-41-0

Vegetable origin

NAUGI
Ginsenoside Ra2
CAS: 83459-42-1

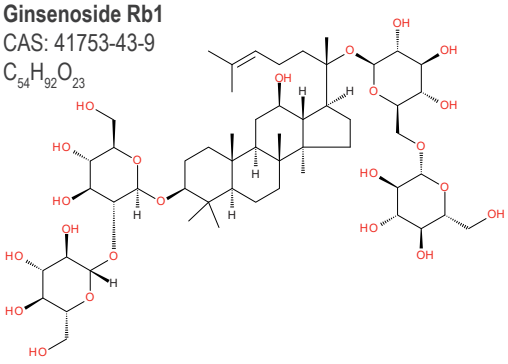
Vegetable origin

NAUGJ
Ginsenoside Ra3
CAS: 90985-77-6

Vegetable origin

NAUGL
Ginsenoside Rb1
CAS: 41753-43-9
$C_{54}H_{92}O_{23}$

AND Enantiomer



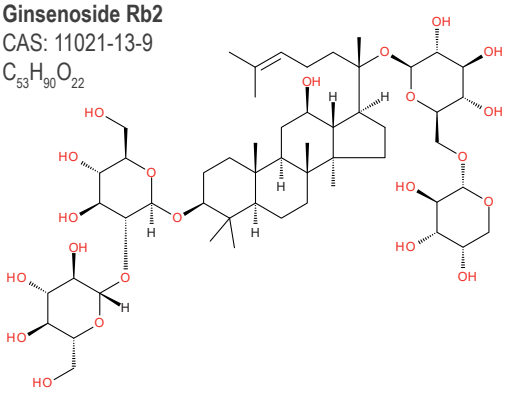
Synonym: Gypenoside III
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ginsenoside Rb1 is part of a class of steroid glycosides; may have properties that inhibit or prevent the growth of tumors. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Rb1 inhibited melanogenesis in α-melanocyte-stimulating hormone (α-MSH)-stimulated B16 cells in a dose-dependent manner, which collectively indicated that Rb1 may have skin-whitening effects and may be formulated into skin-whitening products for skin care [1]. In vivo: Application of 0.56mg of ginsenoside Rb1 resulted in significant decrement of scar elevation index, in comparison with control and lower dosage groups, furthermore achieved broader and randomly arranged collagen fibers resembling findings in normal dermis. Ginsenoside Rb1 concentration inversely correlated with the mRNA expression and immunohistochemical reactivity of scar related factors; MMP2, TIMP1, α-SMA, and TGF-β1 [2]. Ginsenoside Rb1 treatment significantly attenuated this decrease and protected the integrity of and reduced the apoptotic rate in spinal cord neurons [3]. Ginsenoside Rb1 treatment significantly ameliorated the LPS-induced lung injury, as judged by the marked improvement in all these indices [4].

NAUGK

Ginsenoside Rb2

CAS: 11021-13-9

$C_{53}H_{90}O_{22}$



Synonym: Ginsenoside C

Vegetable origin

Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 100mg/mL; DMSO: 9.5mg/mL (Need ultrasonic and warming)

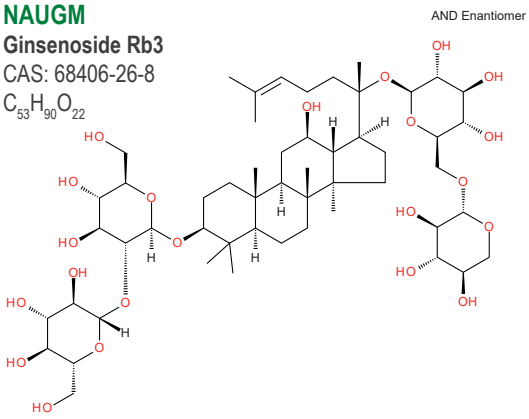
Ginsenoside Rb2 is a 20(S)-protopanaxadiol glycoside extracted from ginseng, shows potent antioxidant and anticancer biological activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Treatment of 0.1 to 10μM Rb2 promoted the proliferation of MC3T3-E1 cells, improved alkaline phosphatase (ALP) expression, elevated calcium mineralization and mRNA expressions of Alp, Col1a1, osteocalcin (Ocn) and osteopontin (Opn) against oxidative damage induced by H_2O_2. Importantly, Rb2 reduced the expression levels of receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand (RANKL) and IL-6 and inhibited the H_2O_2-induced production of ROS [1]. Ginsenoside-Rb2 showed the highest protective activity, although other dammarane-type and oleanolic acid-type ginsenosides also induced a significant protection against HVJ [2]. Rb2 (3~30μM), perfused into an adrenal vein for 90min, inhibited ACh (5.32mM)-evoked CA secretory response in a dose- and time-dependent fashion. Rb2 (10μM) also time-dependently inhibited the CA secretion evoked by DMPP (100μM, a selective neuronal nicotinic receptor agonist) and high K(+) (56mM, a direct membrane depolarizer) [3]. In vivo: Multiple administrations of ginsenoside-Rb2 after the intravenous inoculation of B16-BL6 melanoma cells resulted in a significant inhibition of lung metastasis as compared with the untreated control [1].

NAUGM

Ginsenoside Rb3

CAS: 68406-26-8

$C_{53}H_{90}O_{22}$



Synonym: Gypenoside IV

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rb3 is a natural triterpenoid saponin; has various pharmacological effects. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Ginsenoside Rb3 suppresses OGD-Rep-induced cell apoptosis by the suppression of ROS generation. Ginsenoside Rb3 inhibits the upregulation of phospho-IκB-α and nuclear translocation of NF-κB subunit p65 which are induced by ORD-Rep injury. In addition, the extract also inhibits the OGD-Rep-induced increase in the expression of inflammation-related factors, such as IL-6, TNF-α, monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1), MMP-2 and MMP-9 [1]. ginsenoside Rb3 decreased cell cycle progression from G(0)/G(1) to S phase. Furthermore, ginsenoside Rb3 significantly attenuated the expression of mRNA of proto-oncogene c-myc, c-fos and c-jun [2]. Ginsenoside Rb(3) (0.1-10micromol/L) significantly increased cell viability and inhibited LDH release in a dose-dependent manner on the ischemic model. In addition, ginsenoside Rb(3) also significantly inhibited ischemic injury-induced apoptosis, [Ca(2+)](i) elevation, and decrease of MMP [3]. In vivo: Ex vivo treatment with Rb3 concentration-dependently augmented endothelium-dependent relaxations, suppressed endothelium-dependent contractions and reduced ROS production and expressions of NOX-2, NOX-4 and p67(phox) in arterial rings from SHR. Rb3 treatment also normalized angiotensin II (Ang II)-stimulated elevation in ROS and expression of NOX-2 and NOX-4 in arterial rings from WKY rats [4].

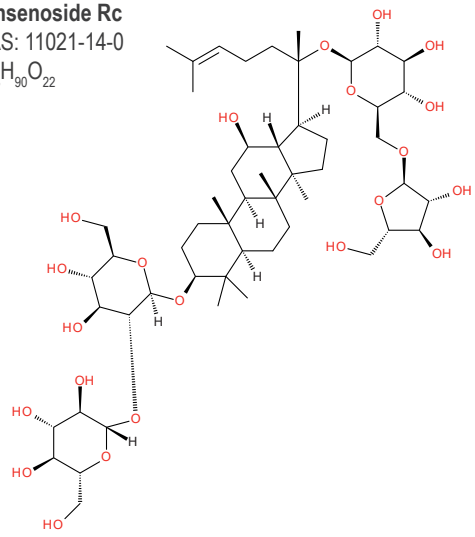
NAUGN

Ginsenoside Rc

CAS: 11021-14-0

$C_{53}H_{90}O_{22}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Panaxoside Rc
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rc is a steroid glycoside, and triterpene saponins, found exclusively in the plant genus Panax (ginseng); have properties that inhibit or prevent tumors growth. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Rc reduced the proliferation and viability of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes in a dose-dependent manner. Treatment with Rc decreased the number of adipocytes and reduced lipid accumulation in maturing 3T3-L1 preadipocytes, demonstrating an inhibitory effect on lipogenesis. Rc directly induced lipolysis in adipocytes and down-regulated the expression of major transcription factors of the adipogenesis pathway, such as PPARγ and C/EBPα [1]. overexpression of catalase induced by Rc resulted in suppression of RS production in kidney human embryo kidney 293T cells (HEK293T) cells, and that oxidative stress induced activation of PI3K/Akt and inhibition of the AMPK pathway and FoxO1 phosphorylation, leading to down-regulation of catalase, a FoxO1-targeting gene. In addition, treatment of HEK293T cells with Rc resulted in cAMP-response element-binding protein (CREB)-binding protein (CBP) regulated FoxO1 acetylation [2].

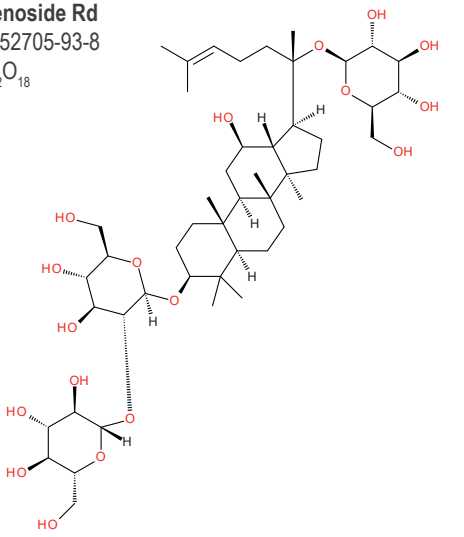
NAUGO

Ginsenoside Rd

CAS: 52705-93-8

$C_{48}H_{82}O_{18}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Gypenoside VIII
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rd is a protopanaxadiol which has diverse in vitro and in vivo effects, including cardioprotective, neuroprotective, and anti-inflammatory actions.

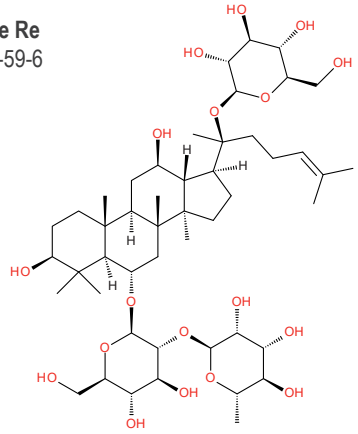
NAUGP

Ginsenoside Re

CAS: 52286-59-6

$C_{48}H_{82}O_{18}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Chikusetsusaponin IVc; Sanchinoside Re
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Re is a panaxatriol saponin that has diverse in vitro and in vivo effects, including vasorelaxant, antioxidant, antihyperlipidemic, and angiogenic actions.

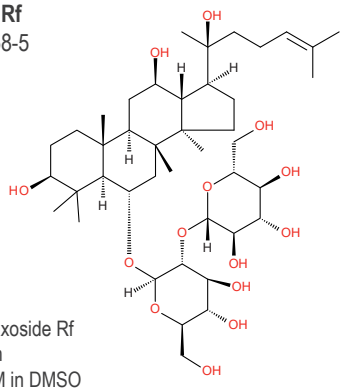
NAUGQ

Ginsenoside Rf

CAS: 52286-58-5

$C_{42}H_{72}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Panaxoside Rf
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ginsenoside Rf, extracted from the traditional Chinese herb ginseng, is a novel natural anticancer products known for its favorable safety and efficacy profiles. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The cytotoxicity of ginsenoside Rf to the five human osteosarcoma cell lines (MG-63, OS732, U-2OS, HOS and SAOS-2) was dose-dependent, and the MG-63 cells were the most sensitive to exposure to ginsenoside Rf. Additionally, ginsenoside Rf induced G2/M phase cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in MG-63 cells [1].Ginsenoside Rf showed a relatively weak effect on CYP3A4 promoter activation only in HepG2 cells [3]. In vivo: Ginsenoside Rf was responsible for the effects of ginseng on lipoprotein metabolism. The inhibition of PPARα-dependent transactivation by ginsenoside Rf seems to occur at the level of DNA binding. Ginsenoside Rf regulates apo A-I and C-III mRNA and the actions of ginsenoside Rf on lipoprotein metabolism are mediated via interactions with PPARα [2].

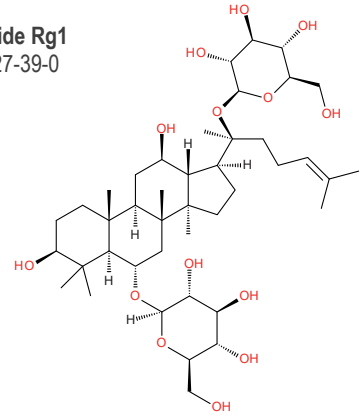
AND Enantiomer

NAUGT

Ginsenoside Rg1

CAS: 22427-39-0

$C_{42}H_{72}O_{14}$



Synonyms: Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 7.6mg/mL
Ginsenoside Rg1 is part of a class of triterpene saponins and steroid glycosides; possess anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.

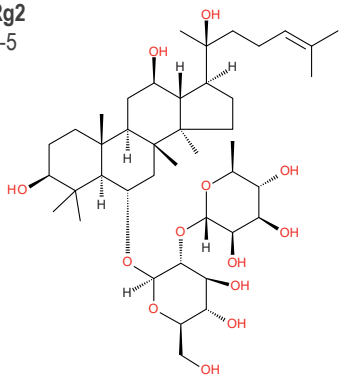
NAUGV

Ginsenoside Rg2

CAS: 52286-74-5

$C_{42}H_{72}O_{13}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Chikusetsusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; Prosapogenin C2
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ginsenoside Rg2, a steroid glycosides, is abundant in Panax ginseng root, which has been used for prevention of illness. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ginsenoside Rg2 prevented LPS-mediated increase of VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 expression. Ginsenoside Rg2 prevented the decrease of IκBα expression stimulated with LPS. Moreover, ginsenoside Rg2 reduced LPS-mediated THP-1 monocyte adhesion to HUVEC, in a concentration-dependent manner [1]. Ginsenoside Rg2 acts specifically on heteromeric human nAChRs modulating their desensitization and suggest a possible mechanism by which this saponin contributes to the multiple therapeutic effects of ginseng [2]. In vivo.

NAUGW

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rg2

CAS: 80952-72-3

Vegetable origin

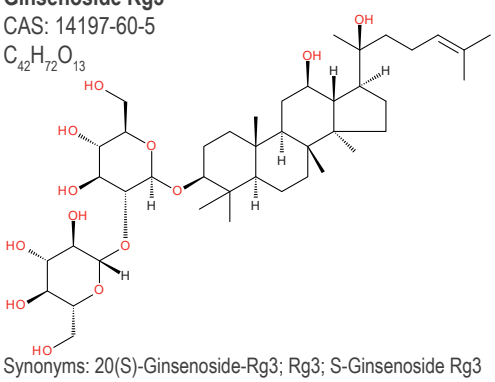
NAUGS

Ginsenoside Rg3

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 14197-60-5

$C_{42}H_{72}O_{13}$



Synonyms: 20(S)-Ginsenoside-Rg3; Rg3; S-Ginsenoside Rg3

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rg3 is a steroid glycoside derivative which affects endothelium relaxation in the aorta. Target: Others ginsenoside Rg3 is one of the main active components responsible for ginseng actions. Ginsenoside Rg3 was the most potent fraction of ginseng saponins and a more marked inhibitor of IBa2+ than is ginsenoside Rf. Ginsenoside Rg3 as a new active component is well consistent with results of the previous study which examined the effects of ginsenosides on neuroprotection in cultured cortical cells (Kim et al., 1998). They found ginsenoside Rg3 to be one of the major active components for inhibiting glutamate-induced neuronal cell death and Ca^{2+} influx through glutamate receptors [1].

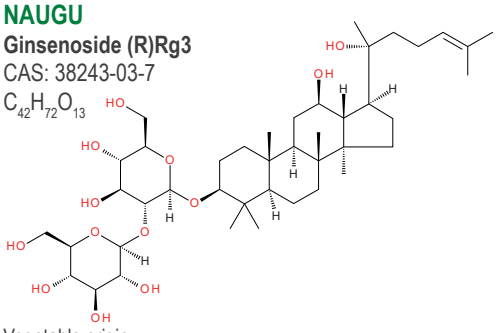
NAUGU

Ginsenoside (R)Rg3

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 38243-03-7

$C_{42}H_{72}O_{13}$



Vegetable origin

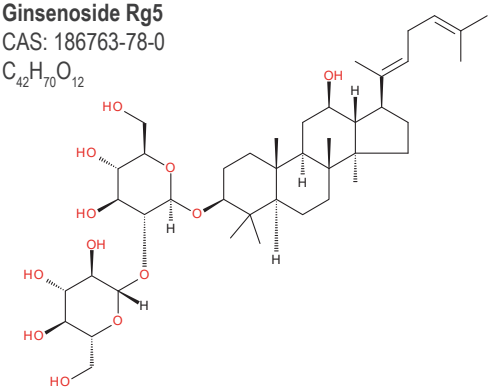
NAUGY

Ginsenoside Rg5

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 186763-78-0

$C_{42}H_{70}O_{12}$



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rg5 is a major constituent of steamed ginseng; shows anti-inflammatory effect. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Rg5 inhibited the expression of proinflammatory cytokines, IL-1β and TNF-α, as well as inflammatory enzymes, COX-2 and iNOS in LPS-stimulated alveolar macrophages. Rg5 also reduced LPS-induced phosphorylation of IL-1 receptor-associated kinases (IRAK)-1 and IKK-β, as well as the degradation of IRAK-1 and IRAK-4. Rg5 inhibited the phosphorylation of NF-κB as well as the translocation of p65 into the nucleus [1]. Angiogenic activity of Rg5 was highly associated with a specific increase in insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R) phosphorylation and subsequent activation of multiple angiogenic signals, including ERK, FAK, Akt/eNOS/NO, and Gi-mediated phospholipase C/Ca(2+)/eNOS dimerization pathways. The vasodilative activity of Rg5 was mediated by the eNOS/NO/cGMP axis. IGF-1R knockdown suppressed Rg5-induced angiogenesis and vasorelaxation by inhibiting key angiogenic signaling and NO/cGMP pathways [3]. Ginsenoisde Rg5 or Rh3 (10mg/kg) significantly shortened the escape latencies prolonged by treatment with scopolamine on the last day of training trial sessions in Morris water maze task. Furthermore, ginsenosides Rg5 and Rh3 inhibited acetylcholinesterase activity in a dose-dependent manner, with IC50 values of 18.4 and 10.2μM, respectively [4]. In vivo: Rg5 improved cognitive dysfunction and attenuated neuroinflammatory responses in streptozotocin (STZ)-induced memory impaired rats. Cognitive deficits were ameliorated with Rg5 (5, 10 and 20mg/kg) treatment in a dose-dependent manner together with decreased levels of inflammatory cytokines TNF-α and IL-1β ($P<0.05$) in brains of STZ rats [2].

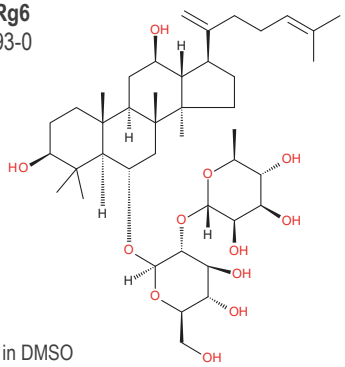
NAUGX

Ginsenoside Rg6

CAS: 147419-93-0

$C_{42}H_{70}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rg6 is a compound extracted from steamed notoginseng; apoptosis indecer. IC50 value: Target: GRg6 can inhibit the proliferation of human lymphocytoma JK cells. GRg6 blocks an S arrest in the cell cycle. With the increase in GRg6 concentration, the potential in the cell decreased in a dose dependent manner, and Bax protein expression gradually increased, whereas Bcl-2 protein expression gradually decreased. GRg6 can inhibit JK cell proliferation in human lymphocytoma and induce its apoptosis [1].

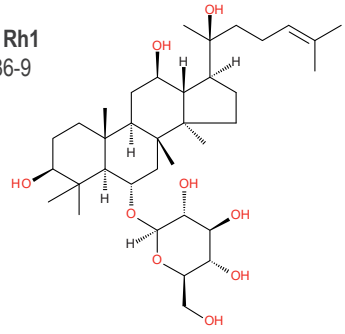
AND Enantiomer

NAUGZ

Ginsenoside Rh1

CAS: 63223-86-9

$C_{36}H_{62}O_9$



Synonyms: Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1; Ginsenoside-Rh1

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rg1, one of the main constituents of Panax ginseng, exhibits anti-inflammatory effect. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In a in-vitro model, ginsenoside Rh1 was capable to stimulate cell growth, ALP activity, Coll-I synthesis, mineralization and glutathione content in the MC3T3-E1 cells. BMP-2 and Runx2 expression were also increased by Rh1 concentration dependently. Additionally, Ginsenoside Rh1 also showed inhibitory action on the level of ROS production enhanced by AMA in MC3T3-E1 cells. Ginsenoside Rh1 could increase the expression level of BMP-2/Runx2 signal-regulated osteogenic markers such as ALP, Coll-I and OCN [3]. In vivo: Orally administered ginsenoside Rg1 inhibited 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid (TNBS)-induced colon shortening, myeloperoxidase activity, and expression of IL-1β, IL-17, and tumor necrosis factor-α in mice with TNBS-induced colitis [1]. Ginsenoside Rh1 is able to upregulate glucocorticoid receptor (GR) level, suggesting ginsenoside Rh1 may improve glucocorticoid efficacy in hormone-dependent diseases. Ginsenoside Rh1 could enhance the effect of dexamethasone (Dex) in the treatment of MRL/lpr mice through regulating CD4+ T cells activation and Th1/Th2 balance [2].

NAUH1

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh1

CAS: 80952-71-2

Vegetable origin

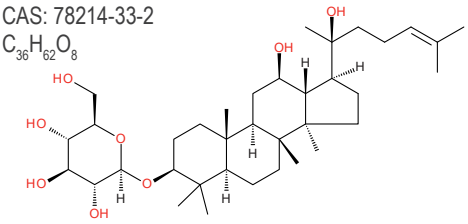
NAUH0

Ginsenoside Rh2

CAS: 78214-33-2

$C_{36}H_{62}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rh2;20(S)-Rh2; Ginsenoside-Rh2

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 300mg/mL

Ginsenoside Rh2, an extract of red Panax ginseng, is a potent anti-inflammatory and anticancer drug. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ginsenoside Rh2 inhibited the growth of cultured human UL cells in vitro. Using ELISA, real-time RT-PCR and Western blot methods, we found that Ginsenoside Rh2 significantly reduced the activity of oestrogen receptor alpha (ERα) and c-Src, increased p38 MAPK activity, and reversed ERα activity mediated by PP2 and SB203580, specific inhibitors of c-Src and p38 MAPK, respectively, in UL cells [1]. Ginsenoside Rh2 dose-dependently inhibited the protein, but not messenger RNA (mRNA) of vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A) in glioblastoma multiforme cells. GRh2 increased the levels of miR-497, which bound to 3'UTR of VEGF-A mRNA to inhibit its translation [2]. In vivo: Ginsenoside Rh2 suppressed growth of uterine leiomyomas (ULs) in a rat model and decreased serum hormone levels in a dose-dependent manner [1].

NAUH3

(20R)-Ginsenoside Rh2

CAS: 112246-15-8

$C_{36}H_{62}O_8$

Vegetable origin

Specification: 98% min by HPLC

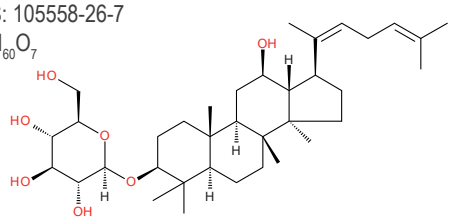
NAUH2

Ginsenoside Rh3

CAS: 105558-26-7

$C_{36}H_{60}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rh3, metabolized from ginsenoside Rg5 which is isolated from red ginseng can be anti-inflammatory. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ginsenoside Rh3 can induce differentiation of HL-60 cells into granulocytes and modulation of PKC isoform levels may contribute to differentiation of HL-60 cells by G-Rh2 [2]. In vivo: Ginsenoside Rh3 suppressed swelling of oxazolone-induced mouse ear contact dermatitis, reduced mRNA expressions of cyclooxygenase-2, interleukin (IL)-1beta, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha and interferon (IFN)-gamma [1].

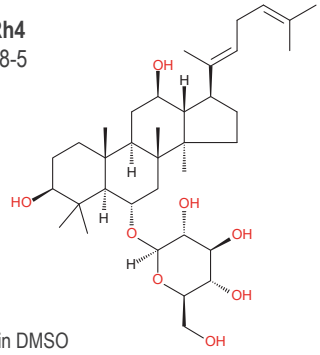
NAUH4

Ginsenoside Rh4

CAS: 174721-08-5

$C_{36}H_{60}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rh4 is a saponin isolated from the roots of Panax notoginseng (Burk.) F. H. Chen; used as adjuvant with low or non-haemolytic effect.

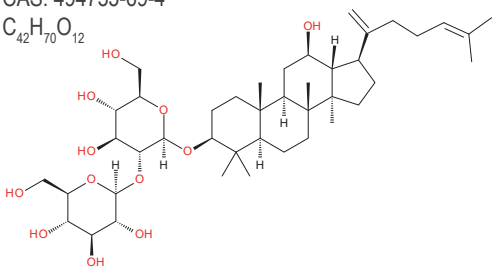
NAUH7

Ginsenoside Rk1

CAS: 494753-69-4

$C_{42}H_{70}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUH5

Ginsenoside RK2

CAS: 364779-14-6

Vegetable origin

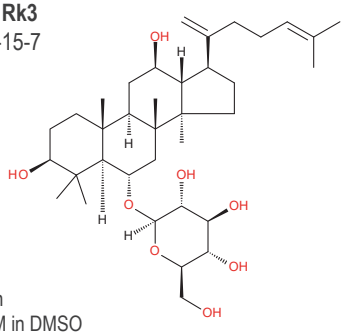
NAUH6

Ginsenoside Rk3

CAS: 364779-15-7

$C_{36}H_{60}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Rk3 is reportedly present in the processed Radix notoginseng that is often used as a major ingredient of the compound preparation for ischemic heart diseases.

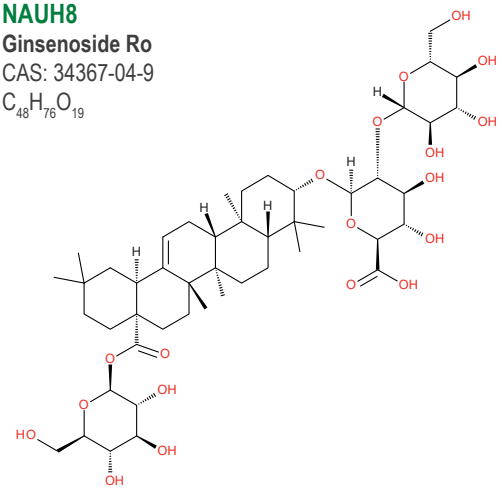
NAUH8

Ginsenoside Ro

CAS: 34367-04-9

$C_{48}H_{76}O_{19}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V; Ginsenoside-Ro

Vegetable origin

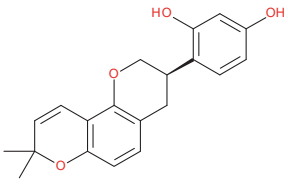
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Ginsenoside Ro, the predominant ginsenoside in the rhizome, is reported to have anti-infllammtory, anti-hepatitic activities, and showed inhibitory activity against 5αR with IC(50) value of 259.4μm IC50 value: 259.4μm (for 5α-reductase) Target: In vitro: Ginsenoside Ro exhibited suppressive activities on reactive oxygen species and matrix metalloproteinase-2 elevation in UV-B-irradiated fibroblasts. Ginsenoside Ro could overcome the reduction of the total glutathione contents in UV-B-irradiated fibroblasts. In IL-1β-induced rat chondrocytes, ginsenoside Ro exerted anti-apoptosis and anti-inflammation. Ro could improve IL-1β-induced chondrocytes viability. Ginsenoside Ro could suppress IL-1β-induced apoptosis by inhibiting levels of Bax and Bad, decreasing p53 phosphorylation and promoting the expression of Bcl-xL and PCNA. Ginsenoside Ro inhibited caspase 3 activity. IL-1β-induced inflammation and matrix degration were also alleviated by Ginsenoside Ro with down-regulating the expression of MMP 3, MMP 9 and COX-2. Moreover, ginsenoside Ro inhibited NF-κB p65 phosphorylation induced by IL-1β [2]. In vivo: Topical administration of ginsenoside Ro (0.2mg/mouse) to shaved skin inhibited hair re-growth suppression after shaving in the testosterone-treated C57BL/6 mice. Ginsenoside Ro showed inhibitory activity against 5αR with IC(50) value of 259.4μm [3].

NAUH9
Gitogenin
CAS: 511-96-6

Vegetable origin

NAUHA
Glabridin
CAS: 59870-68-7
$C_{20}H_{20}O_4$

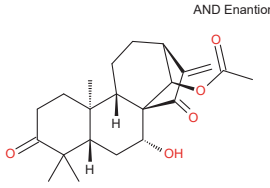


Vegetable origin

NAUHB
Glaucocalyxin A
CAS: 79498-31-0

Vegetable origin

NAUHC
Glaucocalyxin B
CAS: 80508-81-2
$C_{22}H_{30}O_5$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Glaucocalyxin B is an ent kaurane diterpenoid isolated from the Chinese traditional medicine *Rabdosia japonica* with anticancer and antitumor activity; decreases the growth of HL-60 cells with an IC_{50} of approximately 5.86μM at 24h.

NAUHD
Gliotoxin
CAS: 67-99-2

Vegetable origin

NAUHE
Glomeratose A
CAS: 202471-84-9

Vegetable origin

NAUHF
Glucoiberin
CAS: 554-88-1

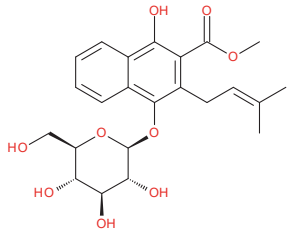
NAUHH
4-O-beta-Glucopyranosyl-cis-coumaric acid
CAS: 117405-48-8

Vegetable origin

NAUHI
28-O-glucopyranosylepiedera genin
CAS: 53931-25-2

Vegetable origin

NAUHJ
4-(beta-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-1-hydroxy-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid methyl ester
CAS: 133361-27-0
$C_{23}H_{28}O_9$

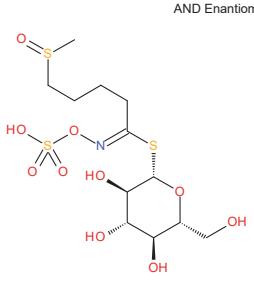


Vegetable origin

NAUHK
3-O-β-D-Glucopyranosylplatycodigenin
CAS: 38337-25-6

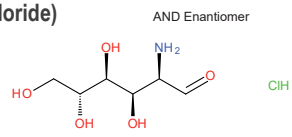
Vegetable origin

NAUHL
Glucoraphanin
CAS: 21414-41-5
$C_{12}H_{23}NO_{10}S_3$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Glucoraphanin, a natural glucosinolate found in cruciferous Vegetable, is a stable precursor of the Nrf2 inducer sulforaphane, which possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-carcinogenic effects.

NAUHM
Glucosamine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 66-84-2
$C_6H_{14}ClNO_5$



Synonyms: D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride; Chitosamine hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 34mg/mL; DMSO: 6.2/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Glucosamine (hydrochloride) is a natural product. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Glucosamine hydrochloride exhibited dose-dependent DPPH antioxidant activity [1]. Short-term (4h) glucosamine hydrochloride treatment inhibited HIF-1α at the protein level, decreased phosphorylation of p70S6K and S6, translation-related proteins [2]. In the obstructed kidneys and TGF-β1-treated renal cells, glucosamine hydrochloride significantly decreased renal expression of α-smooth muscle actin, collagen I, and fibronectin [3]. In vivo.

NAUHN
D-Glucose
CAS: 50-99-7

Vegetable origin

NAUHO
Glucosylceramide from Hen of the Woods (Maitake)(Glucosylceramide mix.)

Origin: Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

NAUHP
Glucosylceramide from Konjac (Glucosylceramide mix.)

Origin: Konjac

NAUHQ
Glucosylceramide from Maize (Glucosylceramide mix.)

Origin: Maize

NAUHR
Glucosylceramide from Rice (Glucosylceramide mix.)

Origin: Rice

NAUHS
Glucosylceramide from Soybean (Glucosylceramide mix.)

Origin: Soybean

NAUHT
Glucosylceramide from Sugar Beet (Glucosylceramide mix.)

Origin: Sugar Beet

NAUHU
Glucosylceramide from Tamogitake (Glucosylceramide mix.)

Origin: Tamogitake

NAUHV
Glucosylceramide from Wheat (Glucosylceramide mix.)

Origin: Wheat

NAUHW
Glucosylceramide (d18:24E,8E-C16h:0) from Konjac

Origin: Konjac

NAUHX
Glucosylceramide (d18:24E,8E-C18h:0) from Konjac

Origin: Konjac

NAUHY
Glucosylceramide (d18:24E,8E-C20h:0) from Konjac

Origin: Konjac

NAUHZ
Glucosylceramide (d18:24E,8E-C20h:0) from Rice

Origin: Konjac

NAUI0
Glucosylceramide (d18:24E,8Z-C20h:0) from Konjac

Origin: Rice

NAUI1
Glucosylceramide (d18:24E,8Z-C20h:0) from Rice

Origin: Konjac

NAUI2
Glucosylceramide (d18:24E,8Z-C22h:0) from Rice

Origin: Rice

NAUI3
Glucosylceramide (d18:24E,8Z-C24h:0) from Rice

Origin: Rice

NAUI4
Glucosylceramide(9-Me d18:24E,8E-C15h:0) from Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

Origin: Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

NAUI5
Glucosylceramide (9-Me d18:24E,8E-C16h:0) from Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

Origin: Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

NAUI6
Glucosylceramide (9-Me d18:24E,8E-C17h:0) from Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

Origin: Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

NAUI7
Glucosylceramide (9-Me d18:24E,8E-C18h:0) from Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

Origin: Hen of the Woods (Maitake)

NAUI8
Glucosylceramide (9-Me d18:24E,8E-C16h:0) from Tamogitake

Origin: Tamogitake

NAUI9
Glucosylceramide (9-Me d18:24E,8E-C18h:0) from Tamogitake

Origin: Tamogitake

NAUIA
Glucosylceramide (t18:18Z-C22h:0) from Konjac

Origin: Konjac

NAUIB
Glucosylceramide (t18:18Z-C23h:0) from Konjac

Origin: Konjac

NAUIC
Glucosylceramide (t18:18Z-C24h:0) from Konjac

Origin: Konjac

NAUID
Glucosylceramide (t18:18Z-C22h:0) from Rice

Origin: Rice

NAUIE
Glucosylceramide(t18:18Z-C24h:0) from Rice

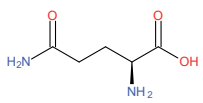
Origin: Rice

NAUIG
6'-O-β-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside
CAS: 115713-06-9

Vegetable origin

NAUII
L-Glutamine
CAS: 56-85-9
$C_5H_{10}N_2O_3$

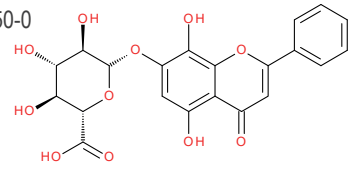
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: L-Glutamic acid 5-amide
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 40mg/mL
L-Glutamine is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and is involved in gastrointestinal disorders. Target: mGluR Glutamine (abbreviated as Gln or Q) is one of the 20 amino acids encoded by the standard genetic code. It is not recognized as an essential amino acid, but may become conditionally essential in certain situations, including intensive athletic training or certain gastrointestinal disorders. Its side-chain is an amide formed by replacing the side-chain hydroxyl of glutamic acid with an amine functional group, making it the amide of glutamic acid. Its codons are CAA and CAG. In human blood, glutamine is the most abundant free amino acid, with a concentration of about 500-900μmol/L. Glutamine is synthesized by the enzyme glutamine synthetase from glutamate and ammonia. The most relevant glutamine-producing tissue is the muscle mass, accounting for about 90% of all glutamine synthesized. Glutamine is also released, in small amounts, by the lung and the brain. Although the liver is capable of relevant glutamine synthesis, its role in glutamine metabolism is more regulatory than producing, since the liver takes up large amounts of glutamine derived from the gut. The most eager consumers of glutamine are the cells of intestines, the kidney cells for the acid-base balance, activated immune cells, and manycancer cells. In respect to the last point mentioned, different glutamine analogues, such as DON, Azaserine or Acivicin, are tested as anticancer drugs.

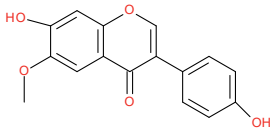
NAUIJ
Glychionide A
CAS: 119152-50-0
$C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

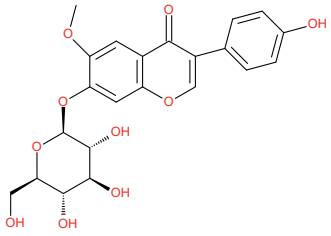
NAUIK
Glycitein
CAS: 40957-83-3
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$



Synonym: Glycetein
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Glycitein is a soybean (yellow cultivar) isoflavonoid; used in combination with other isoflavonoids such as genistein and daidzein to study apoptosis and anti-oxidation processes.

NAUIL
Glycitin
CAS: 40246-10-4
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{10}$

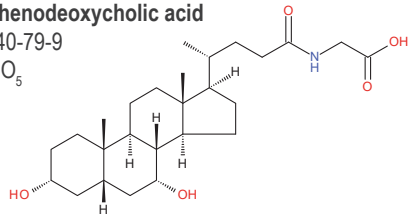
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Glycitein 7-O-β-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 38mg/mL
Glycitin is a natural isoflavone isolated from legumes; promotes the proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and suppresses bone turnover.

NAUIM
Glycochenodeoxycholic acid
CAS: 640-79-9
$C_{26}H_{43}NO_5$

AND Enantiomer



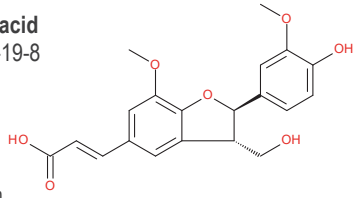
Synonym: Chenodeoxycholylglycine
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 29mg/mL
Glycochenodeoxycholic acid is a bile salt formed in the liver from chenodeoxycholate and glycine; used to induce hepatocyte apoptosis in research.

NAUIN
Glycocholic acid
CAS: 475-31-0
$C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$

Vegetable origin

NAUIO
Glycosmisic acid
CAS: 443908-19-8
$C_{20}H_{20}O_7$

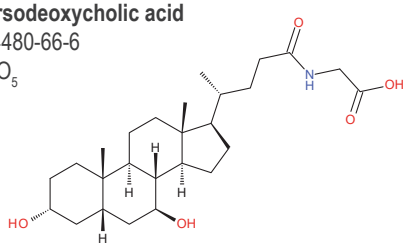
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUIP
Glycoursodeoxycholic acid
CAS: 64480-66-6
$C_{26}H_{43}NO_5$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Ursodeoxycholylglycine
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 23mg/mLL
Glycoursodeoxycholic acid, a acyl glycine and a bile acid-glycine conjugate, is a metabolite of ursodeoxycholic acid.

NAUIQ
Glycycoumarin
CAS: 94805-82-0
$C_{21}H_{20}O_6$

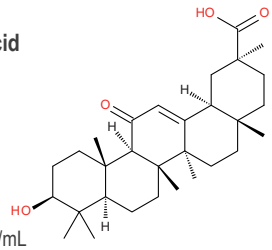
Chemical Name: 3-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-6-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)chromen-2-one
Synonyms: CHEMBL1223642; CHEBI:69087
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUIR
Glycyrol
CAS: 23013-84-5

Vegetable origin

NAUIS
18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid
CAS: 1449-05-4
$C_{30}H_{46}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 150mg/mL
18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid is an inhibitor of **NF-kB** and an activator of **proteasome**.

NAUIT
18β-Glycyrrhetinic acid
CAS: 471-53-4
$C_{30}H_{46}O_4$

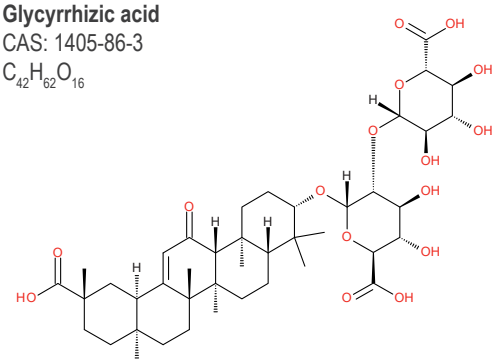
Vegetable origin

NAUIU
Glycyrrhisoflavone
CAS: 116709-70-7

Vegetable origin

NAUIV
Glycyrrhizic acid
CAS: 1405-86-3
$C_{42}H_{62}O_{16}$

AND Enantiomer

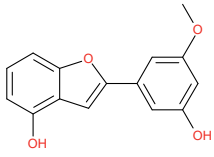


Synonym: Glycyrrhizin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM
Glycyrrhizic acid is a triterpenoid saponinl, extracted from the licorice root, with anti-tumor, anti-diabetic activities.

NAUIW
Glycyrrhizic acid ammonium salt
CAS: 53956-04-0
$C_{42}H_{61}O_{16}.NH_4$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

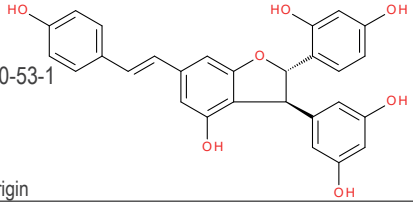
NAUIX
Gnetifolin M
CAS: 439900-84-2
$C_{15}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

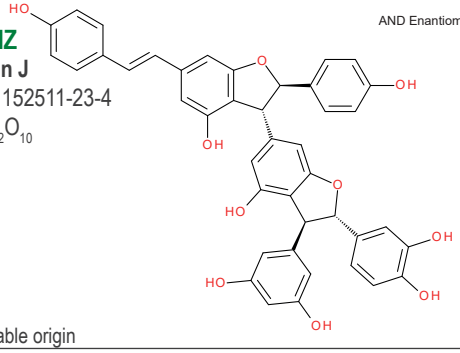
NAUIY
Gnetin D
CAS: 84870-53-1
$C_{28}H_{22}O_7$



Vegetable origin

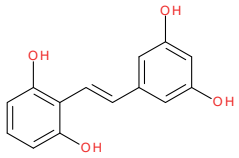
AND Enantiomer

NAUIZ
Gnetin J
CAS: 152511-23-4
$C_{42}H_{32}O_{10}$



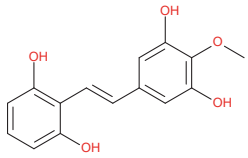
Vegetable origin

NAUJ0
Gnetol
CAS: 86361-55-9
$C_{14}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

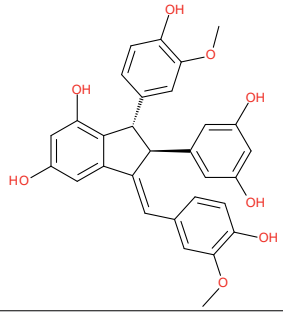
NAUJ1
Gnetucleistol B
CAS: 864763-60-0
$C_{15}H_{14}O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

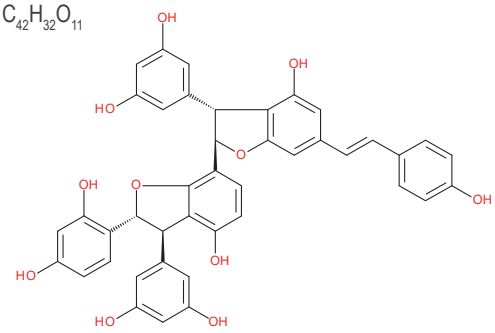
NAUJ2
Gnetulin
CAS: 152340-24-4
$C_{30}H_{26}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAUJ3
Gnetumontanin B
CAS: 809237-87-4
$C_{42}H_{32}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

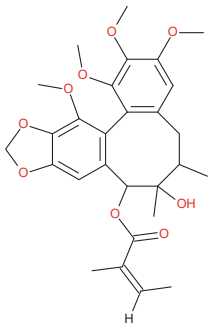
NAUJ4
Goitrin
CAS: 13190-34-6

Vegetable origin

NAUJ5
Gomisin D
CAS: 60546-10-3

Vegetable origin

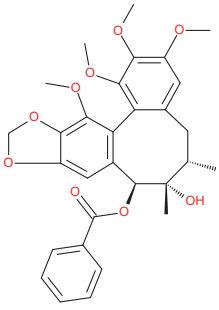
NAUJ6
Gomisin F
CAS: 62956-47-2
$C_{28}H_{34}O_9$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUJ7
Gomisin G
CAS: 62956-48-3
$C_{30}H_{32}O_9$

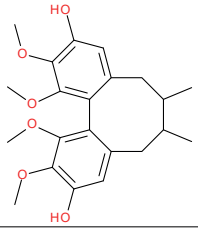


Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Gomisin G is an ethanolic extract of the stems of Kadsura interior; exhibits potent anti-HIV activity with EC50 and therapeutic index (TI) values of 0.006microgram/mL and 300, respectively.

NAUJ8
Gomisin H
CAS: 66056-20-0

Vegetable origin

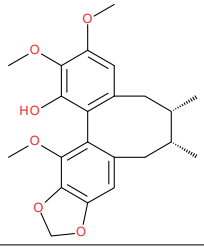
NAUJ9
Gomisin J
CAS: 66280-25-9
$C_{22}H_{28}O_6$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

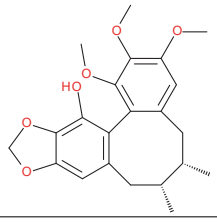
NAUJA
Gomisin M1
CAS: 82467-50-3
$C_{22}H_{26}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUJB
Gomisin M2
CAS: 82425-45-4
$C_{22}H_{26}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUJC
Gomisin N
CAS: 69176-52-9

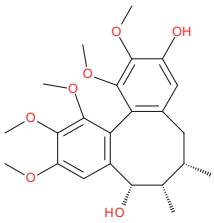
Vegetable origin

NAUJD
Gomisin O
CAS: 72960-22-6

Vegetable origin

NAUJE
Gomisin S
CAS: 119239-49-5
$C_{23}H_{30}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

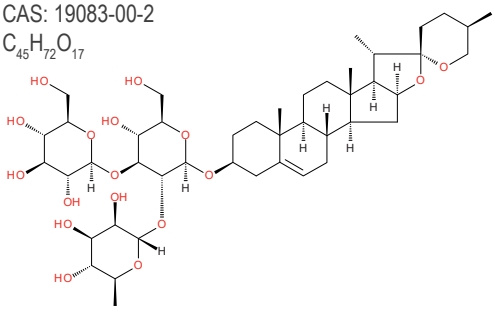
NATA4
Gossipol Acetate
CAS: 12542-36-8

Vegetable origin

NAUJF
Gossypol
CAS: 303-45-7

Vegetable origin

NAUJG
Gracillin
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 19083-00-2
$C_{45}H_{72}O_{17}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Gracillin is a kind of steroidal saponin isolated from the root bark of wild yam Dioscorea nipponica with antitumor agent. Gracillin could induce cell cycle arrest, oxidative stress, and apoptosis in HL60 cells.[1]

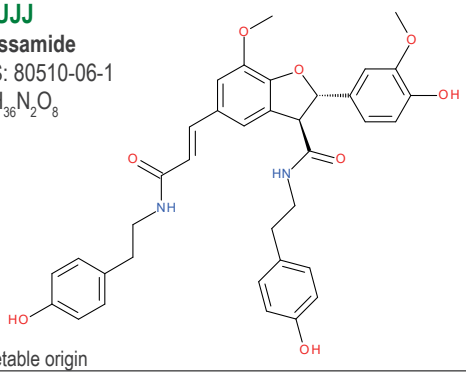
NAUJH
Gramine
CAS: 87-52-5
$C_{11}H_{14}N_2$

Chemical Name: 1-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dimethylmethanamine
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUJI
Griffonilide
CAS: 61371-55-9
$C_8H_8O_4$

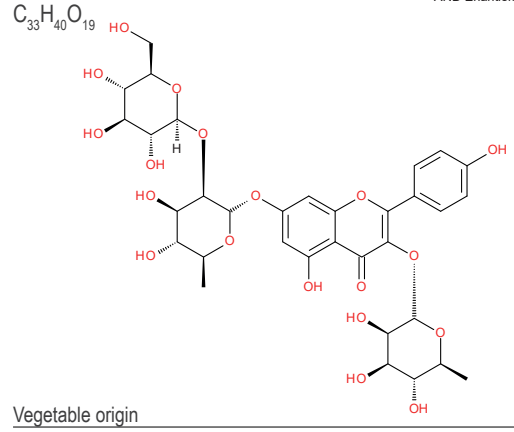
Chemical Name: 6,7-dihydroxy-7,7a-dihydro-6H-1-benzofuran-2-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUJJ
Grossamide
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 80510-06-1
$C_{36}H_{36}N_2O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAUJK
Grosvenorine
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 156980-60-8
$C_{33}H_{40}O_{19}$



Vegetable origin

NAUJL
Guaiacin
CAS: 36531-08-5

Vegetable origin

NAUJM
Guaiacol
CAS: 90-05-1
$C_7H_8O_2$

Synonyms: Methylcatechol; NSC 3815; O-Methyl catechol; Pyrocatechol monomethyl ether; Pyroguaiac acid; o-Guaiacol; o-Hydroxyanisole; o-Methoxyphenol
Vegetable origin

NAUJN
1αH,5αH-guaia-6-ene-4β,10β-diol
CAS: 2013537-81-8

Vegetable origin

NAUJO
Guaiazulene
CAS: 489-84-9

Vegetable origin

NAUJP
Guaifenesin
CAS: 93-14-1

Vegetable origin

Natural compounds

NAUJQ
Guajavarin
CAS: 22255-13-6
$C_{20}H_{18}O_{11}$

Chemical Name: 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-3-[(2S,3R,4S,5S)-3,4,5-trihydroxyoxan-2-yl]oxychromen-4-one
Synonyms: Guaijaverin; Guajaverin; CHEMBL464507; Quercetin 3-arabinoside
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAUJR
Guanosine
CAS: 118-00-3

Vegetable origin

NAUJS
5'-Guanylic acid
CAS: 85-32-5

Vegetable origin

NAUJT
Guggulsterone E&Z
CAS: 95975-55-6

Vegetable origin

NAUJU
Gymnemagenin
CAS: 22467-07-8

Vegetable origin

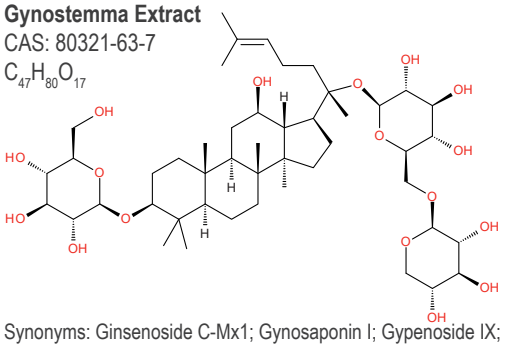
NAUJV
Gymnemic acid I
CAS: 122168-40-5

Vegetable origin

NAUJW
Gymnestrogenin
CAS: 19942-02-0

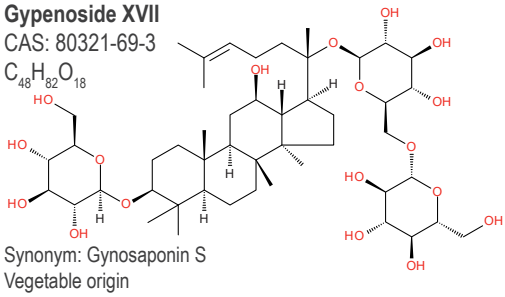
Vegetable origin

NAUJX
AND Enantiomer
Gynostemma Extract
CAS: 80321-63-7
$C_{47}H_{80}O_{17}$



Synonyms: Ginsenoside C-Mx1; Gynosaponin I; Gypenoside IX; Notoginsenoside Fd
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAUK0
AND Enantiomer
Gypenoside XVII
CAS: 80321-69-3
$C_{48}H_{82}O_{18}$



Synonym: Gynosaponin S
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

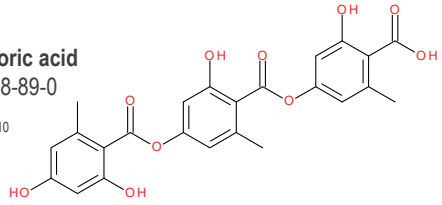
NAUJZ
Gypenoside XLVI
CAS: 94705-70-1
$C_{48}H_{82}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Gynostemma pentaphyllum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUJY
Gypenoside XLIX
CAS: 94987-08-3
$C_{52}H_{86}O_{21}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Gynostemma pentaphyllum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUK1
Gyrophoric acid
CAS: 548-89-0
$C_{24}H_{20}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NAUK2
Halofuginone
CAS: 55837-20-2
$C_{16}H_{17}BrClN_3O_3$

Synonyms: Tempostatin; RU-19110
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 9mg/mL
Halofuginone is a plant derivative that has been shown to inhibit Th17 differentiation, and recently tested as a potential immunosuppressant. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The addition of halofuginone can significantly inhibit the migratory and invasive trend induced by irradiation, and the TGF-β pathway was also inhibited [1]. In the study, we observed the strong inhibitory activity of halofuginone on HepG2 cell growth and the cell cycle and apoptosis assays showed that halofuginone arrested the cell cycle and inhibited the induction. And we found that halofuginone inhibits tumor cell cycle possibly by up-regulating p15 and p21 of expression. Then, we found that the proportion of cleaved PARP, caspase-3, 8 and 9 in HepG2 cells increased after halofuginone treatment. And the results showed that halofuginone down-regulated Mcl-1 and c-IAP1 expression. Finally, our results showed halofuginone regulated the activities of JNK and MEK/ERK signaling pathways in hepatocellular carcinoma cells [3]. In vivo: In animal xenograft model, the addition of halofuginone to irradiation inhibited the growth of subcutaneously implanted xenografts, reduced hepatic and pulmonary metastases, and improved survival of the mice [1]. C57BL/6 recipient mice received an orthotopic left lung transplant, and Lung transplant recipients received daily intraperitoneal injections of 2.5μg halofuginone or vehicle alone. Lung grafts were assessed on Days 7, 14, and 28 post-transplant. Compared with control mice, on Day 28 post-transplant, lung grafts of mice treated with halofuginone showed a significant reduction in the percentage of obliterated airways (6.8 ± 4.7% vs 52.5 ± 13.8%, $p < 0.01$), as well as significantly reduced parenchymal fibrosis (5.5 ± 2.3% vs 35.9 ± 10.9%, $p < 0.05$) [2].

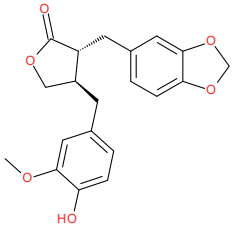
NAUK3
Hamamelitannin
CAS: 469-32-9
$C_{20}H_{20}O_{14}$

Synonyms: SCHEMBL934789; CHEMBL491592
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: witch hazel bark
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUK4
Handelin
CAS: 62687-22-3

Synonym: Yejuhualactone
Vegetable origin

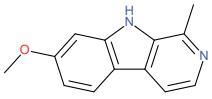
NAUK5
(-)-Haplomyrfolin
CAS: 85404-48-4
$C_{20}H_{20}O_6$



AND Enantiomer

Vegetable origin

NAUK6
Harmine
CAS: 442-51-3
$C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$



Synonym: Telepathine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mg/mL
Harmine, a tricyclic b-carboline alkaloid that was originally isolated from seeds of Peganum harmala, has been reported to possess anxiolytic, behavioral effects. IC50 value: 1.47μM (EC50) and 337.10μM (CC50) [3]. Target: 5-HT2A In vitro: In the study, harmine negatively regulates HR but not NHEJ by interfering Rad51 recruitment, resulting in severe cytotoxicity in hepatoma cells. Furthermore, NHEJ inhibitor Nu7441 markedly sensitizes Hep3B cells to the anti-proliferative effects of Harmine [1]. In vivo: The present study demonstrated that administration of harmine significantly attenuated cerebral edema, and improved learning and memory ability [2].

NAUK7
Harmine hydrochloride
CAS: 343-27-1

Vegetable origin

NAUK8
Harpagide
CAS: 6926-08-5
$C_{15}H_{24}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin

NAUK9
Harpagoside
CAS: 19210-12-9
$C_{24}H_{30}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUKA
Harringtonine
CAS: 26833-85-2
$C_{28}H_{37}NO_9$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10 mM in DMSO
Harringtonine, a natural *Cephalotaxus* alkaloid, is an inhibitor of protein synthesis.

NAUKB
Hastatoside
CAS: 50816-24-5

Vegetable origin

NAUKC
Hecogenin
CAS: 467-55-0
$C_{27}H_{42}O_4$

Vegetable origin

NAUKD
Hederacolchiside A1
CAS: 106577-39-3

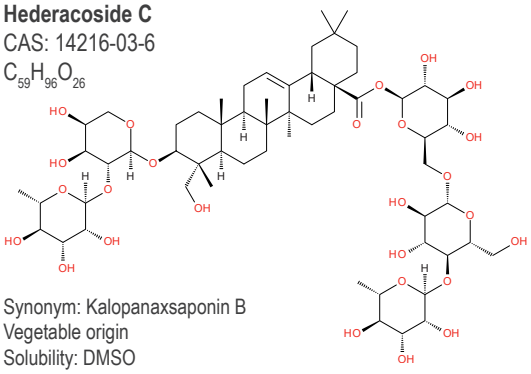
Vegetable origin

NAUKE
Hederacolchiside E
CAS: 33783-82-3

Vegetable origin

NAUKF
AND Enantiomer

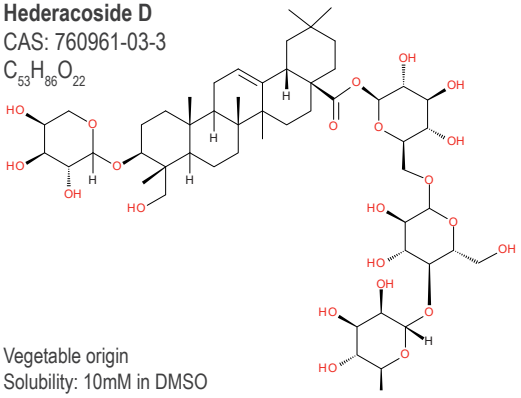
Hederacoside C
CAS: 14216-03-6
$C_{59}H_{96}O_{26}$



Synonym: Kalopanaxsaponin B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Hederacoside C is a principal bioactive pharmaceutical ingredient of Hedera helix leaf that can treat respiratory disorders, because of its expectorant, bronchodilator, antibacterial, and bronchospasmolytic effects.

NAUKG
AND Enantiomer

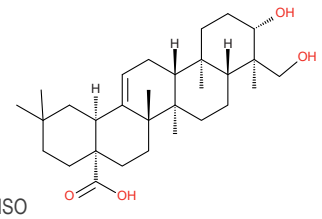
Hederacoside D
CAS: 760961-03-3
$C_{53}H_{86}O_{22}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Hederacoside D is one of the bioactive saponins from *Hedera helix*, and plays pivotal roles in the overall biological activity.

NAUKH
AND Enantiomer

Hederagenin
CAS: 465-99-6
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



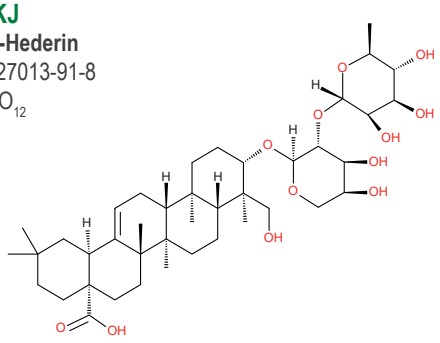
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Hederagenin is a triterpenoid saponin. It can inhibit LPS-stimulated expression of iNOS, COX-2, and NF-κB Hederagenin can Exhibits multiple pharmacological activities in the treatment of hyperlipidemia, antilipid peroxidation, antiplatelet aggregation, liver protection, antidepression, anti-inflammation.[1] In vitro:1) Hederagenin can correct the imbalance of endothelial function by inhibiting the release of large amounts of iNOS and increasing eNOS contents and inhibits the IKKβ/NF-κB signaling pathway to reduce the release of IL-6, IFN-γ, TNF-α, and other inflammatory factors. [1] 2) The EC50 of hederagenin is 39 ± 6 μM in A549 cancer cell line, but it's inactive for DLD-1 cells. [2] 3) Hederagenin inhibited LPS-induced production of NO, PGE2and cytokines in cells.[3] 4) Hederagenin had an anti-edema effect on the CA-induced mouse hind paw edema assay. [3] 5) Hederagenin inhibited the CA-induced increase in skin thicknesses. [3] In vivo: The rats in the hederagenin group were administered hederagenin at 20mg/kg/d via gavage.(More details please refer to the protocol below). In AS rat models induced by a high-lipid diet plus VD3, hederagenin can effectively reduce serum lipid, ALT, and AST levels, in addition to improving liver function, relieving high blood coagulation, and slowing blood flow and stasis by improving blood rheology. [1]

NAUKI
Hederasaponin B
CAS: 36284-77-2

Vegetable origin

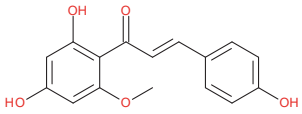
NAUKJ
AND Enantiomer

Alpha-Hederin
CAS: 27013-91-8
$C_{41}H_{66}O_{12}$



Synonym: α-Hederin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO; H_2O: < 0.1mg/mL
Alpha-hederin is a water-soluble pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin, possessing several biological properties such as antispasmodic, moliscicidic, anthelmithic and inhibiting cell proliferation. In vitro: a-hederin is cytotoxic and inhibits proliferation in both cel lines at rather low concentrations. , a-hederin reduces the mitotic activity in treated cels.[1] In vivo: alpha-hederin had preventive effect on sensitized rats like thymoquinone. It may intervene in miRNA-126 expression, which consequently could interfere with IL-13 secretion pathway leading to a reduction in inflammatory responses. [2]

NAUKL
Helichrysetin
CAS: 62014-87-3
$C_{16}H_{14}O_5$



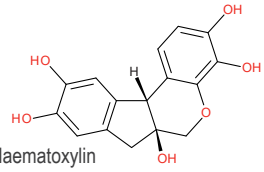
Vegetable origin

NAUKM
Helicid
CAS: 80154-34-3
$C_{13}H_{16}O_7$

Chemical Name: 4-[3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl] oxybenzaldehyde
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

NAUKN
Hematoxylin
CAS: 517-28-2
$C_{16}H_{14}O_6$



Synonyms: Natural Black 1; Haematoxylin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAUKO
Heneicosanoic Acid
CAS: 2363-71-5

NAUKP
Heptacosanoic Acid
CAS: 7138-40-1

NAUKQ
Heptadecanoic Acid
CAS: 506-12-7

NAUKR
3,5,6,7,8,3',4'-Heptamethoxyflavone
CAS: 1178-24-1

Vegetable origin

NAUKS
Herbacetin
CAS: 527-95-7

Vegetable origin

NAUKT
Hernandezine
CAS: 6681-13-6

Vegetable origin

NAUKU
Herniarin
CAS: 531-59-9

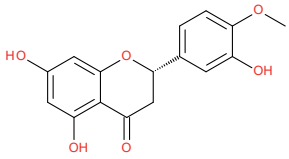
Synonym: 7-Methoxycoumarin
Vegetable origin

NAUKV
Herpetone
CAS: 951677-22-8

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

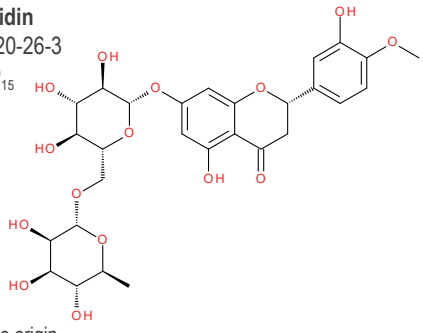
NAUKW
Hesperetin
CAS: 520-33-2
$C_{16}H_{14}O_6$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 33mg/mL
Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human **UGT** activity.

AND Enantiomer

NAUKX
Hesperidin
CAS: 520-26-3
$C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$

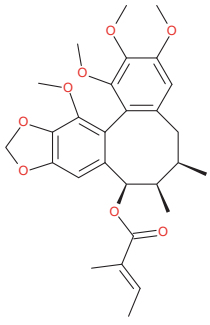


Vegetable origin

NAUKY
(2R)-Hesperidin
CAS: 369593-42-0

AND Enantiomer

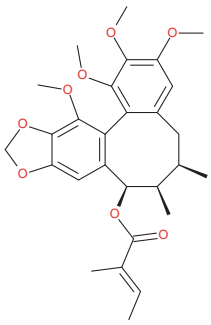
NAUKZ
Heteroclitin B
CAS: 140461-47-8
$C_{28}H_{34}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAUL0
Heteroclitin C
CAS: 140460-42-0
$C_{28}H_{34}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



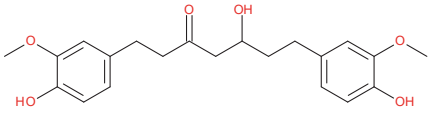
Vegetable origin

NAUL1
Heterophyllin B
CAS: 145459-19-4

Vegetable origin

NAUL2
Hexacosanoic Acid
CAS: 506-46-7

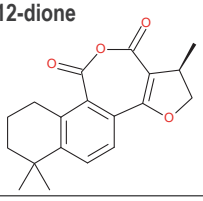
NAUL3
Hexahydrocurcumin
CAS: 36062-05-2
$C_{21}H_{26}O_6$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Hexahydrocurcumin is a natural compound which posesses anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activities; selective COX-2 inhibitor. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: The relative antioxidant potencies of ginger compounds decreased in similar order of 1-dehydro-[6]-gingerdione, hexahydrocurcumin > 6-shogaol > 6-dehydroshogaol in both 1,1-diphenyl-2-picyrlhydrazyl (DPPH) radical-scavenging and trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity (TEAC) assays [1]. HHC alone markedly decreased the viability of HT-29 human colon cancer cells compared to control. HHC significantly down-regulates COX-2 mRNA expression compared to the control (control: 100.05% ± 0.03% vs HHC: 61.01% ± 0.35%, P < 0.05) but does not alter COX-1 mRNA. In combined treatment, addition of HHC to a low dose of 5-FU exerts a synergistic effect against the growth of HT-29 cells by markedly reducing cell viability to a greater degree than mono-therapy [2]. In vivo: The combined effects of HHC with 5-FU exhibit a synergistic inhibition by decreasing ACF formation mediated by down-regulation of COX-2 expression in rats [3].

NAUL4
1,2,6,7,8,9-Hexahydro-1,6,6-trimethyl-3,11-dioxanaphth[2,1-e]azulene-10,12-dione
CAS: 126979-78-0
$C_{19}H_{20}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUL5
3,5,6,7,3',4'-Hexamethoxyflavone
CAS: 1251-84-9

Vegetable origin

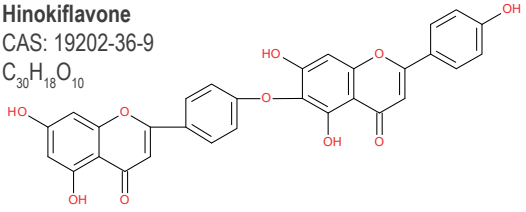
NAUL6
Higenamine
CAS: 5843-65-2
$C_{16}H_{17}NO_3$

Chemical Name: 1-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroiso-quinoline-6,7-diol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUL7
Higenamine hydrochloride
CAS: 11041-94-4

Vegetable origin

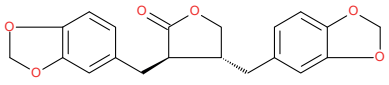
NAUL8
Hinokiflavone
CAS: 19202-36-9
$C_{30}H_{18}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NAUL9
(-)-Hinokinin
CAS: 26543-89-5
$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

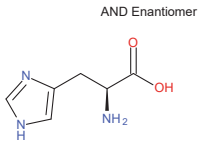
NAULA
Hirsuteine
CAS: 35467-43-7

Vegetable origin

NAULB
Hirsutine
CAS: 7729-23-9

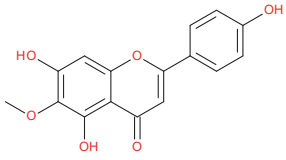
Vegetable origin

NAULC
L-Hisidine
CAS: 71-00-1
$C_6H_9N_3O_2$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
L-Hisidine is an essential amino acid for infants. L-Hisidine is an inhibitor of **mitochondrial glutamine transport**.

NAULD
Hispidulin
CAS: 1447-88-7
$C_{16}H_{12}O_6$



Synonym: Dinatin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mM
Hispidulin is a natural flavone with a broad spectrum of biological activities. Hispidulin is a Pim-1 inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 2.71µM.

NAULE
(-)-Holostyligone
CAS: 887501-28-2

Vegetable origin

NAULF
Homoarbutin
CAS: 25712-94-1

Vegetable origin

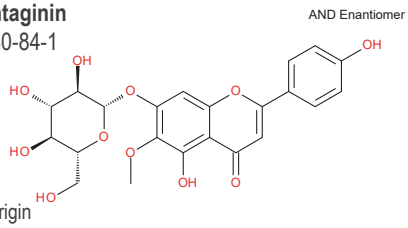
NAULG
Homodihydrocapsaicin I
CAS: 20279-06-5

Vegetable origin

NAULH
Homoharringtonine
CAS: 26833-87-4
$C_{29}H_{39}NO_9$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAULI
Homoplantaginin
CAS: 17680-84-1
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{11}$

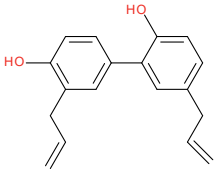


Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 100mg/mL
Homoplantaginin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine *Salvia plebeia* with antiinfammatory and antioxidant properties.

NAULJ
Homovanillic acid
CAS: 306-08-1

Vegetable origin

NAULK
Honokiol
CAS: 35354-74-6
$C_{18}H_{18}O_2$



Synonym: NSC 293100
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Honokiol is a hydroxylated biphenyl compound, which inhibits the activation of **Akt** and enhances the phosphorylation of **ERK1/2**.

NAULL
Hordenine
CAS: 539-15-1

Vegetable origin

NAULM
Hosenkoside A
CAS: 156791-82-1
$C_{48}H_{82}O_{20}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAULN
Hosenkoside B
CAS: 156764-82-8
$C_{48}H_{82}O_{20}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAULO
Hosenkoside C
CAS: 156764-83-9
$C_{48}H_{82}O_{20}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAULP
Hosenkoside F
CAS: 160896-45-7

Vegetable origin

NAULQ
Hosenkoside G
CAS: 160896-46-8

Vegetable origin

NAULR
Hosenkoside K
CAS: 160896-49-1
$C_{54}H_{92}O_{25}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAULS
Hosenkoside M
CAS: 161016-51-9

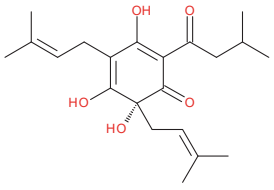
Vegetable origin

NAULT
HuangjiangSuA
CAS: 1026020-27-8

Vegetable origin

NAULU
Humulon
CAS: 26472-41-3
$C_{21}H_{30}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAULV
Hupehenine
CAS: 98243-57-3

Vegetable origin

NAULW
Huperzine A
CAS: 102518-79-6

Vegetable origin

NAULX
Huperzine B
CAS: 103548-82-9

Vegetable origin

NAULY
Huperzine C
CAS: 163089-71-2

Vegetable origin

NAULZ
Hyaluronic Acid from Streptococcus

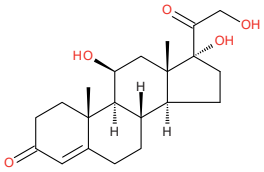
Origin: Streptococcus

NAUM0
Hyaluronic Acid Sodium Salt from Streptococcus

Origin: Streptococcus

AND Enantiomer

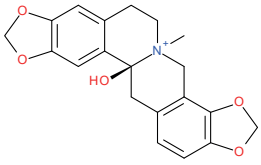
NAUM1
Hydrocortisone
CAS: 50-23-7
$C_{21}H_{30}O_5$



Synonym: Cortisol
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
Hydrocortisone is a steroid hormone or glucocorticoid secreted by the adrenal cortex.

AND Enantiomer

NAUM2
Hydroprotopine
CAS: 128397-41-1
$C_{20}H_{20}NO_5$



Vegetable origin

NAUM3
Hydroquinidine
CAS: 1435-55-8

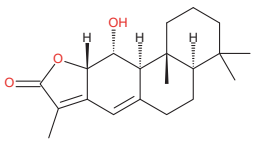
Vegetable origin

NAUM4
Hydroquinone
CAS: 123-31-9

Vegetable origin

NAUM8
Ent-11-alpha.-Hydroxyabieta-8(14),13(15)-dien-16,12-alpha-olide
CAS: 130466-20-5
$C_{20}H_{28}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



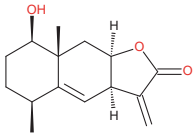
Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NAUM9
P-hydroxyacetophenone
CAS: 99-93-4
$C_8H_8O_2$

Chemical Name: 1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

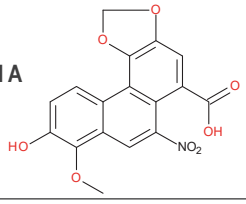
NAUMA
AND Enantiomer



1beta-Hydroxyalantolactone
CAS: 68776-47-6
$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$

Vegetable origin

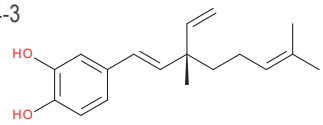
NAUMB
7-Hydroxy-aristolochic acid A
CAS: 79185-75-4
$C_{17}H_{11}NO_8$



Vegetable origin

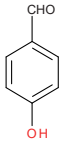
NAUMC
AND Enantiomer

3-Hydroxybakuchiol
CAS: 178765-54-3
$C_{18}H_{24}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAUMD
p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde
CAS: 123-08-0
$C_7H_6O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAUME
p-Hydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester
CAS: 120-47-8
$C_9H_{10}O_3$

Vegetable origin

NAUMF
p-Hydroxybenzoic acid methyl ester
CAS: 99-76-3
$C_8H_8O_3$

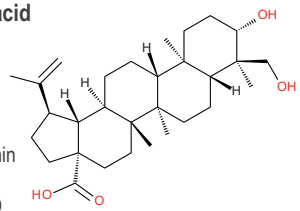
Vegetable origin

NAUMG
p-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol
CAS: 623-05-2

Vegetable origin

NAUMH
AND Enantiomer

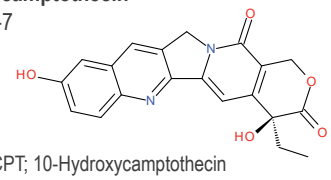
23-Hydroxybetulinic acid
CAS: 85999-40-2
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



Synonym: Anemosapogenin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
23-hydroxybetulinic acid is one of the bioactive components responsible for its anticancer activity. In vitro: 23-hydroxybetulinic acid also shows different proliferation inhibitory activity against B16, HeLa, and HUVEC, with the IC50 value of 78.5, 80, and 94.8uM, respectively. 23-hydroxybetulinic acid can promote cell cycle arrest at S phase and induce apoptosis via intrinsic pathway. 23-hydroxybetulinic acid disrupts mitochondrial membrane potential significantly ($p<0.01$) and selectively downregulates the levels of Bcl-2, survivin and upregulates Bax, cytochrome C, cleaved caspase-9 23-hydroxybetulinic acid can induce apoptosis in K562 cells. [1] 23-hydroxybetulinic acid enhances sensitivity of doxorubicin (DOX, ADR) on MCF-7/ADR cell lines, indicating its potential to be developed as a novel MDR modulator.[2] 23-HBA significantly improve the sensitivity of the tumor to doxorubicin. [3]

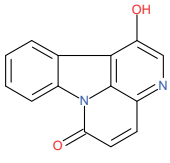
NAUMI
AND Enantiomer

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin
CAS: 19685-09-7
$C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_5$



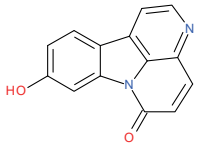
Synonyms: 10-HCPT; 10-Hydroxycamptothecin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 39mg/mL
(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin is a clinical therapy agent against hepatoma. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vitro, the 10-hydroxycamptothecin nanosuspensions released the encapsulated drug with nearly zero-order kinetics, and the accumulative release reached 90% within 72hours. In vitro cytotoxicity assay showed that the 10-hydroxycamptothecin nanosuspensions had significantly enhanced cytotoxicity against HepG2 cells compared to the commercially available 10-hydroxycamptothecin injections [1]. In vivo: The in vivo study with H22 tumor-bearing mice and intravenous injection of the drug showed that in contrast to the 10-hydroxycamptothecin injections, the 10-hydroxycamptothecin nanosuspensions exhibited significantly enhanced biodistribution, particularly in the lung (393.40-fold AUC0–24h, liver (192.35-fold AUC0–24h, spleen (141.67-fold AUC0–24h and tumor (64.21-fold AUC0–24h. The 10-hydroxycamptothecin nanosuspensions also showed improved antitumor therapeutic efficacy over the injections (89.83% vs. 30.56%) [1].

NAUMK
1-Hydroxycanthin-6-one
CAS: 80787-59-3
$C_{14}H_8N_2O_2$



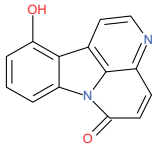
Vegetable origin

NAUML
9-Hydroxycanthin-6-one
CAS: 138544-91-9
$C_{14}H_8N_2O_2$



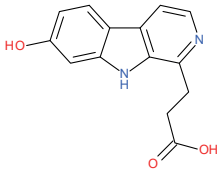
Vegetable origin

NAUMJ
11-Hydroxycanthin-6-one
CAS: 75969-83-4
$C_{14}H_8N_2O_2$



Vegetable origin

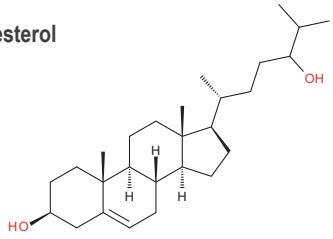
NAUMM
3-(7-Hydroxy-beta-carbolin-1-yl)propionic acid
CAS: 215934-15-9
$C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUMN
24-Hydroxycholesterol
CAS: 30271-38-6
$C_{27}H_{46}O_2$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
24-Hydroxycholesterol is a natural sterol, which serves as a positive allosteric modulator of **N-Methyl-d-Aspartate (NMDA) receptorsR**, and a potent activator of the transcription factors **LXR**.

NAUMO
27-Hydroxycholesterol
CAS: 20380-11-4
$C_{27}H_{46}O_2$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
27-Hydroxycholesterol is a selective **estrogen receptor** modulator and an agonist of the **liver X receptor**.

NAUMP
p-Hydroxycinnamic acid
CAS: 7400-08-0
$C_9H_8O_3$

Synonyms: NSC 59260; NSC 674321; p-Coumaric acid; p-Cumaric acid
Vegetable origin

NAUMQ
Hydroxycitric acid
CAS: 6205-14-7

Vegetable origin

NAUMR
4-Hydroxycoumarin
CAS: 1076-38-6

Vegetable origin

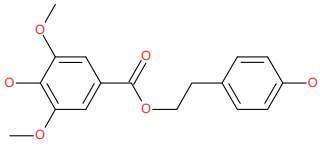
NAUMS
7-Hydroxycoumarin
CAS: 93-35-6

Vegetable origin

NAUMT
16α-Hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid
CAS: 176390-66-2

Vegetable origin

NAUMU
4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxy-Benzoic acid 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl ester
CAS: 1428533-01-0
$C_{17}H_{18}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUMV
5-Hydroxy-6,7-dimethoxylflavone
CAS: 740-33-0

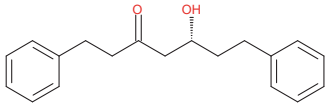
Vegetable origin

NAUMW
3-Hydroxy-9,10-Dimethoxypterocarpan
CAS: 73340-41-7

Vegetable origin

NAUMX
(R)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-3-heptanone
CAS: 100761-20-4
$C_{19}H_{22}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



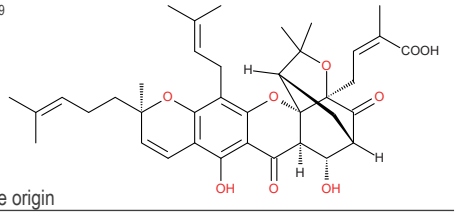
Vegetable origin

NAUMY
[R-(E)]-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-6-hepten-3-one
CAS: 87095-74-7
$C_{19}H_{20}O_2$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAUN0
9R-10alpha-Hydroxyepigambogic acid
CAS: 1097882-33-1;1097882-30-8
$C_{38}H_{46}O_9$

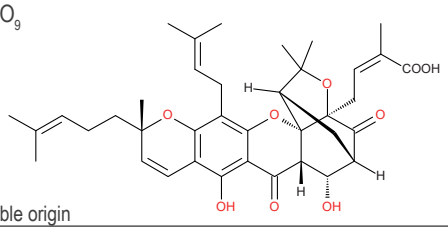
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUMZ
9S-10alpha-Hydroxyepigambogic acid(C2-S)
CAS: 1164201-85-7
$C_{38}H_{46}O_9$

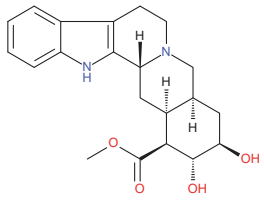
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

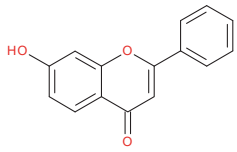
NAUN1
18-Beta-hydroxy-3-epi-alpha-yohimbine
CAS: 81703-06-2
$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUN2
7-Hydroxyflavone
CAS: 6665-86-7
$C_{15}H_{10}O_3$



Vegetable origin

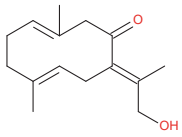
NAUN3
6-alpha-Hydroxygeniposide
CAS: 52613-28-2

Synonym: Deacetylasperulosidic acid methyl ester
Vegetable origin

NAUN4
Hydroxygenkwanin
CAS: 20243-59-8
$C_{16}H_{12}O_6$

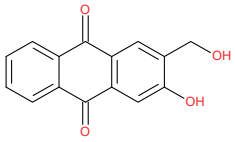
Chemical Name: 3,5-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-methoxy-chromen-4-one
Synonyms: Rhamnocitrin; Hydroxygenkwanin; 7-Methylkaempferol; 3,4',5-Trihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAUN5
13-Hydroxygermacrone
CAS: 103994-29-2
$C_{15}H_{22}O_2$



Vegetable origin

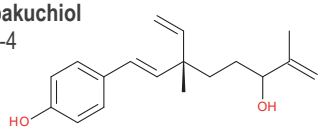
NAUN6
2-Hydroxy-3-(hydroxymethyl)anthraquinone
CAS: 68243-30-1
$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUN7
12-Hydroxyisobakuchiol
CAS: 178765-55-4
$C_{18}H_{24}O_2$

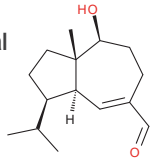
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUN8
10beta-Hydroxyisodauc-6-en-14-al
CAS: 1304007-40-6
$C_{15}H_{24}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAUN9
17-Hydroxyisolathyrol
CAS: 93551-00-9

Vegetable origin

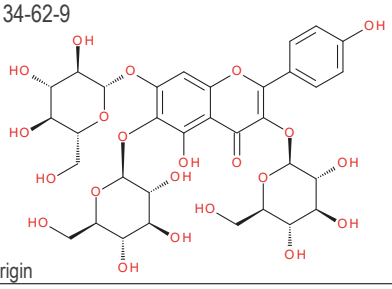
NAUNB
4-Hydroxyisoleucine
CAS: 781658-23-9

Synonym: Hydroxyisoleucine
Vegetable origin

NAUNA
(4S)-4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine
CAS: 55399-93-4
$C_6H_{13}NO_3$

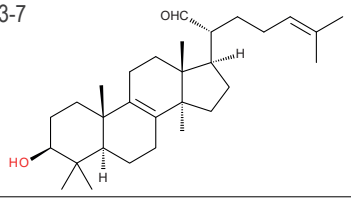
Chemical Name: (2S,3R,4S)-2-amino-4-hydroxy-3-methylpentanoic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUNC
6-Hydroxykaempferol-3,6,7-triglucoside
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 145134-62-9
$C_{33}H_{40}O_{22}$



Vegetable origin

NAUND
3beta-Hydroxylanosta-8,24-diene-21-al
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 96574-03-7
$C_{30}H_{48}O_2$



Vegetable origin

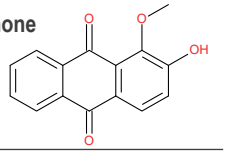
NAUNE
7beta-Hydroxylathyrol
CAS: 34208-98-5
$C_{20}H_{30}O_5$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAUNF
23-Hydroxylongispinogenin
CAS: 42483-24-9

Vegetable origin

NAUNG
2-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone
CAS: 6170-06-5
$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$



Vegetable origin

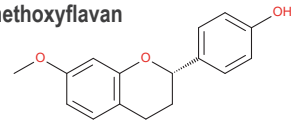
NAUNH
2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde
CAS: 673-22-3
$C_8H_8O_3$

Vegetable origin

NAUNI
3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid
CAS: 537-73-5
$C_{10}H_{10}O_4$

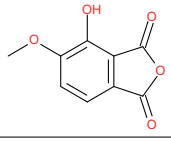
Vegetable origin

NAUNJ
(2S)-4'-Hydroxy-7-methoxyflavan
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 27348-54-5
$C_{16}H_{16}O_3$



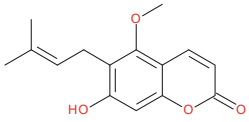
Vegetable origin

NAUNK
4-hydroxy-5-methoxy-1,3-Isobenzofurandione
CAS: 116315-03-8
$C_9H_6O_5$



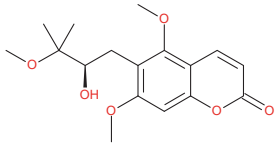
Vegetable origin

NATH8
7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one
CAS: 77636-11-4
$C_{15}H_{16}O_4$



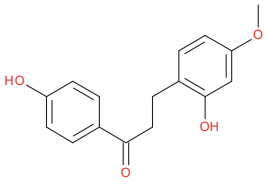
Vegetable origin

NAUNL
(+)-6-(2-Hydroxy-3-methoxy-3-methylbutyl)-5,7-dimethoxycoumarin
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 137182-35-5
$C_{17}H_{22}O_6$



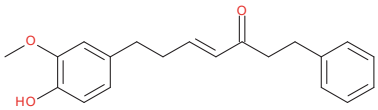
Vegetable origin

NAUNM
3-(2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-Propanone
CAS: 98094-90-7
$C_{16}H_{16}O_4$



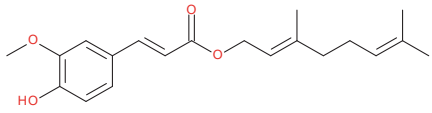
Vegetable origin

NAUNO
7-(4"-Hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylhept-4-en-3-one
CAS: 478314-07-7
$C_{20}H_{22}O_3$



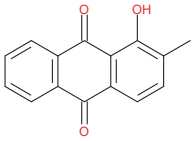
Vegetable origin

NAUNN
(2E)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-Propenoic acid (2E)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl ester
CAS: 1206615-69-1
$C_{20}H_{26}O_4$



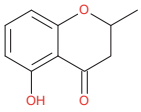
Vegetable origin

NAUNP
1-Hydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone
CAS: 6268-09-3
$C_{15}H_{10}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUNQ
5-Hydroxy-2-methylchromanone
CAS: 14153-17-4
$C_{10}H_{10}O_3$

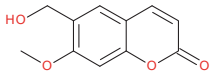


Vegetable origin

NAUNR
5-Hydroxymethylfurfural
CAS: 67-47-0

Vegetable origin

NAUNS
6-Hydroxymethylherniarin
CAS: 117597-79-2
$C_{11}H_{10}O_4$

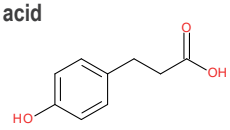


Vegetable origin

NAUNT
4-Hydroxyphenethylanisate
CAS: 87932-34-1

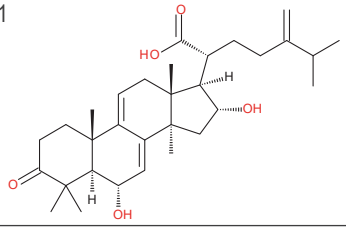
Vegetable origin

NAUNU
3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid
CAS: 501-97-3
$C_9H_{10}O_3$



Vegetable origin

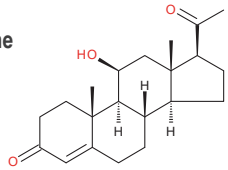
NAUNV
6alpha-Hydroxypolyporenic acid C
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 24513-63-1
$C_{31}H_{46}O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUNW
11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone
CAS: 600-57-7
$C_{21}H_{30}O_3$



Synonym: 11β-Hydroxyprogesterone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone is a potent inhibitors of **11β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase**; also activates human mineralocorticoid receptor in COS-7 cells with an ED_{50} of 10nM.

NAUM5
3'-hydroxy Puerarin
CAS: 117060-54-5
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$

Synonyms: Pueraria glycoside,8-C-Glucosyl-7,3',4'-trihydroxyisoflavone,Puerariaglycoside 1
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Pueraria lobata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUNX
4-Hydroxyquinazoline
CAS: 491-36-1

Vegetable origin

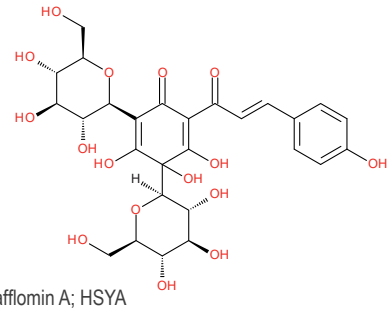
NAUNY

Hydroxysafflor yellow A

CAS: 78281-02-4

AND Enantiomer

$C_{27}H_{32}O_{16}$



Synonyms: Safflomin A; HSYA

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL

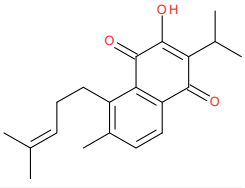
Hydroxysafflor yellow A is a flavonoid derived and isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Carthamus tinctorius L., possesses anti-tumor activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: HYSA could inhibit LPS-induced VSMCs proliferation and migration, accompanied by the downregulated levels of several key pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF-α, IL-6, and IL-8. We further showed that HYSA inhibited LPS-induced upregulation of TLR-4 expression as well as the activation of Rac1/Akt pathway [1]. HSYA protected EC viability against LPS-induced injury (P<0.05). LPS-induced NF-κB p65 subunit DNA binding (P<0.01) and nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor -α (I-κB-α) phosphorylation was inhibited by HSYA. HSYA attenuated LPS triggered ICAM-1 and E-selectin mRNA levels elevation and phosphorylation of p38 MAPK or c-Jun N-terminal kinase MAPK [2]. HSYA inhibited the proliferation of 3T3-L1 preadipocytes and cell viability greatly decreased in a dose and time dependent manner. HSYA (1mg/l) notably reduced the amount of intracellular lipid and triglyceride content in adipocytes by 21.3 % (2.13 ± 0.36 vs 2.71 ± 0.40, P < 0.01) and 22.6 % (1.33 ± 0.07 vs 1.72 ± 0.07, P < 0.01) on days 8 following the differentiation, respectively [3]. In vivo: HSYA treatment ameliorated serum biochemical indicators by reducing the levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), hyaluronan (HA), laminin (LN), and type III precollagen (III-C) in rats [4].

NAUNZ

12-Hydroxysapriparaquinone

CAS: 142763-37-9

$C_{20}H_{24}O_3$



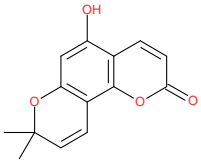
Vegetable origin

NAUO0

5-Hydroxyseselin

CAS: 31525-75-4

$C_{14}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUO1

4-Hydroxy-cis-8-sphingenine

CAS: 218786-92-6

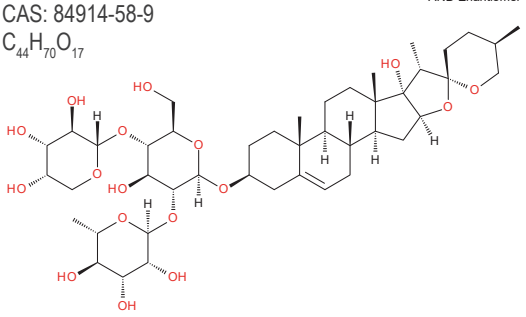
NAUHG

(3beta,25R)-17-hydroxyspirost-5-en-3-yl O-alpha-L-arabinopyranosyl-(1-4)-O-[6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranosyl-(1-2)]-beta-D-Glucopyranoside

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 84914-58-9

$C_{44}H_{70}O_{17}$



Vegetable origin

NAUM7

14-Hydroxy Sprengerinin C

CAS: 1111088-89-1

Vegetable origin

NAUM6

17-Hydroxy sprengerinin C

CAS: 1029017-75-1

Vegetable origin

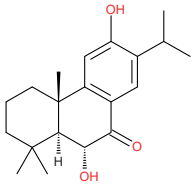
AND Enantiomer

NAUO2

6alpha-Hydroxysugiol

CAS: 55898-07-2

$C_{20}H_{28}O_3$



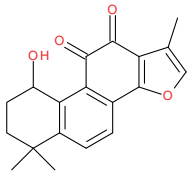
Vegetable origin

NAUO3

Hydroxytanshinone IIA

CAS: 18887-18-8

$C_{19}H_{18}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUO4

16α-Hydroxytrametenolic acid

CAS: 176390-68-4

Vegetable origin

NAUO5

5-Hydroxy-DL-tryptophan

CAS: 56-69-9

Vegetable origin

NAUO6
Hydroxytyrosol
CAS: 10597-60-1
$C_8H_{10}O_3$

Chemical Name: 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzene-1,2-diol
Synonym: 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylethanol
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Olive leaf
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

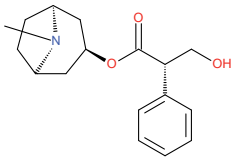
NAUO7
Hydroxytyrosol Acetate
CAS: 69039-02-7

Vegetable origin

NAUO8
Hyodeoxycholic acid
CAS: 83-49-8

Vegetable origin

NAUO9
AND Enantiomer



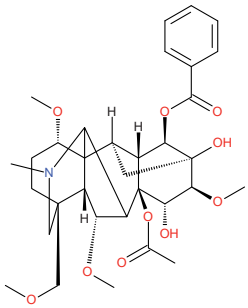
L-Hyoscyamine
CAS: 101-31-5
$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$

Synonym: Daturine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 36mg/mL
L-Hyoscyamine is a chemical compound, a tropane alkaloid it is the levo-isomer to atropine. It is a secondary metabolite of some plants, particularly henbane (Hyoscamus niger.) Hyoscyamine is used to provide symptomatic relief to various gastrointestinal disorders including spasms, peptic ulcers, irritable bowel syndrome, pancreatitis, colic and cystitis. It has also been used to relieve some heart problems, control some of the symptoms of Parkinson's disease, as well as for control of respiratory secretions in end of life care [1].

NAUOA
Hyoscyamine sulfate hydrate
CAS: 620-61-1

Vegetable origin

NAUOB
AND Enantiomer



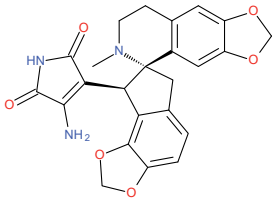
Hypaconitine
CAS: 6900-87-4
$C_{33}H_{45}NO_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10 mM in DMSO
Hypaconitine, an active and highly toxic constituent derived from Aconitum species, is widely used to treat rheumatism. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The present study investigated the metabolism of hypaconitine in vitro using male human liver microsomes. The primary contributors toward HA metabolism were CYP3A4 and 3A5, with secondary contributions by CYP2C19, 2D6 and CYP2E1 [1]. In vivo.

NAUOC
Hypaphorine
CAS: 487-58-1

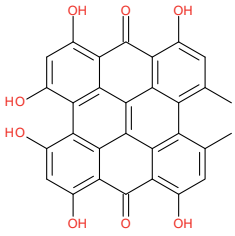
Vegetable origin

NAUOD
AND Enantiomer



Hyperectine
CAS: 94656-46-9
$C_{24}H_{21}N_3O_6$

Vegetable origin

NAUOE


Hypericin
CAS: 548-04-9
$C_{30}H_{16}O_8$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 6.2mg/mL
Hypericin is a photosensitive antiviral with anticancer and antidepressant agent derived from Hypericum perforatum. It can inhibit tyrosine kinases with IC50 of 7.5μM. IC50: 7.5μM In vitro:The photosensitive of hypericin can induce both apoptosis and necrosis in a concentration and light dose-dependent fashion. PDT with hypericin results in the activation of multiple pathways that can either promote or counteract the cell death program. It can effect cytotoxic to tumor cells by visible light.

NAUOF
Hypocrellin A
CAS: 77029-83-5
$C_{30}H_{26}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Hypocrella bambusae or Shiraia bambusicola
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

Natural compounds

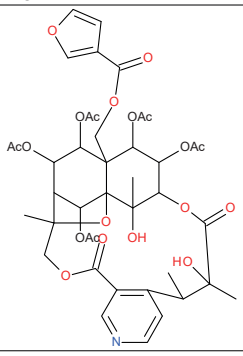
NAUOG
Hypocrellin B
CAS: 123940-54-5

Vegetable origin

NAUOH
Hypocrellin C
CAS: 149457-83-0
$C_{30}H_{24}O_9$

Chemical Name: 3-Acetyl-5,12-dihydroxy-4,8,9,13-tetramethoxy-2-methyl-1H-cyclohepta[ghi]perylene-6,11-dione
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUOI
Hypoglaunine A
CAS: 228259-16-3
$C_{41}H_{47}NO_{20}$



Vegetable origin

NAUOJ
Hyponine D
CAS: 259823-31-9

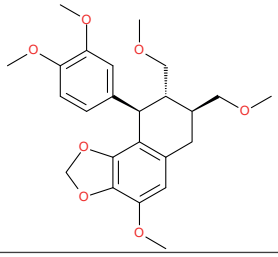
Vegetable origin

NAUOK
Hyponine E
CAS: 226975-99-1

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUOL
Hypophyllanthin
CAS: 33676-00-5
$C_{24}H_{30}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAUOM
Hypoxanthine
CAS: 68-94-0

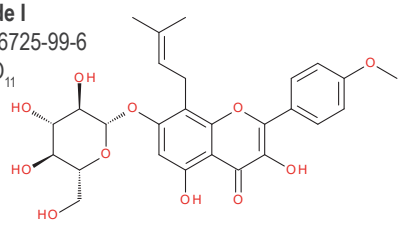
Vegetable origin

NAUON
Icariin
CAS: 489-32-7
$C_{33}H_{40}O_{15}$

Synonym: Ileariline
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL
Icariin(Ileariline) is a major constituent of flavonoids from the Chinese medicinal herb Epimedium brevicornum; exhibits multiple biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, neuroregulatory and neuroprotective activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Icariin significantly protected pulmonary function and attenuated CS-induced inflammatory response by decreasing inflammatory cells and production of TNF-α, IL-8 and MMP-9 in both the serum and BALF of CS-exposed mice and decreasing production of TNF-α and IL-8 in the supernatant of CSE-exposed A549 cells [1]. 4μM or 20μM Icariin treatment significantly inhibited the cholesterol ester (CE)/total cholesterol (TC) and oxLDL-mediated foam cell formation ($P < 0.05$). The binding of oxLDL to LPS-activated macrophages was also significantly hindered by Icariin ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, Icariin down-regulated the expression of CD36 in LPS-activated macrophages in a dose-dependent manner and CD36 over-expression restored the inhibitory effect of Icariin on foam cell formation [2]. In vivo: icariin treatment leads to alleviated inflammatory infiltration and reduced blood-brain barrier leakage (BBB) of the paracellular tracer (FITC-dextran) in EAE. Mice that received icariin-treated T cells also displayed lower EAE scores and better clinical recovery from EAE. Icariin administration suppresses the frequencies of Th1 and Th17 cells in the splenocytes and lymph node cells. Icariin-treated mice also show lower frequency of Th17 cells in CNS mononuclear cells [3]. Icariin was suspended in carboxymethylcellulose and given orally to APP/PS1 mice. Following an oral treatment of 10 days, Icariin significantly attenuated Aβ deposition, microglial activation and TGF-β1 immunoreactivity at amyloid plaques in cortex and hippocampus of transgenic mice 5 months of age, and restored impaired nesting ability [4].

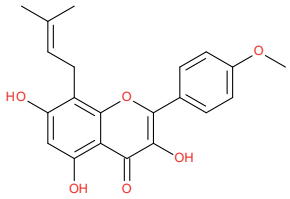
NAUOO
Icariside I
CAS: 56725-99-6
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUOP
Icaritin
CAS: 118525-40-9
$C_{21}H_{20}O_6$

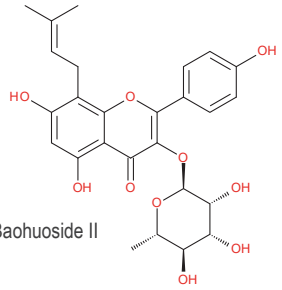


Synonym: Anhydroicaritin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 14mg/mL
Icaritin(Anhydroicaritin) is a component of Epimedium flavonoid isolated from Herba Epimedii; enhances osteoblastic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) while it inhibits adipogenic differentiation of MSCs by inhibiting PPAR-g pathway. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Icaritin was unable to promote proliferation, migration and tube like structure formation by human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) in vitro [1]. Icaritin potently inhibited proliferation of K562 cells (IC50 was 8μM) and primary CML cells (IC50 was 13.4μM for CML-CP and 18μM for CML-BC), induced CML cells apoptosis and promoted the erythroid differentiation of K562 cells with time-dependent manner. Furthermore, Icaritin was able to suppress the growth of primary CD34+ leukemia cells (CML) and Imatinib-resistant cells, and to induce apoptosis [2]. Icaritin strongly inhibited the growth of breast cancer MDA-MB-453 and MCF7 cells. At concentrations of 2-3μM, icaritin induced cell cycle arrest at the G(2)/M phase accompanied by a down-regulation of the expression levels of the G(2)/M regulatory proteins such as cyclinB, cdc2 and cdc25C. Icaritin at concentrations of 4-5μM, however, induced apoptotic cell death characterized by the accumulation of the annexin V- and propidium iodide-positive cells, cleavage of poly ADP-ribose polymerase (PARP) and down-regulation of the Bcl-2 expression [3]. In vivo: In mouse leukemia model, Icaritin could prolong lifespan of NOD-SCID nude mice inoculated with K562 cells as effective as Imatinib without suppression of bone marrow. Icaritin could up-regulate phospho-JNK or phospho-C-Jun and down-regulate phospho-ERK, phospho-P-38, Jak-2, phospho-Stat3 and phospho-Akt expression with dose- or time-dependent manner [2].

NAUOR
D-Iditol
CAS: 25878-23-3

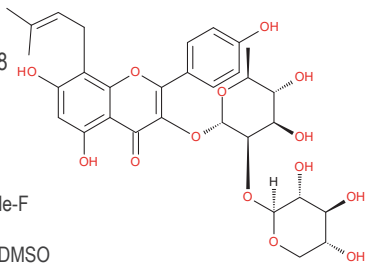
NAUOS
L-Iditol
CAS: 488-45-9

NAUOT
AND Enantiomer
IKarisoside A
CAS: 55395-07-8
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{10}$



Synonyms: Icarisoside-A; Baohuoside II
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
IKarisoside A(Icarisoside-A) is a natural compound isolated from Epimedium koreanum (Berberidaceae); has anti-inflammatory properties. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Ikarisoside A inhibited the expression of LPS-stimulated inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and the production of nitric oxide (NO) in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells and mouse bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMMs) in a concentration-dependent manner. In addition, Ikarisoside A reduced the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 beta). Furthermore, Ikarisoside A inhibited the activity of p38 kinase and nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-kappaB) [1]. Ikarisoside A is a potent inhibitor of osteoclastogenesis in RANKL-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells as well as in bone marrow-derived macrophages.The inhibitory effect of Ikarisoside A resulted in decrease of osteoclast-specific genes like matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP9), tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP), receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK), and cathepsin K. Moreover, Ikarisoside A blocked the resorbing capacity of RAW 264.7 cells on calcium phosphate-coated plates. Ikarisoside A also has inhibitory effects on the RANKL-mediated activation of NF-kappaB, JNK, and Akt [2].

NAUOU
AND Enantiomer
Ikarisoside F
CAS: 113558-14-8
$C_{31}H_{36}O_{14}$



Synonym: Icarisoside-F
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ikarisoside F is a flavonol glycoside from Vancouveria hexandra; could bind to AdoHcy hydrolase.

NAUOV
Ilexgenin A
CAS: 108524-94-3

Vegetable origin

NAUOW
Ilexhainanoside D
CAS: 1137648-52-2

Vegetable origin

NAUOX
Ilexoside D
CAS: 109008-27-7

Vegetable origin

NAUOY
Ilexoside K
CAS: 109008-26-6

Vegetable origin

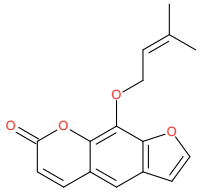
NAUOZ
Ilexsaponin A
CAS: 108524-93-2

Vegetable origin

NAUP0
5'-IMP disodium salt
CAS: 4691-65-0

Vegetable origin

NAUP1
Imperatorin
CAS: 482-44-0
$C_{16}H_{14}O_4$



Synonym: Ammidin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Imperatorin is an effective of **NO synthesis** inhibitor (IC_{50}=9.2µmol), which also is a **BChE** inhibitor (IC_{50}=31.4µmol). Imperatorin is a weak agonist of **TRPV1** with IC_{50} of 12.6 ± 3.2µM.

NAUP2
Incensole
CAS: 22419-74-5
$C_{20}H_{34}O_2$

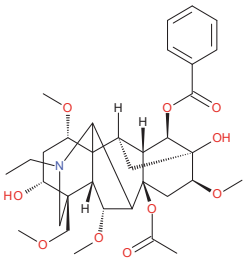
Chemical Name: (1S,2R,5E,9E,12R)-1,5,9-Trimethyl-12-(1-methylethyl)-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadeca-5,9-dien-2-ol
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Boswellia carteri/Boswellia serrata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUP3
Incensole acetate
CAS: 34701-53-6
$C_{22}H_{36}O_3$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Boswellia carteri/Boswellia serrata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUP4
AND Enantiomer

Indaconitine
CAS: 4491-19-4
$C_{34}H_{47}NO_{10}$

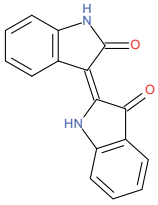


Synonym: 15-Deoxyaconitine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAUP5
Indigotin
CAS: 482-89-3
$C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$

Chemical Name: (2Z)-2-(3-oxo-1H-indol-2-ylidene)-1H-indol-3-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUP6
Indirubin
CAS: 479-41-4
$C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$

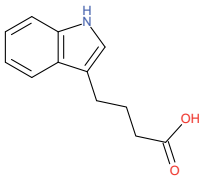


Synonyms: C.I.73200; Couroupitine B; Indigo red; Indigopurpurin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 41mg/mL
Indirubin(Couroupitine B) is a purple 3,2- bisindole and a stable isomer of indigo isolated from Indigo naturalis (Apiaceae); anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: The activation of EGF receptor, known to be highly expressed in psoriatic lesions, was inhibited by indigo naturalis or indirubin. The cell proliferation and CDC25B expression of epidermal keratinocytes were induced by EGF alone and confirmed to be inhibited by indigo naturalis or indirubin [2]. Indirubin inhibited prostate tumor growth through inhibiting tumor angiogenesis. Indirubin inhibited angiogenesis in vivo. We also showed the inhibition activity of indirubin in endothelial cell migration, tube formation and cell survival in vitro [3]. In vivo: Indirubin treatment suppressed skin inflammation in DNCB-exposed mice. The skin lesions were significantly thinner in the Indirubin-treated group than in untreated controls, and the hyperkeratosis disappeared. Indirubin reduced the total serum IgE level and cytokines production. In addition, it normalized NF-κB, IκB-α and MAP kinase expression [1]. Indirubin dose-dependently inhibited intersegmental vessel formation in zebrafish embryos. It also inhibited HUVEC proliferation by the induction of cellular apoptosis and cell-cycle arrest at the G0/G1 phase [4].

NAUP7
Indole-3-acetic acid
CAS: 87-51-4

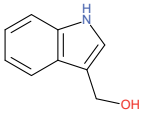
Vegetable origin

NAUP8
Indole-3-butyric acid
CAS: 133-32-4
$C_{12}H_{13}NO_2$



Synonym: 3-indolebutyric acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 35mg/mL
Indole-3-butyric acid (3-indolebutyric acid; IBA) is a plant growth auxin and a good rooting agent. It can promote herbs and woody ornamental plant rooting and used for improving fruit rate.

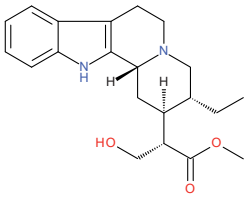
NAUP9
Indole-3-carbinol
CAS: 700-06-1
C_9H_9NO



Synonym: 3-Indolemethanol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 150 mg/mL
Indole-3-carbinol suppresses **NF-κB** activity and also is an **Aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**) agonist.

NAUPA
Indolo[2,3-a]quinolizine, corynan-16-carboxylic acid deriv.
CAS: 130061-75-5
$C_{21}H_{28}N_2O_3$

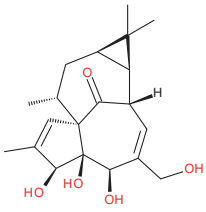
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

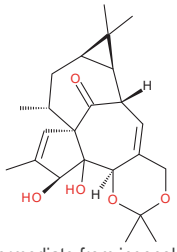
NAUPE
Ingenol
CAS: 30220-46-3
$C_{20}H_{28}O_5$



Synonym: (-)-Ingenol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ingenol is an extremely weak PKC (protein kinase C) activator; has been found to induce apoptosis and act as an anticancer agent. IC50 value: Target: anticancer natural compound in vitro: ingenol indeed binds to protein kinase C with a Ki of 30microM and activates the enzyme. In addition, ingenol was biologically active in 3 separate cell systems, showing effects similar to the phorbol esters on morphological change, cell-cell communication, epidermal growth factor binding, arachidonic acid metabolite release, and ornithine decarboxylase activity [1].

NAUPB
Ingenol-5,20-acetonide
CAS: 77573-43-4
$C_{23}H_{32}O_5$

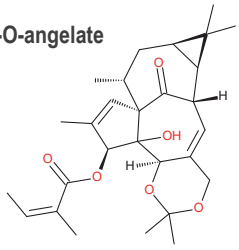
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ingenol-5,20-acetonide is an intermediate from ingenol for synthesis of ingenoids; improved stability compared to ingenol.

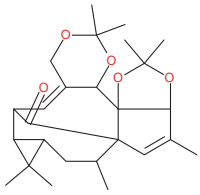
AND Enantiomer

NAUPC
Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate
CAS: 87980-68-5
$C_{28}H_{38}O_6$



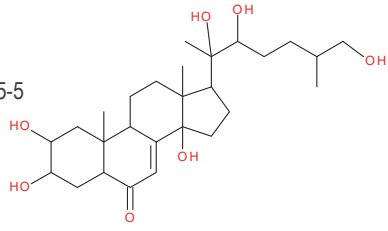
Synonyms: Ingenol 5,20-acetonide 3-angelate; Ingenol 3-angelate 5,20-acetonide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAUPD
Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide
CAS: 77573-44-5
$C_{26}H_{36}O_5$



Synonym: Ingenol 3,4:5,20-bisacetonide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAUPG
Inokosterone
CAS: 15130-85-5
$C_{27}H_{44}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAUPH
25R-Inokosterone
CAS: 19682-38-3

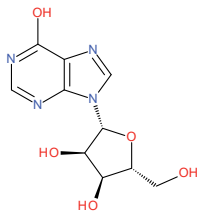
Vegetable origin

NAUPI
25S-Inokosterone
CAS: 19595-18-7

Vegetable origin

NAUPJ
Inosine
CAS: 58-63-9
$C_{10}H_{12}N_4O_5$

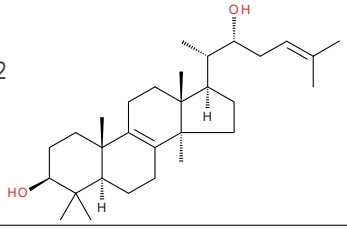
AND Enantiomer



Solubility: DMSO: 9.66mg/mL
Inosine, an endogenous purine nucleoside, has immunomodulatory, neuroprotective, and analgesic properties. In vitro: Inosine has been shown to stimulate axonal growth in cell culture and promote corticospinal tract axons to sprout collateral branches after stroke, spinal cord injury and TBI in rodent models.[1] Inosine dose-dependently stimulates cAMP production mediated through the A2AR. Inosine dose-dependently induces A2AR-mediated ERK1/2 phosphorylation.[2] In vivo: The reference for Inosine is 1 or 10mg/kg, i.p. Preventive treatment with inosine inhibits the development and progression of EAE in C57Bl/6 mice. neuroinflammation and demyelinating processes are blocked by inosine treatment. Additionally, inosine consistently inhibits IL-17 levels in peripheral lymphoid tissue, as well as IL-4 levels and A2AR up-regulation in the spinal cord, likely, through an ERK1-independent pathway. [3] Inosine acting through adenosine receptors (ARs) exerts a wide range of anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects in vivo. [2].

AND Enantiomer

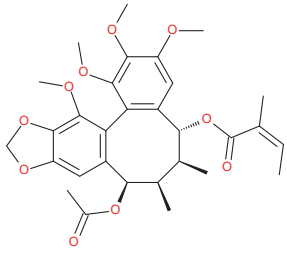
NAUPK
Inotodiol
CAS: 35963-37-2
$C_{30}H_{50}O_2$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

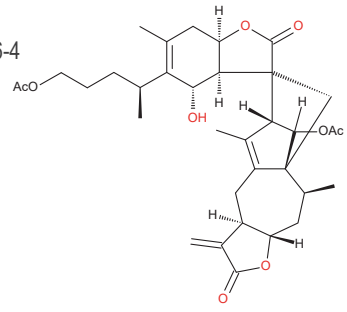
NAUPL
Interiotherin C
CAS: 460090-65-7
$C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

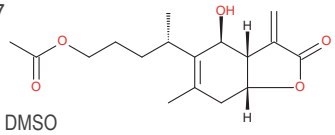
NAUPM
Inulanolide A
CAS: 888941-86-4
$C_{34}H_{44}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NATAJ
Inulicin
CAS: 33627-41-7
$C_{17}H_{24}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Inulicin is a sesquiterpene isolated from the medicinal plant Inula britannica; anticancer and anti-inflammation acitvity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: 1-O-Acetylbritannilactone significantly reduced melanin production in a dose-dependent manner with IC50 value of 13.3μM. inhibited melanogenesis by activating extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) and Akt signaling and also inhibiting cAMP related binding protein, which regulates its downstream pathway, including tyrosinase, tyrosinase related protein-1 and TRP-2 [2]. ABL (5, 10, 20 micrommol/l) had several concentration-dependent effects, including inhibition of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced PGE(2) production and COX-2 expression, and blockade of NF-kappaB activation and translocation [3]. 1-O-Acetylbritannilactone is a potent inhibitor of LPS-stimulated VSMC inflammatory responses through blockade of NF-kappaB activity and inhibition of inflammatory gene COX-2 expression.

NAUPN
N-Iodosuccinimide
CAS: 516-12-1

NAUPP
Iridin
CAS: 491-74-7

Vegetable origin

NAUPQ
Irigenin
CAS: 548-76-5

Vegetable origin

NAUPR
Irinotecan Hydrochloride
CAS: 100286-90-6

Vegetable origin

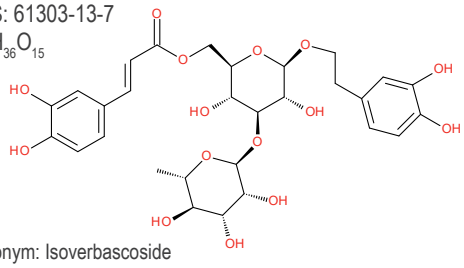
NAUPS
Irisflorentin
CAS: 41743-73-1
$C_{20}H_{18}O_8$

Chemical Name: 9-methoxy-7-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-8-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUPT
3,'6-d isinapoyl sucrose
CAS: 76656-80-9

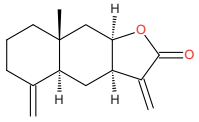
Vegetable origin

NAUPU
Isoacteoside
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 61303-13-7
$C_{29}H_{36}O_{15}$



Synonym: Isoverbascoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 48mg/mL
Isoacteoside is a natural compound which exhibit significant inhibition of advanced glycation end product formation with IC50 values of 4.6-25.7μM, compared with those of aminoguanidine (IC50=1,056μM) and quercetin (IC50=28.4μM) as positive controls. IC50 value: Target: In the rat lens aldose reductase assay, acteoside, isoacteoside, and poliumoside exhibited greater inhibitory effects on rat lens aldose reductase with IC50 values of 0.83, 0.83, and 0.85μM, respectively, than those of the positive controls, 3,3-tetramethyleneglutaric acid (IC50=4.03μM) and quercetin (IC50=7.2μM).

NAUPV
Isoalantolactone
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 470-17-7
$C_{15}H_{20}O_2$



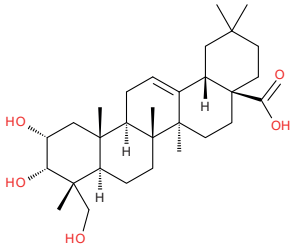
Synonyms: (+)-Isoalantolactone; Isohelenin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Isoalantolactone, isolated from Inula spp., has been reported to inhibit the growth of several types of cancer cells. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Isoalantolactone induces ROS-dependent apoptosis in U2OS cells via a novel mechanism involving inhibition of NF-κBp65 and provide the rationale for further in vivo and preclinical investigation of isoalantolactone against osteosarcoma [1]. Isoalantolactone significantly inhibited K562/A02 cell growth by downregulating Bcr/Abl expression. Isoalantolactone also induced apoptosis via increase generation of reactive oxygen species, modulation of the protein levels of Bcl-2 family members, caspase activation, poly ADP-ribose polymerase (PARP) cleavage, and release of cytochrome c. We also observed that isoalantolactone inhibited proliferation by inducing cell cycle arrest in the S phase [2]. In vivo: Isoalantolactone produced a 37.5% protection against MES-induced tonic seizures in mice, when administered i.p. at 15min. prior to the MES test. The experimentally derived ED50 value for isoalantolactone, administered intraperitoneally at 15min, before the MES test, were 336 (285–396) mg/kg [3].

NAUPW
Isoalliin

NAUPX
Isoanhydroicaritin
CAS: 28610-30-2

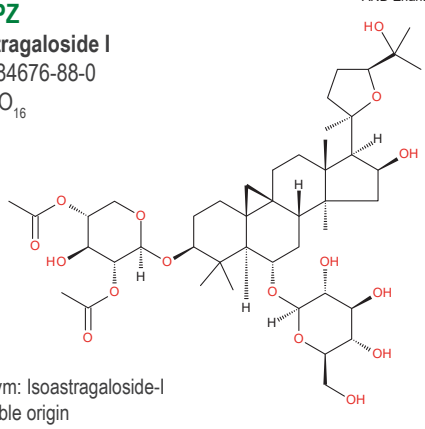
Vegetable origin

NAUPY
Isoarjunolic acid
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 102519-34-6
$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$



Vegetable origin

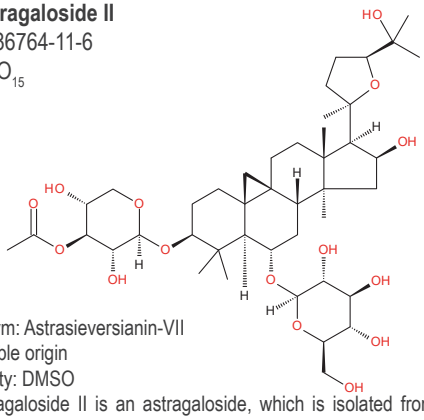
NAUPZ
Isoastragaloside I
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 84676-88-0
$C_{45}H_{72}O_{16}$



Synonym: Isoastragaloside-I
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Isoastragaloside I is a natural compound from the medicinal herb Radix Astragali; possesses the activity of elevating adiponectin production. IC50 value: Target: Astragaloside II and isoastragaloside I selectively increased adiponectin secretion in primary adipocytes without any obvious effects on a panel of other adipokines. Furthermore, an additive effect on induction of adiponectin production was observed between these two compounds and rosiglitazone, a thiazolidinedione class of insulin-sensitizing drugs. Chronic administration of astragaloside II and isoastragaloside I in both dietary and genetic obese mice significantly elevated serum levels of total adiponectin and selectively increased the composition of its high molecular weight oligomeric complex.

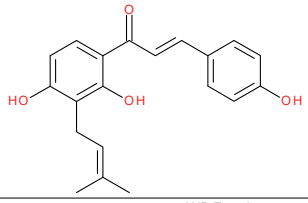
NAUQ0
Isoastragaloside II
CAS: 86764-11-6
$C_{43}H_{70}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Astrasieversianin-VII
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Isoastragaloside II is an astragaloside, which is isolated from the hairy root culture of Astragalus membranaceus.

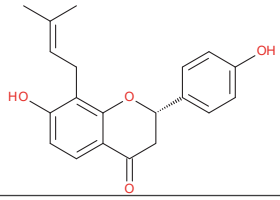
NAUQ1
Isobavachalcone
CAS: 20784-50-3
$C_{20}H_{20}O_4$



Vegetable origin

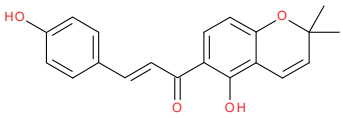
AND Enantiomer

NAUQ2
Isobavachin
CAS: 31524-62-6
$C_{20}H_{20}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUQ3
Isobavachromene
CAS: 56083-03-5
$C_{20}H_{18}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUQ4
Isobergapten
CAS: 482-48-4

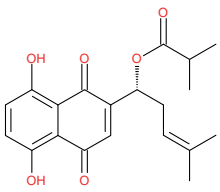
Vegetable origin

NAUQ5
Isoborneol
CAS: 124-76-5

Vegetable origin

NAUQ6
Isobutylshikonin
CAS: 52438-12-7
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$

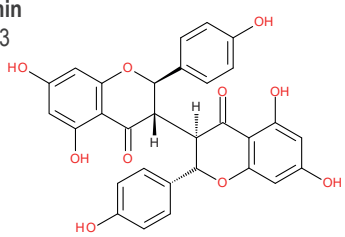
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUQ7
Isochamaejasmin
CAS: 93859-63-3
$C_{30}H_{22}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUQ8
Isochlorogenic acid C
CAS: 32451-88-0
$C_{25}H_{24}O_{12}$

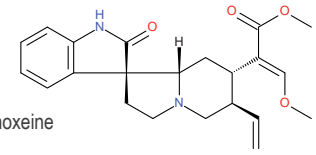
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUQ9
Isocorydine
CAS: 475-67-2

Vegetable origin

NAUQA
Isocorynoxeine
CAS: 51014-29-0
$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4$

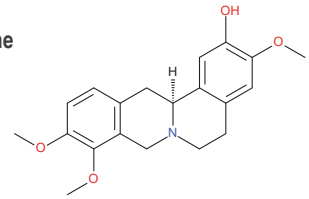
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: 7-Isocorynoxeine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Isocorynoxeine, a major alkaloid found in Uncaria rhynchophylla, exhibits wide beneficial effects on the cardiovascular and cardiocerebral vascular systems.

AND Enantiomer

NAUQB
(-)-Isocorypalmine
CAS: 483-34-1
$C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$

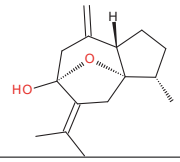


Synonyms: Tetrahydrocolumbamine; (S)-Tetrahydrocolumbamine
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
(-)-Isocorypalmine is a metabolite of the isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis pathway.

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

NAUQC
Isocurcumenol
CAS: 24063-71-6
$C_{15}H_{22}O_2$

AND Enantiomer

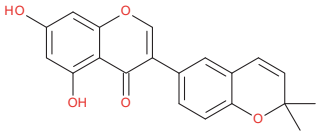


Vegetable origin

NAUQD
Isodemethylwedelolactone
CAS: 350681-33-3

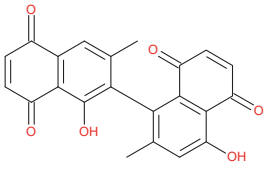
Vegetable origin

NAUQE
Isoderrone
CAS: 121747-89-5
$C_{20}H_{16}O_5$



Vegetable origin

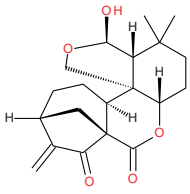
NAUQF
Isodiospyrin
CAS: 20175-84-2
$C_{22}H_{14}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUQG
(-)-Isodocarpin
CAS: 10391-08-9
$C_{20}H_{26}O_5$

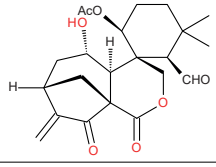
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUQH
Isodonal
CAS: 16964-56-0
$C_{22}H_{28}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUQI
Isoescin IA
CAS: 219944-39-5
$C_{55}H_{86}O_{24}$

Synonym: Aescin C
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Aesculus hippocastanum / Aesculus chinensis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUQJ
Isoescin IB
CAS: 219944-46-4
$C_{55}H_{86}O_{24}$

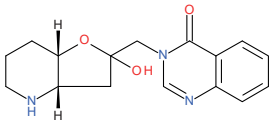
Synonym: Aescin D
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Aesculus hippocastanum / Aesculus chinensis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUQK
Isoeugenol acetate
CAS: 93-29-8

Vegetable origin

NAUQL
Isofebrifugine
CAS: 32434-44-9
$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUQM
Isoforsythiaside
CAS: 1357910-26-9

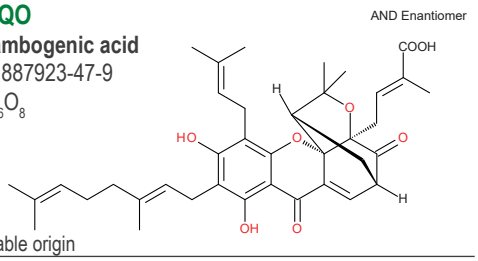
Vegetable origin

NAUQN
Isofraxidin
CAS: 486-21-5
$C_{11}H_{10}O_5$

Chemical Name: 7-hydroxy-6,8-dimethoxychromen-2-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

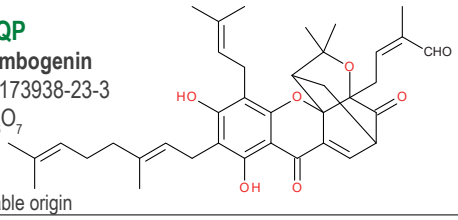
NAUQO
Isogambogenic acid
CAS: 887923-47-9
$C_{38}H_{46}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



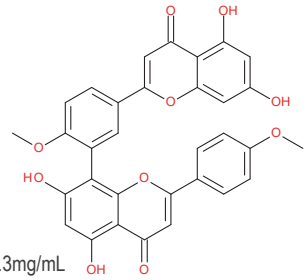
Vegetable origin

NAUQP
Isogambogenin
CAS: 173938-23-3
$C_{38}H_{46}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAUQQ
Isoginkgetin
CAS: 548-19-6
$C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$



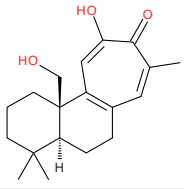
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥83.3mg/mL
Isoginkgetin is a MMP-9 inhibitor, also a Pre-mRNA Splicing Inhibitor with IC 50 of 30 uM. target: MMP-9 [1], Pre-mRNA Splicing [2] IC 50: 30μM (Pre-mRNA Splicing) In vitro: Isoginkgetin inhibits HT1080 tumor cell invasion substantially. Isoginkgetin is also quite effective in inhibiting the activities of Akt and MMP-9 in MDA-MB-231 breast carcinomas and B16F10 melanoma. Isoginkgetin treatment result in marked decrease in invasion of these cells. Isoginkgetin inhibited activities of both Akt and NF-κB. Isoginkgetin markedly decreased MMP-9 expression and invasion through inhibition of this pathway. [1] Splicing inhibition is the mechanistic basis of the anti-tumor activity of isoginkgetin. [2] Isoginkgetin inhibits tumor cell invasion by regulating phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/Akt-dependent matrix metalloproteinase-9 expression. [3]

NAUQR
Isoginsenoside Rh3
CAS: 166040-90-0

Vegetable origin

NAUQS
Isograndifoliol
CAS: 1445475-53-5
$C_{19}H_{26}O_3$

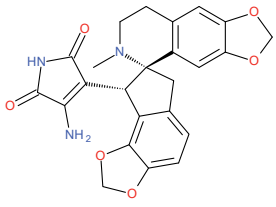
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

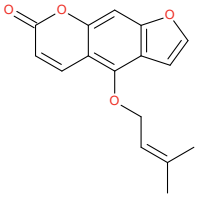
NAUQT
Isohyperectine
CAS: 170384-75-5
$C_{24}H_{21}N_3O_6$

AND Enantiomer



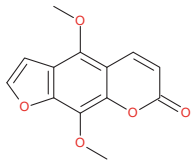
Vegetable origin

NAUQU
Isoimperatorin
CAS: 482-45-1
$C_{16}H_{14}O_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Isoimperatorin is a methanolic extract of the roots of *Angelica dahurica* shows significant inhibitory effects on acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) with the **IC_{50}** of 74.6μM.

NAUQV
Isoimpinellin
CAS: 482-27-9
$C_{13}H_{10}O_5$



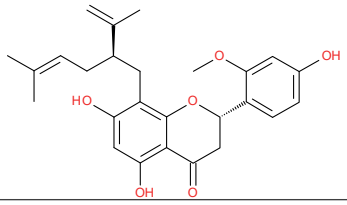
Vegetable origin

NAUQW
Isokadsuranin
CAS: 82467-52-5

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUQX
Isokurarinone
CAS: 97938-31-3
$C_{26}H_{30}O_6$

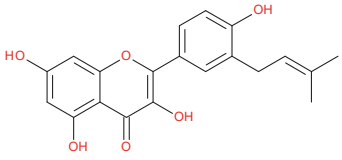


Vegetable origin

NAUQY
L-Isoleucine
CAS: 73-32-5
$C_6H_{13}NO_2$

Vegetable origin

NAUQZ
Isolicoflavonol
CAS: 94805-83-1
$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$



Vegetable origin

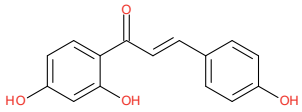
NAUR0
Isoliensinine
CAS: 6817-41-0

Vegetable origin

NAUR1
(1R)-(+)-TRANS-ISOLIMONENE
CAS: 5113-87-1
$C_{10}H_{16}$

Vegetable origin

NAUR2
Isoliquiritigenin
CAS: 961-29-5
$C_{15}H_{12}O_4$



Synonyms: GU17; ISL; Isoliquiritigen
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Isoliquiritigenin is an anti-tumor flavonoid from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, which inhibits **aldose reductase** with an **IC_{50}** of 320nM.

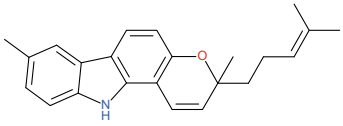
NAUR3
Isoliquiritin
CAS: 5041-81-6
$C_{21}H_{22}O_9$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUR4
Isoliquiritin apioside
CAS: 120926-46-7

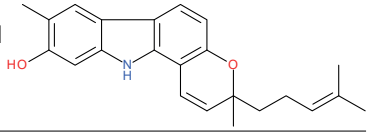
Vegetable origin

NAUR5
Isomahanimbine
CAS: 26871-46-5
$C_{23}H_{25}NO$



Vegetable origin

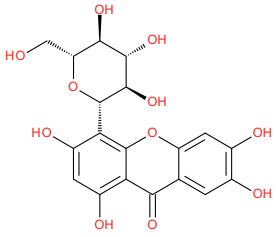
NAUR6
Isomahanine
CAS: 144606-95-1
$C_{23}H_{25}NO_2$



Vegetable origin

NAUR7
AND Enantiomer

Isomangiferin
CAS: 24699-16-9
$C_{19}H_{18}O_{11}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Isomangiferin is reported to have antiviral activity.

NAUR8
3-Isomangostin
CAS: 19275-46-8

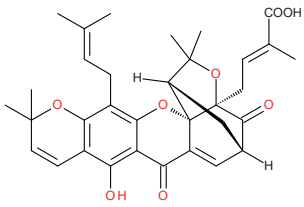
Vegetable origin

NAUR9
Isomogroside V
CAS: 1126032-65-2

Vegetable origin

NAURA
AND Enantiomer

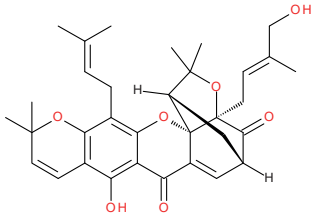
Isomorellic acid
CAS: 5262-69-1
$C_{33}H_{36}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAURB
AND Enantiomer

Isomorellinol
CAS: 149655-53-8
$C_{33}H_{38}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAURC
Isomucronulatol
CAS: 52250-35-8

Vegetable origin

NAURD
Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside
CAS: 94367-43-8
$C_{23}H_{28}O_{10}$

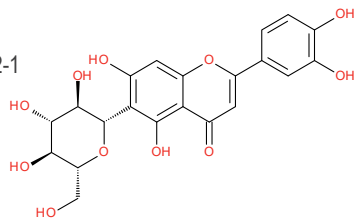
Chemical Name: (3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-[[3-(2-HYDROXY-3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYL)-3,4-DIHYDRO-2H-CHROMEN-7-YL]OXY]-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)OXANE-3,4,5-TRIOL
Synonym: 7,2'-Dihydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavane-7-O-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Astragalus Root
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAURE
Isoolivil
CAS: 3064-05-9

Vegetable origin

NAURF
AND Enantiomer

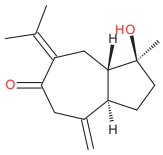
Isoorientin
CAS: 4261-42-1
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$



Synonym: Homoorientin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 100mg/mL
Isoorientin is a potent inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} value of 39µM.

NAURG
Isoprocurcumenol
CAS: 102130-90-5
$C_{15}H_{22}O_2$

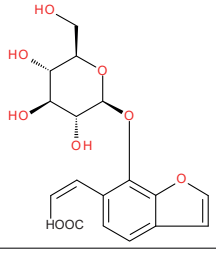
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAURH
Isopsoralenoside
CAS: 905954-18-9
$C_{17}H_{18}O_9$

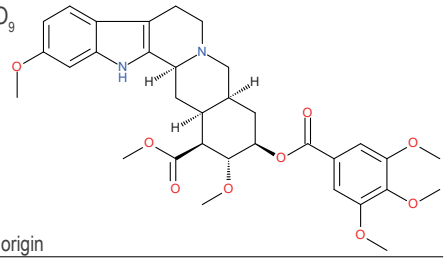
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

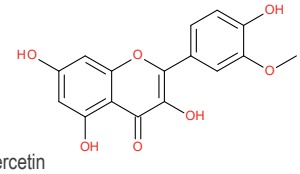
NAURI
Isoreserpine
CAS: 482-85-9
$C_{33}H_{40}N_2O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAURJ
Isorhamnetin
CAS: 480-19-3
$C_{16}H_{12}O_7$



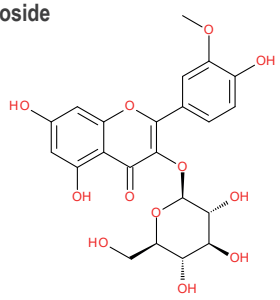
Synonym: 3'-Methylquercetin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 28mg/mL
Isorhamnetin, a flavonoid compound extracted from the Chinese herb *Hippophae rhamnoides* L., is well known for its anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative, anti-adipogenic, anti-proliferative, and anti-tumor activities.

NAURM
Isorhamnetin-3-O-galactoside
CAS: 6743-92-6

Vegetable origin

NAURN
Isorhamnetin-3-O-glucoside
CAS: 5041-82-7
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAURK
Isorhamnetin 3-glucoside-7-rhamnoside
CAS: 17331-71-4

Vegetable origin

NAURO
Isorhamnetin-3-O-neohespeidoside
CAS: 55033-90-4
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{16}$

Synonyms: Isorhamnetin 3-O-neohesperidin; Isorhamnetin 3-O-neohesperidosid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

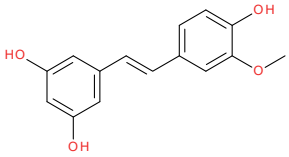
NAURP
Isorhamnetin-3-O-robinobioside
CAS: 53584-69-3

Vegetable origin

NAURL
Isorhamnetin 3-sophoroside-7-rhamnoside
CAS: 41328-75-0

Vegetable origin

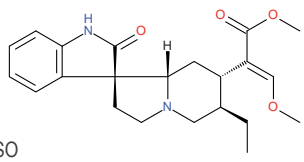
NAURQ
Isorhapotogenin
CAS: 32507-66-7
$C_{15}H_{14}O_4$



Vegetable origin

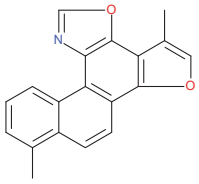
NAURS
Isorhynchophylline
CAS: 6859-01-4
$C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Isorhynchophylline (IRN), an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla, possesses the effects of lowered blood pressure, vasodilatation and protection against ischemia-induced neuronal damage. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Isorhynchophylline concentration-dependently inhibited the platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-BB-induced proliferation of PASMCs. Fluorescence-activated cell-sorting analysis showed that isorhynchophylline caused G0/G1 phase cell cycle arrest [2]. Isorhynchophylline can significantly attenuate the cardiomyocyte hypertrophy induced by Ang II [3]. In vivo: Isorhynchophylline significantly improved spatial learning and memory function in the D-gal-treated mice. Isorhynchophylline significantly increased the level of glutathione (GSH) and the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT), while decreased the level of malondialdehyde (MDA) in the brain tissues of the D-gal-treated mice [1]. Isorhynchophylline prevented monocrotaline induced pulmonary arterial hypertension in rats, as assessed by right ventricular (RV) pressure, the weight ratio of RV to (left ventricular+septum) and RV hypertrophy. Isorhynchophylline significantly attenuated the percentage of fully muscularized small arterioles, the medial wall thickness, and the expression of smooth muscle α-actin (α-SMA) and proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) [2].

NAURT
Isosalviamine A
CAS: 878475-29-7
$C_{19}H_{13}NO_2$



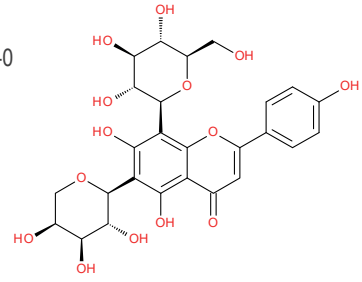
Vegetable origin

NAURU
Isosaponarin
CAS: 19416-87-6

Vegetable origin

NAURV
Isoschaftoside
CAS: 52012-29-0
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



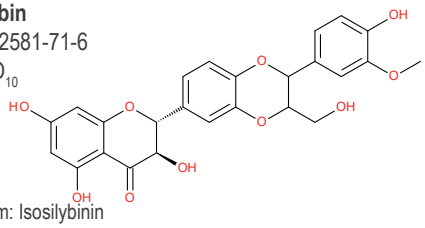
Vegetable origin

NAURW
Isoscoparin
CAS: 20013-23-4

Vegetable origin

NAURX
Isosilybin
CAS: 72581-71-6
$C_{25}H_{22}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



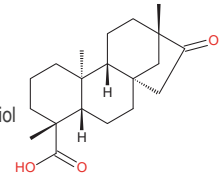
Synonym: Isosilybinin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 28mg/mL
Isosilybin (Isosilybinin) is a flavonoid from milk thistle; inhibits **CYP3A4** induction with an **IC_{50}** of 74μM.

NAURY
Isosinensetin
CAS: 17290-70-9

Vegetable origin

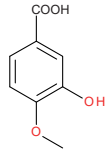
NAURZ
Isosteviol
CAS: 27975-19-5
$C_{20}H_{30}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: (-)-Isosteviol; iso-Steviol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Isosteviol is a derivative of stevioside, a constituent of Stevia rebaudiana, which is commonly used as a noncaloric sugar substitute in Japan and Brazil. Target: Isosteviol dose-dependently relaxed the vasopressin (10-8 M)-induced vasoconstriction in isolated aortic rings with or without endothelium. However, in the presence of potassium chloride (3×10-2 M), the vasodilator effect of isosteviol on arterial strips disappeared. Only the inhibitors specific for the ATP-sensitive potassium (KATP) channel or small conductance calcium-activated potassium (SKCa) channel inhibited the vasodilator effect of isosteviol in isolated aortic rings contracted with 10-8 M vasopressin [1]. The attenuation by isosteviol of the vasopressin- and phenylephrine-induced increase in [Ca (2+)]i was inhibited by glibenclamide, apamin and 4-aminopyridine but not by charybdotoxin. Furthermore, the inhibitory action of isosteviol on [Ca (2+)]i was blocked when A7r5 cells co-treated with glibenclamide and apamin in conjunction with 4-aminopyridine were present [2]. Isosteviol (1-100 micromol/l) inhibits angiotensin-II-induced DNA synthesis and endothelin-1 secretion. Measurements of 2'7'-dichlorofluorescin diacetate, a redox-sensitive fluorescent dye, showed an isosteviol-mediated inhibition of intracellular reactive oxygen species generated by the effects of angiotensin II [3].

NAUS0
Isovanillic acid
CAS: 645-08-9
$C_8H_8O_4$



Vegetable origin

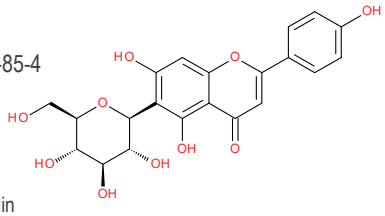
Natural compounds

NAUS1
Isovanillin
CAS: 621-59-0

Vegetable origin

NAUS3
Isovitexin
CAS: 38953-85-4
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



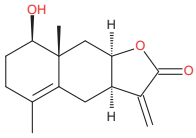
Vegetable origin

NAUS4
Isoxanthohumol
CAS: 70872-29-6
$C_{21}H_{22}O_5$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Sophora angustifolia/Sophora flavescens
Specification: 98% min by HLPC

NAUS5
Ivangustin
CAS: 14164-59-1
$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



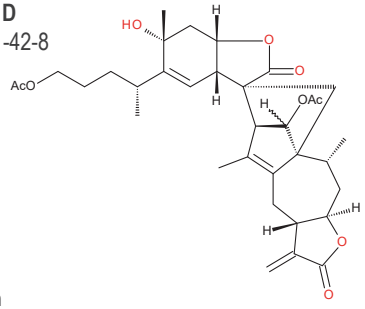
Vegetable origin

NAUS6
Jaceosidin
CAS: 18085-97-7

Vegetable origin

NAUS7
Japonicones D
CAS: 1078711-42-8
$C_{34}H_{44}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUS8
Jasminoside B
CAS: 214125-04-9

Vegetable origin

NAUS9
Jasmolin I
CAS: 4466-14-2

NAUSA
Jasmolin II
CAS: 1172-63-0

NAUSB
Jatrorrhizine
CAS: 3621-38-3

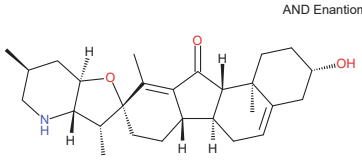
Vegetable origin

NAUSC
Jatrorrhizine hydrochloride
CAS: 6681-15-8
$C_{20}H_{21}ClNO_4$+

Chemical Name: 2,9,10-trimethoxy-5,6-dihydroisoquinolino[2,1-b] isoquinolin-7-ium-3-ol hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98%min by HLPC

NAUSD
Jervine
CAS: 469-59-0
$C_{27}H_{39}NO_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: 11-Ketocyclopamine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Jervine(11-Ketocyclopamine) is a naturally occuring steroidal alkaloid that causes cyclopia by blocking sonic hedgehog(Shh) signaling; Jervine is an inhibitor of Smo. IC50 value: Target: sonic hedgehog is derived from the Veratrum plant species. It is a close structural analog of cyclopamine which specifically inhibits the hedgehog (Hh) pathway by interaction with the hedgehog signaling protein Smo. Jervine can be used to induce abnormal morphogenesis in a number of experimental models. Jervine is an inhibitor of Smo.

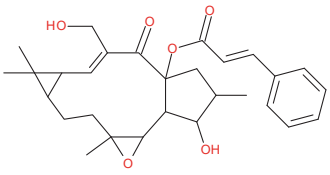
NAUSE
Jionoside A1
CAS: 120444-60-2

Vegetable origin

NAUSF
Jionoside B1
CAS: 120406-37-3

Vegetable origin

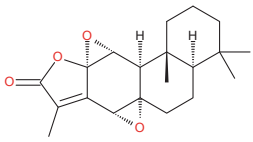
NAUSG
Jolkinol A
CAS: 62820-11-5
$C_{29}H_{36}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUSH
Jolkinolide B
CAS: 37905-08-1
$C_{20}H_{26}O_4$

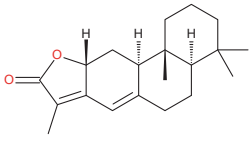
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUSI
Jolkinolide E
CAS: 54494-34-7
$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



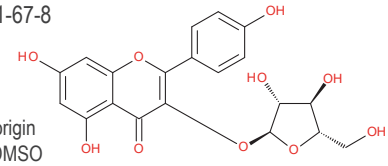
Vegetable origin

NAUSJ
Juglalin
CAS: 99882-10-7

Vegetable origin

NAUSK
Juglanin
CAS: 5041-67-8
$C_{20}H_{18}O_{10}$

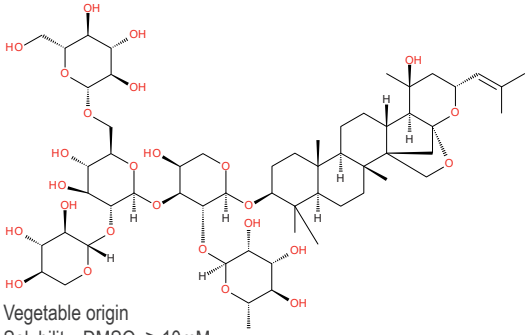
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Juglanin is a **JNK** activator.

NAUSL
Jujuboside A
CAS: 55466-04-1
$C_{58}H_{94}O_{26}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM
Jujuboside A is a glycoside extracted from *Semen Ziziphi Spinosae*, a Chinese herbal medicine used to treat insomnia and anxiety.

NAUSM
Jujuboside B
CAS: 55466-05-2
$C_{52}H_{84}O_{21}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUSN
Jujuboside B1
CAS: 68144-21-8

Vegetable origin

NAUSO
Jujuboside D
CAS: 194851-84-8

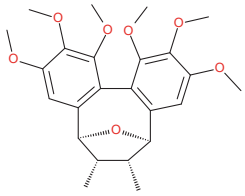
Synonym: Jujuboside A1
Vegetable origin

NAUSP
Juncusol
CAS: 62023-90-9

Vegetable origin

NAUSQ
Kadsulignan N
CAS: 163564-58-7
$C_{24}H_{30}O_7$

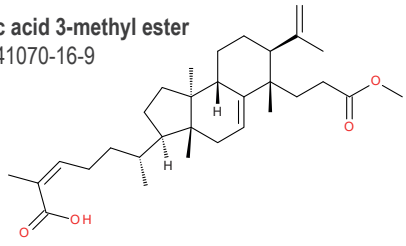
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUSR
Kadsuric acid 3-methyl ester
CAS: 1041070-16-9
$C_{31}H_{48}O_4$

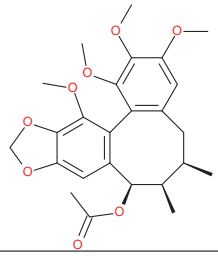
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

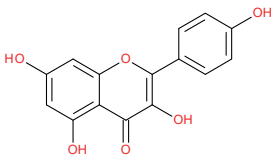
NAUSS
Kadsurin
CAS: 51670-40-7
$C_{25}H_{30}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

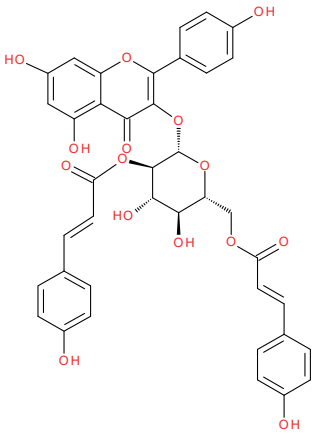
NAUSY
Kaempferol
CAS: 520-18-3
$C_{15}H_{10}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUST
Kaempferol-3-O-(2,6-di-O-trans-p-coumaroyl)-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 121651-61-4
$C_{39}H_{32}O_{15}$

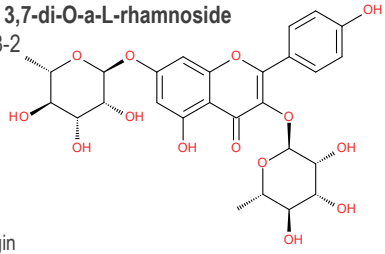
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUT0
Kaempferol 3,7-di-O-a-L-rhamnoside
CAS: 482-38-2
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{14}$

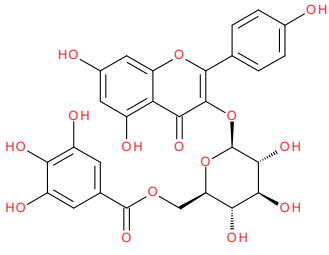
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUSZ
Kaempferol 3-O-(6''-galloyl)-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 56317-05-6
$C_{28}H_{24}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUSU
Kaempferol-3-O-gentiobioside
CAS: 22149-35-5
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$

Synonym: Kaempferol 3-gentiobioside,3-(6-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-4',5,7-trihydroxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Ochradenus baccatus
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUSV
Kaempferol-7-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 16290-07-6

Vegetable origin

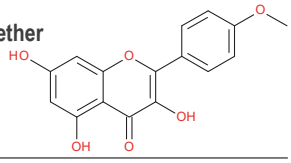
NAUSW
Kaempferol-3-O-(2''-O-β-D- glucopyl)-β-D–rutinoside
CAS: 55696-58-7

Vegetable origin

NAUSX
Kaempferol-4'-glucoside
CAS: 52222-74-9

Vegetable origin

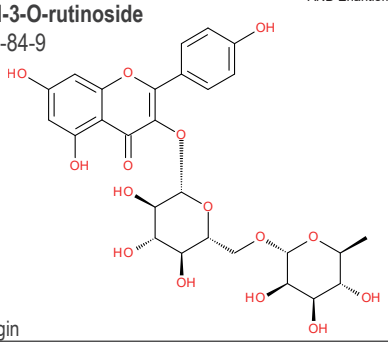
NAUT5
Kaempherol 4'-O-methyl ether
CAS: 491-54-3
$C_{16}H_{12}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUT4
Kaempferol-3-O-rutinoside
CAS: 17650-84-9
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$

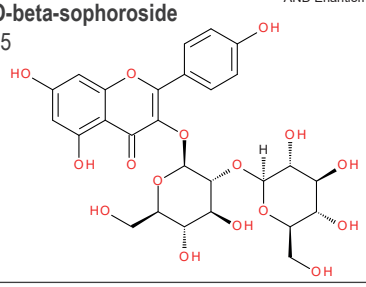
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUT1
Kaempferol 3-O-beta-sophoroside
CAS: 19895-95-5
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUT2
Kaempferol 3-sophoroside-7-glucoside
CAS: 55136-76-0

Vegetable origin

NAUT3
Kaempferol 3-sophoroside-7-rhamnoside
CAS: 93098-79-4

Vegetable origin

NAUT6
Kaerophyllin
CAS: 75590-33-9

Vegetable origin

NAUT7
Kahweol
CAS: 6894-43-5

Vegetable origin

NAUT8
Kajiichigoside F1
CAS: 95298-47-8

Vegetable origin

NAUT9
Kakuol
CAS: 18607-90-4

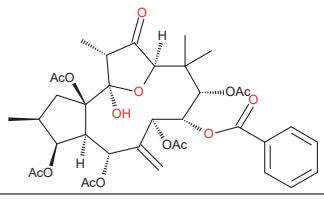
Vegetable origin

NAUTA
Kalopanaxsaponin H
CAS: 128730-82-5

Vegetable origin

NAUTB
Kansuinin A
CAS: 57701-86-7
$C_{37}H_{46}O_{15}$

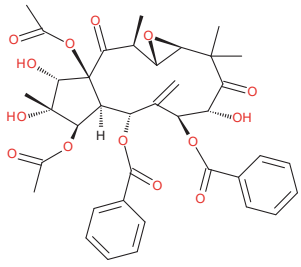
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUTC
Kansuinine B
CAS: 57685-46-8
$C_{38}H_{42}O_{14}$

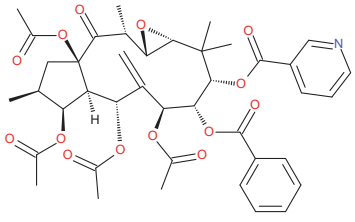
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUTD
Kansuinine E
CAS: 672945-84-5
$C_{41}H_{47}NO_{14}$

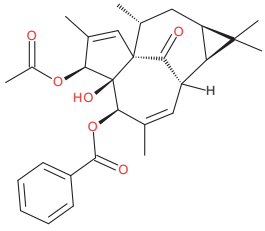
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUTE
Kansuiphorin C
CAS: 133898-77-8
$C_{29}H_{34}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



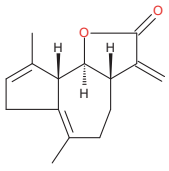
Vegetable origin

NAUTF
Karacoline
CAS: 39089-30-0

Vegetable origin

NAUTG
Kauniolide
CAS: 81066-45-7
$C_{15}H_{18}O_2$

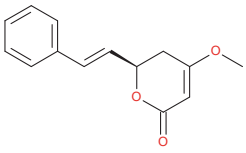
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO

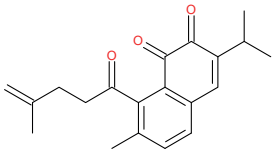
NAUTH
Kawain
CAS: 500-64-1
$C_{14}H_{14}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUTJ
1-Ketoaethiopinone
CAS: 105062-36-0
$C_{20}H_{22}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUTI
11-Keto-beta-boswellic acid
CAS: 17019-92-0

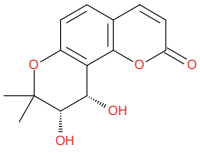
Vegetable origin

NAUTK
Khasianine
CAS: 32449-98-2

Vegetable origin

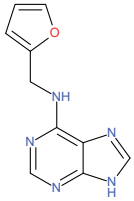
NAUTL
cis-Khellactone
CAS: 15645-11-1
$C_{14}H_{14}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUTM
Kinetin
CAS: 525-79-1
$C_{10}H_9N_5O$



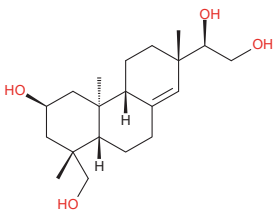
Synonyms: 6-Furfuryladenine; N6-Furfuryladenine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 8.8mg/mL (Need warming)
Kinetin (N6-furfuryladenine) belongs to a group of plant growth hormones involved in cell division, differentiation and other physiological processes. IC50 Value: Target: Kinetin is one of the widely used components in numerous skin care cosmetics and cosmeceuticals, such as Valeant products kinerase. Recently, kinetin has the potential to be a treatment for the human splicing disease familial dysautonomia. In vitro: Kinetin-induced cell death reflected by the morphological changes of nuclei including their invagination, volume increase, chromatin condensation and degradation as well as formation of micronuclei showed by AO/EB and 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindol staining was accompanied by changes including increase in conductivity of cell electrolytes secreted to culture media, decrease in the number of the G1- and G2-phase cells and appearance of fraction of hypoploid cells as the effect of DNA degradation without ladder formation [1]. The plant cytokinin kinetin dramatically increases exon 20 inclusion in RNA isolated from cultured FD cells [3]. In vivo: Subjects received 23.5mg/Kg/d for 28 d. An increase in WT IKBKAP mRNA expression in leukocytes was noted after 8 d in six of eight individuals; after 28 d, the mean increase compared with baseline was significant (p = 0.002) [2]. Toxicity: On mice with leukaemia P388, kinetin has no effect on the tumour growth, and it appears to be toxic at the dose of 25mg/kg [4].

NAUTN
Kinsenoside
CAS: 151870-74-5
$C_{10}H_{16}O_8$

Synonym: (4R)-4-(beta-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)dihydro-2(3H)-furanone
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUTO
Kirenol
CAS: 52659-56-0
$C_{20}H_{34}O_4$

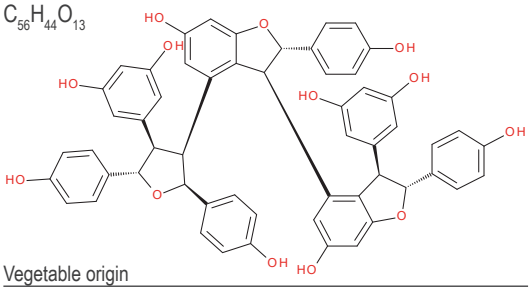
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUTP
Kobophenol A
CAS: 124027-58-3
$C_{56}H_{44}O_{13}$

AND Enantiomer



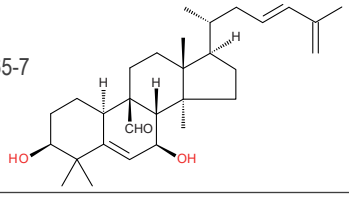
Vegetable origin

NAUTQ
Koumine
CAS: 1358-76-5

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

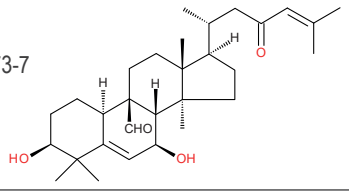
NAUTR
Kuguacin J
CAS: 1141453-65-7
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

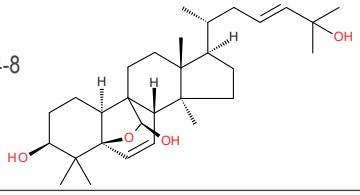
NAUTS
Kuguacin N
CAS: 1141453-73-7
$C_{30}H_{46}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

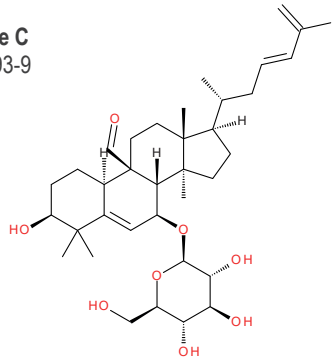
NAUTT
Kuguacin R
CAS: 191097-54-8
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUTU
Kuguaglycoside C
CAS: 1041631-93-9
$C_{36}H_{56}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAUTV
Kukoamine A
CAS: 75288-96-9
$C_{28}H_{42}N_4O_6$

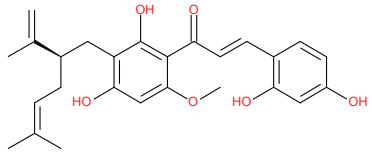
Synonym: N1,N12-Bis(dihydrocaffeoyl) spermine
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Lycium chinense (Chinese boxthorn)/Solanum tuberosum (potatoes)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUTW
Kukoamine B
CAS: 164991-67-7
$C_{28}H_{42}N_4O_6$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Lycium chinense (Chinese boxthorn)/Solanum tuberosum (potatoes)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUTX
Kuraridine
CAS: 34981-25-4
$C_{26}H_{30}O_6$

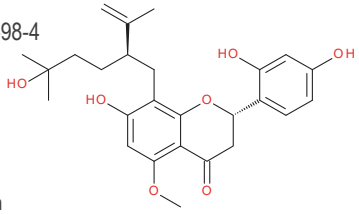
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUTY
Kurarinol
CAS: 855746-98-4
$C_{26}H_{32}O_7$

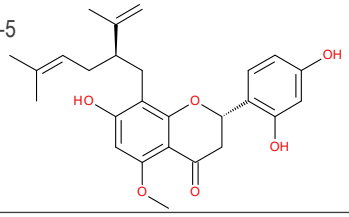
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUTZ
Kurarinone
CAS: 34981-26-5
$C_{26}H_{30}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



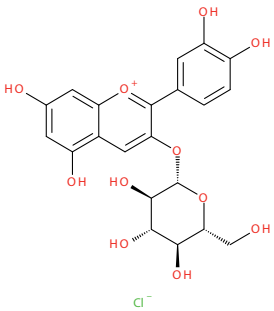
Vegetable origin

NAUU0

Kuromanin (chloride)

CAS: 7084-24-4

$C_{21}H_{21}ClO_{11}$



Synonyms: Chrysontemin; Cyanidin 3-O-glucoside chloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 30mg/mL
Kuromanin (chloride), extracted from mulberry leaves, has been shown to improve blood glucose concentrations and lipid homeostasis and to reduce obesity.

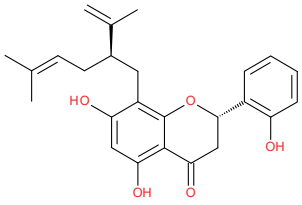
NAUU1

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol A

CAS: 99217-63-7

$C_{25}H_{28}O_5$



Vegetable origin

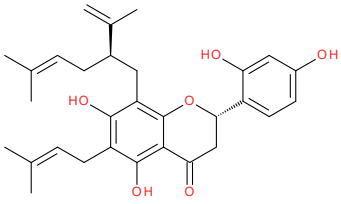
NAUU2

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol B

CAS: 99217-64-8

$C_{30}H_{36}O_6$



Vegetable origin

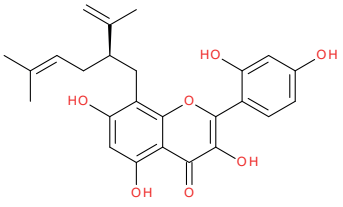
NAUU3

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol C

CAS: 99119-73-0

$C_{25}H_{26}O_7$



Vegetable origin

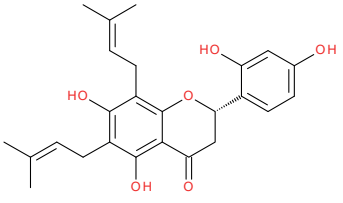
NAUU4

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol E

CAS: 99119-72-9

$C_{25}H_{28}O_6$



Vegetable origin

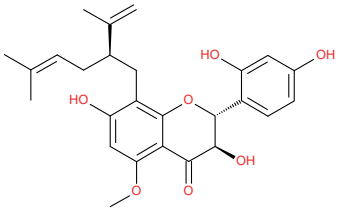
NAUU5

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol I

CAS: 99119-69-4

$C_{26}H_{30}O_7$



Vegetable origin

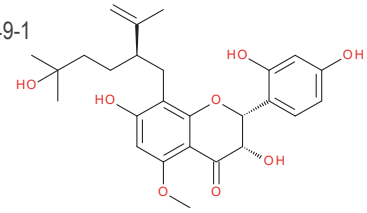
NAUU6

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol K

CAS: 101236-49-1

$C_{26}H_{32}O_8$



Vegetable origin

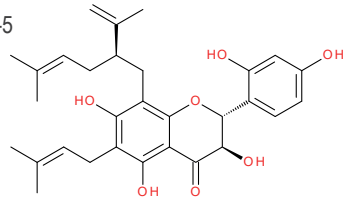
NAUU7

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol M

CAS: 101236-51-5

$C_{30}H_{36}O_7$



Vegetable origin

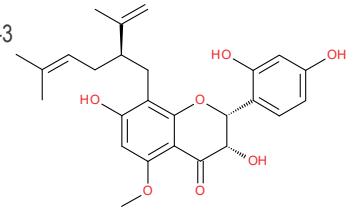
NAUU8

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol N

CAS: 102490-65-3

$C_{26}H_{30}O_7$



Vegetable origin

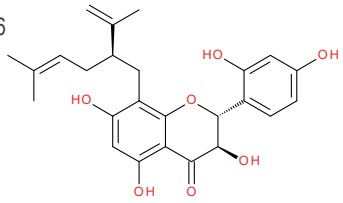
NAUU9

AND Enantiomer

Kushenol X

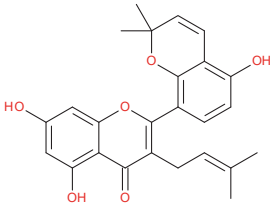
CAS: 254886-77-6

$C_{25}H_{28}O_7$



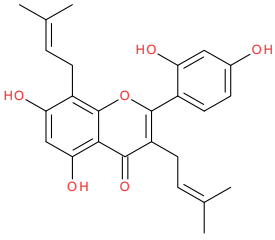
Vegetable origin

NAUUA
Kuwanon A
CAS: 62949-77-3
$C_{25}H_{24}O_6$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (*Morus alba L.*); inhibits nitric oxide production with an IC_{50} of 10.5µM.

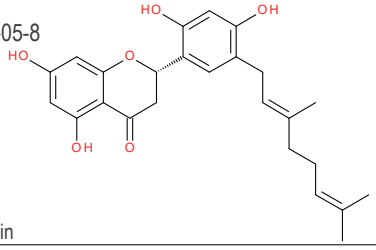
NAUUB
Kuwanon C
CAS: 62949-79-5
$C_{25}H_{26}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUUC
Kuwanon E
CAS: 68401-05-8
$C_{25}H_{28}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUUD
Kuwanon G
CAS: 75629-19-5

Vegetable origin

NAUUE
Kuwanon H
CAS: 76472-87-2

Vegetable origin

NAUUF
Lanatoside C
CAS: 17575-22-3

Vegetable origin

NAUUG
Lancerin
CAS: 81991-99-3
$C_{19}H_{18}O_{10}$

Synonym: 4-beta-D-Glucopyranosyl-1,3,7-trihydroxy-9H-xanthen-9-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Polygala sibirica
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUUH
Lancifodilactone C
CAS: 663176-26-9

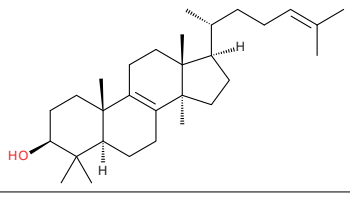
Vegetable origin

NAUUI
Lancifodilactone F
CAS: 850878-47-6

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUUJ
Lanosterol
CAS: 79-63-0
$C_{30}H_{50}O$



Vegetable origin

NAUUK
Lapachol
CAS: 84-79-7

Vegetable origin

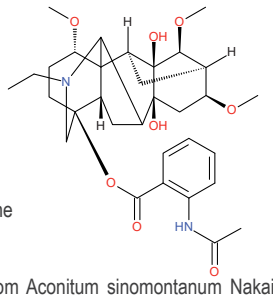
NAUUL

Lappaconitine

CAS: 32854-75-4

$C_{32}H_{44}N_2O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (+)-Lappaconitine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Lappaconitine, isolated from Aconitum sinomontanum Nakai, was characterized as analgesic principle. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Lappaconitine was characterized as analgesic principle by our laboratory. The results suggest that lappaconitine can produce analgesia, possibly through a decrease in cellular calcium availability and PAG may be involved in the Ca^{2+} antagonistic effect on lappaconitine analgesia [1]. Changes in lappaconitine levels in blood, brain and spinal cord following subcutaneous (s.c.) injection were correlated with the analgesic activity at intervals up to 90 minutes after injection. The equianalgesic doses of lappaconitine (ED50 by the s.c. route and additive ED50 by the i.c.v. plus i.t. route) gave closely similar concentrations of the drug in brain and spinal cord. These results indicate that a simultaneous action of lappaconitine on supraspinal and spinal sites is likely to be important for the analgesia produced by systemically administered lappaconitine [2].

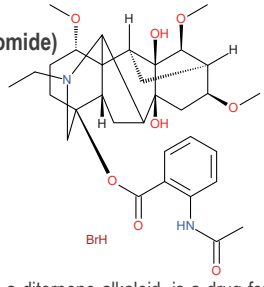
AND Enantiomer

NAUUM

Lappaconitine (hydrobromide)

CAS: 97792-45-5

$C_{32}H_{45}BrN_2O_8$



Synonym: Allapinine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Lappaconitine hydrobromide, a diterpene alkaloid, is a drug for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias. IC50 value: Target: A natural product for anti-cardiac arrhythmias In vitro: Lappaconitine hydrobromide was found to exert an inhibitory effect on inward tetrodotoxin-sensitive sodium currents without changing their voltage dependence [1]. In vivo: The effect of Lappaconitine hydrobromide on aconitine--induced arrhythmias is due to modulation of genes encoding Na(+)-, K(+)-, Ca(2+)-channels, conducting ionic currents (I(Na), I(to), I(Ks), I(K1), I(CaT)), which are involved in the formation of different phases of the action potential [2]. Lappaconitine hydrobromide was found to be beneficial both in ventricular and supraventricular premature beats. Oral allapinine usually showed its effect 40-60minutes following its administration, its maximum action being 4-5hours later, its duration was some 8hours. The optimal dose of the drug amounted to 75mg/day [3].

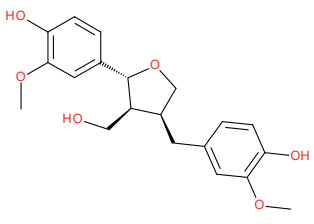
AND Enantiomer

NAUUN

(-)-Lariciresinol

CAS: 83327-19-9

$C_{20}H_{24}O_6$



Vegetable origin

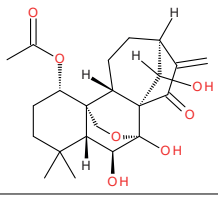
NAUUO

Lasiodin

CAS: 28957-08-6

$C_{22}H_{30}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

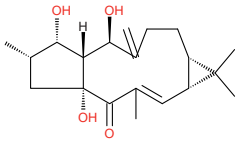
NAUUP

Lathyrol

CAS: 34420-19-4

$C_{20}H_{30}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



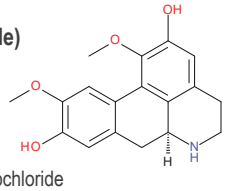
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Lathyrol is used for cancer treatment.

AND Enantiomer

NAUUQ

Laurolitsine (hydrochloride)

$C_{18}H_{20}ClNO_4$



Synonym: (+)-Norboldine hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 83mg/mL

Laurolitsine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from *Phoebe formosana*, and shows weak anti-inflammatory activity.

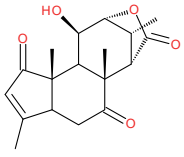
AND Enantiomer

NAUUR

Laurycolactone A

CAS: 85643-76-1

$C_{18}H_{22}O_5$



Vegetable origin

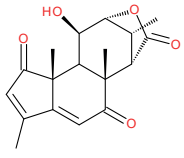
AND Enantiomer

NAUUS

Laurycolactone B

CAS: 85643-77-2

$C_{18}H_{20}O_5$



Vegetable origin

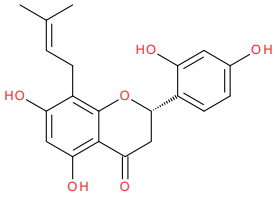
AND Enantiomer

NAUUT

Leachianone G

CAS: 152464-78-3

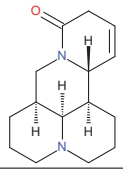
$C_{20}H_{20}O_6$



Vegetable origin

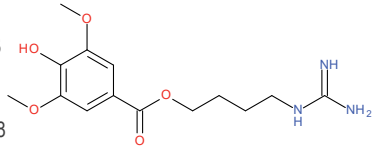
NAUUU
Lemannine
CAS: 58480-54-9
$C_{15}H_{22}N_2O$

AND Enantiomer



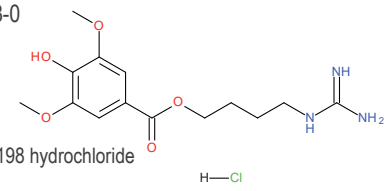
Vegetable origin

NAUUV
Leonurine
CAS: 24697-74-3
$C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_5$



Synonym: SCM-198
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 6mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Leonurine, a natural alkaloid extracted from Herba leonuri, has been proved to have anti-inflammatory effect.

NAUUW
Leonurine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 24735-18-0
$C_{14}H_{22}ClN_3O_5$



Synonym: SCM-198 hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
Leonurine (hydrochloride), a major alkaloid compound extracted from *Leonurus japonicas* Houtt. (Labiatae), is considered to have antitumor roles.

NAUUX
L-Leucine
CAS: 61-90-5
$C_6H_{13}NO_2$

Vegetable origin

NAUUY
Leucoside
CAS: 27661-51-4
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{15}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUUZ
Levistilide A
CAS: 88182-33-6
$C_{24}H_{28}O_4$

Synonyms: Levistolid A,Levistolide A,Diligustilide,Z,Z'-6,6',7,3'a-Diligustilide
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Ligusticum chuanxiong
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

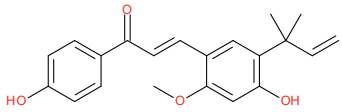
NATXD
Levodopa
CAS: 59-92-7
$C_9H_{11}NO_4$

Vegetable origin

NAUV1
Licarin A
CAS: 51020-86-1

Vegetable origin

NAUV2
Licochalcone A
CAS: 58749-22-7
$C_{21}H_{22}O_4$

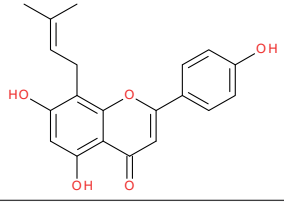


Synonym: Licochalcone-A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
Licochalcone A, a flavonoid isolated from the famous Chinese medicinal herb Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch, presents obvious anti-cancer effects. The IC50 value is 0.97μM for UGT1A1.

NAUV3
Licochalcone B
CAS: 58749-23-8

Vegetable origin

NAUV4
Licoflavone C
CAS: 72357-31-4
$C_{20}H_{18}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAUV5
Licoisoflavone A
CAS: 66056-19-7

Vegetable origin

NAUV6
Liensinine
CAS: 2586-96-1
$C_{37}H_{42}N_2O_6$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUV7
Liensinine diperchlorate
CAS: 5088-90-4

Vegetable origin

NAUV8
Lignoceric Acid
CAS: 557-59-5

NAUV9
Ligupurpuroside A
CAS: 147396-01-8

Vegetable origin

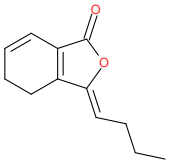
NAUVA
Ligupurpuroside B
CAS: 147396-02-9

Vegetable origin

NAUVB
Ligupurpuroside C
CAS: 1194056-33-1

Vegetable origin

NAUVC
Ligustilide
CAS: 4431-01-0
$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$

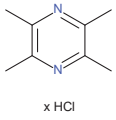


Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ligustilide is an effective constituent extracted from Angelica sinensis. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: To investigate the neuroprotective of ligustilide (LIG) against glutamate-induced apoptosis of PC12 cells, cell viability were examined by MTT assay. Pretreatment with ligustilide (1, 5, 15 μmol · L(-1)) significantly improved cell viability. The apoptosis rate in glutamate-induced PC12 cells was 13.39%, and decreased in the presence of ligustilide (1, 5, 15μmol · L(-1)) by 9.06%, 6.48%, 3.82%, separately. Extracellular accumulation of Ca^{2+} induced by glutamate were significantly reduced by ligustilide [1]. In vivo.

NAUVD
Z-Ligustilide
CAS: 81944-09-4

Vegetable origin

NAUVE
Ligustrazine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 76494-51-4
$C_8H_{12}N_2$

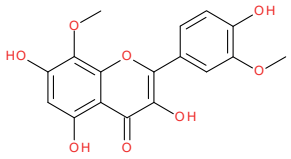


Synonyms: Chuanxiongzine hydrochloride; Tetramethylpyrazine hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ligustrazine (hydrochloride) is a natural product. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ligustrazine hydrochloride displayed a protection effect on injured ECV304 cells, NOS and NO formation were significantly increased compared with the model group [1]. In vivo.

NAUVF
Ligustroflavone
CAS: 260413-62-5
$C_{33}H_{40}O_{18}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUVG
Limocitrin
CAS: 489-33-8
$C_{17}H_{14}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAUVH
Limonene
CAS: 138-86-3

Vegetable origin

NAUVI
Linalool
CAS: 78-70-6

Vegetable origin

NAUVJ
L-Linalool
CAS: 126-91-0

Vegetable origin

NAUVK
Linalyl Acetate
CAS: 115-95-7

Vegetable origin

NAUVL
Linderalactone
CAS: 728-61-0

Vegetable origin

NAUVM
Linderane
CAS: 13476-25-0
$C_{15}H_{16}O_4$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUVN
Linderene
CAS: 26146-27-0

Vegetable origin

Phone: +33 4 70 03 88 55 | Hotline: +33 4 70 03 73 01 | E-mail: interfine@interchim.fr | www.interchim.com | www.flash-chromatography.com

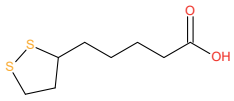
NAUVO
Lindleyin
CAS: 59282-56-3

Vegetable origin

NAUVP
Linoleic acid
CAS: 60-33-3

Vegetable origin

NAUVQ
α-Lipoic Acid
CAS: 1077-28-7
$C_8H_{14}O_2S_2$



Synonyms: (±)-α-Lipoic acid;DL-α-Lipoic acid;Thioctic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
α-Lipoic Acid, is reported to have antioxidative property. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The effects of α-Lipoic Acid on thioacetamide-induced liver fibrosis in rats and the possible underlying mechanisms in hepatic stellate cells in vitro was examined. Co-administration of α-Lipoic Acid to rats chronically treated with TAA inhibited the development of liver cirrhosis, as indicated by reductions in cirrhosis incidence, hepatic fibrosis, and AST/ALT activities [3]. In vivo: In the study on the antioxidative activity of α-Lipoic Acid, the result showed that on the micronutrient functions of α-Lipoic Acid may be more as an effector of important cellular stress response pathways that ultimately influence endogenous cellular antioxidant levels and reduce proinflammatory mechanisms [1]. α-Lipoic Acid exerts antioxidant effects in biological systems through ROS quenching but also via an action on transition metal chelation. Dietary supplementation with α-Lipoic Acid has been successfully employed in a variety of in vivo models of disease associated with an imbalance of redox status: diabetes and cardiovascular diseases [2].

NAUVR
Liquidambaric lactone
CAS: 185051-75-6

Vegetable origin

NAUVS
Liquiritigenin
CAS: 578-86-9
$C_{15}H_{12}O_4$

Synonym: 4',7-Dihydroxyflavanone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥150mg/mL
Liquiritigenin, a flavanone isolated from *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*, is a highly selective estrogen receptor β (**ERβ**) agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 36.5nM for activation of the ERE tk-Luc.

NAUVT
Liquiritin
CAS: 551-15-5
$C_{21}H_{22}O_9$

Synonym: Liquiritoside
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUVU
Liquiritin apioside
CAS: 74639-14-8

Vegetable origin

NAUVV
Liriope muscari baily saponins
CAS: 130551-41-6
$C_{44}H_{70}O_{17}$

Synonym: Saponin C from Liriope muscari
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUVX
Liriopeside B
CAS: 87425-34-1

Vegetable origin

NAUVY
Lirioprolioside B
CAS: 182284-68-0

Vegetable origin

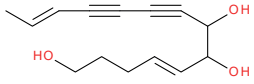
NAUVZ
Lithospermic acid
CAS: 28831-65-4

Vegetable origin

NAUW0
Lithospermoside
CAS: 63492-69-3
$C_{14}H_{19}NO_8$

Synonym: Griffonin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUW1
Lobetyol
CAS: 136171-87-4
$C_{14}H_{18}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUW2
Lobetyolin
CAS: 136085-37-5
$C_{20}H_{28}O_8$

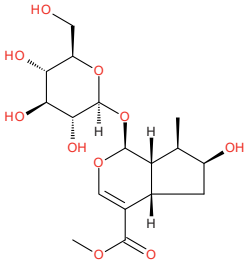
Synonyms: Lebetyolin,(4E,12E)-6-(β-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-4,12-tetradecadiene-8,10-diyne-1,7-diol
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Radix Codonopsis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUW3
Loganic acid
CAS: 22255-40-9
$C_{16}H_{24}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

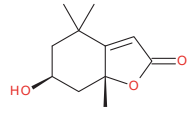
NAUW4
Loganin
CAS: 18524-94-2
$C_{17}H_{26}O_{10}$



Synonym: Loganoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Loganin, a major iridoid glycoside obtained from Corni fructus, has been shown to have anti-inflammatory and anti-shock effects. Loganin exhibits an anti-inflammatory effect in cases of AP and its pulmonary complications through inhibition of NF-κB activation.

NAUW5
AND Enantiomer

Loliolid
CAS: 5989-02-6
$C_{11}H_{16}O_3$



Vegetable origin

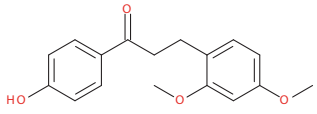
NAUW6
(2RS)-Lotaustralin
CAS: 1973415-50-7

Vegetable origin

NAUW7
Lotusine
CAS: 6871-67-6

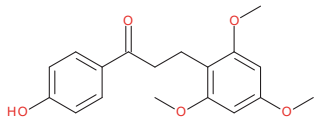
Vegetable origin

NAUW8
Loureirin A
CAS: 119425-89-7
$C_{17}H_{18}O_4$



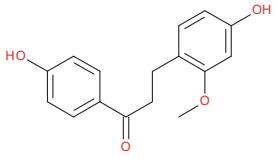
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Loureirin A is a flavonoid extracted from Dragon's Blood, can inhibit **Akt** phosphorylation, and has antiplatelet activity.

NAUW9
Loureirin B
CAS: 119425-90-0
$C_{18}H_{20}O_5$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Loureirin B, a flavonoid extracted from **Dracaena cochinchinensis**, is an inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 **(PAI-1)**, with an IC_{50} of 26.10μM; also inhibits K_{ATP}, the phosphorylation of **ERK** and **JNK**, and has anti-diabetic activity.

NAUWA
Loureirin C
CAS: 116384-24-8
$C_{16}H_{16}O_4$



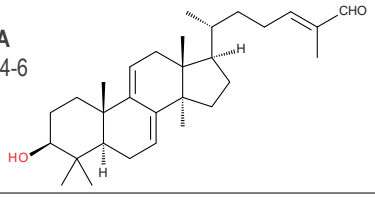
Vegetable origin

NAUWB
Lovastatin
CAS: 75330-75-5
$C_{24}H_{36}O_5$

Synonym: Mevinolin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 215mg/mL
Lovastatin, a HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, is a cholesterol-lowering drug.

AND Enantiomer

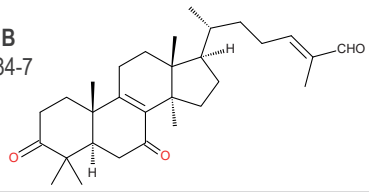
NAUWC
Lucialdehyde A
CAS: 420781-84-6
$C_{30}H_{46}O_2$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

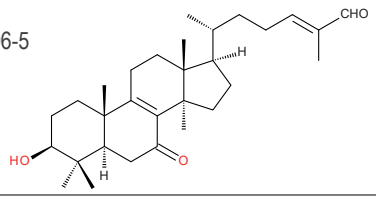
NAUWD
Lucialdehyde B
CAS: 480439-84-7
$C_{30}H_{44}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUWE
Lucidal
CAS: 252351-96-5
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUWF
Lucidenic acid B
CAS: 95311-95-8

Vegetable origin

NAUWG
Lucidenic acid C
CAS: 95311-96-9

Vegetable origin

NAUWH
Lucidenic acid E
CAS: 98665-17-9

Vegetable origin

NAUWI
Lucidin
CAS: 478-08-0

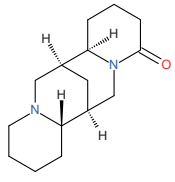
Vegetable origin

NAUWJ
Lucyoside B
CAS: 91174-19-5

Vegetable origin

NAUWK
Lupanine
CAS: 550-90-3
$C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$

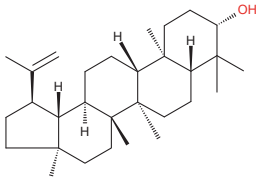
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUWL
Lupeol
CAS: 545-47-1
$C_{30}H_{50}O$

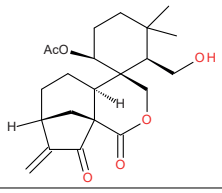
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Fagarasterol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Lupeol is a novel **androgen receptor** inhibitor.

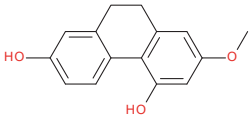
NAUWM
Lushanrubescensin H
CAS: 476640-22-9
$C_{22}H_{30}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUWN
Lusianthridin
CAS: 87530-30-1
$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$

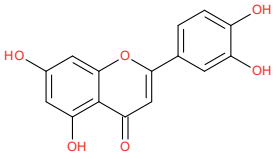


Vegetable origin

NAUWO
Lutein
CAS: 127-40-2

Synonym: Xanthophyll
Vegetable origin

NAUWP
Luteolin
CAS: 491-70-3
$C_{15}H_{10}O_6$



Synonyms: Luteolol; Digitoflavone; Flacitran; Luteoline
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 37mg/mL
Luteolin is a falconoid compound, which exhibits anticancer properties. IC50 value: Target: A natural for anticancer. In vitro: Luteolin exerted an anticancer effect against NCI-H460 cells through Sirt1-mediated apoptosis and the inhibition of cell migration [1]. The treatment of luteolin upregulated the expression levels of transforming growth factor β1 (TGF-β1), p21WAF1/CIP1, p27KIP1, Smad4, and Fas in HCC cells. Luteolin induced apoptotic cell death in Hep3B cells while caused G1 arrest in HepG2 cells. And it induces apoptosis from G1 arrest via three signaling pathways of TGF-β1, p53, and Fas/Fas-ligand in HCC cells [2]. In vivo: The study of the effect of Luteolin on the improvement of cancerous cachexia in model mice showed that luteolin can improve the symptoms of cancer cachexia model mice.The mechanism may be related to inhibition of proteasome and calcium activated protease activity and lower the levels of cytokines [3].

NAUWQ
Luteolin 7-apiosyl-(1->2)-glucoside
CAS: 506410-53-3

Vegetable origin

NAUWS
Luteolin-5-O-glucoside
CAS: 20344-46-1

Vegetable origin

NAUWR
Luteolin 3'-O-beta-D-glucuronide
CAS: 53527-42-7
$C_{21}H_{18}O_{12}$

Synonym: Luteolin 3'-O-glucuronide
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Rosmarinus officinalis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

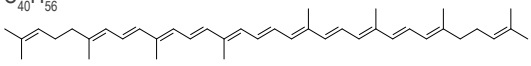
NAUWT
Luteolin-7-beta-D-glucuronide
CAS: 29741-10-4
$C_{21}H_{18}O_{12}$

Chemical Name: (2S,3S,4S,5R,6S)-6-((2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-5-HYDROXY-4-OXO-4H-CHROMEN-7-YL) OXY)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXYTETRAHYDRO-2H-PYRAN-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID
Synonyms: Luteolin 7-O-beta-D-glucuronopyranoside; Luteolin 7-O-beta-glucuronide
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Antirrhinum majus
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATPY
Luteoloside
CAS: 5373-11-5
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUWV
Lycopene
CAS: 502-65-8
$C_{40}H_{56}$



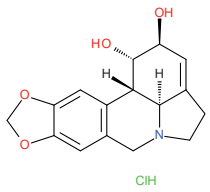
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 6.4 mg/mL
Lycopene is naturally occurring carotenoids found in tomato, tomato products, and in other red fruits and Vegetables; exhibits antioxidant effects.

NAUWW
Lycorenine
CAS: 477-19-0

Vegetable origin

NAUWX
Lycorine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 2188-68-3
$C_{16}H_{18}ClNO_4$

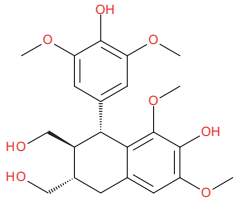
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
Lycorine (hydrochloride) is VE-cadherin inhibitor,and has IC50 of 1.2μM in Hey1B cell. IC50: 1.2μM (Hey1B cell)[2] In vitro:Lycorine (hydrochloride) executed an anti-melanoma vasculogenic effect by inhibiting VE-cadherin gene expression in C8161 cells and caused a decrease in cell surface exposure of VE-cadherin protein. Consistently, LH significantly suppressed VE-cadherin gene promoter activity. [1] Lycorine (hydrochloride) effectively inhibited mitotic proliferation of Hey1B cells (half maximal inhibitory concentration = 1.2μM) with very low toxicity, resulting in cell cycle arrest at the G2/M transition through enhanced expression of the cell cycle inhibitor p21 and marked down-regulation of cyclin D3 expression. Moreover, LH suppressed both the formation of capillary-like tubes by Hey1B cells cultured in vitro.[2] In vivo: Lycorine effectively suppressed C8161 cell-dominant tumor formation and generation of tumor blood vessels in vivo with low toxicity.[1] Lycorine (hydrochloride) suppressed the formation of the ovarian cancer cell-dominant neovascularization in vivo when administered to Hey1B-xenotransplanted mice, suggest that LH selectively inhibits ovarian cancer cell proliferation and neovascularization and is a potential drug candidate for anti-ovarian cancer therapy.[2]

NAUWY
(-)-Lyoniresinol
CAS: 31768-94-2
$C_{22}H_{28}O_8$

AND Enantiomer

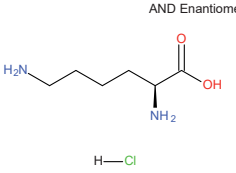


Vegetable origin

NAUWZ
L-Lysine
CAS: 56-87-1
$C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$

NAUX0
L-Lysine hydrochloride
CAS: 657-27-2
$C_6H_{15}ClN_2O_2$

AND Enantiomer

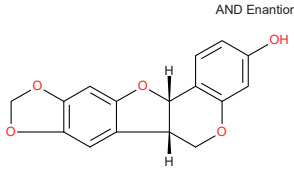


Solubility: DMSO
L-lysine hydrochloride is an essential amino acid for humans with various benefits including treating herpes, increasing calcium absorption, reducing diabetes-related illnesses and improving gut health.

NAUX1
Lysionotin
CAS: 152743-19-6

Vegetable origin

NAUX3
dl-Maackiain
CAS: 19908-48-6
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$

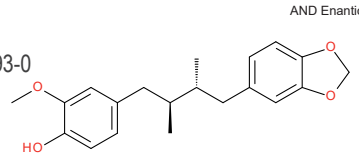


Vegetable origin

NAUX4
Macamide B
CAS: 74058-71-2

Vegetable origin

NAUX5
Macelignan
CAS: 107534-93-0
$C_{20}H_{24}O_4$

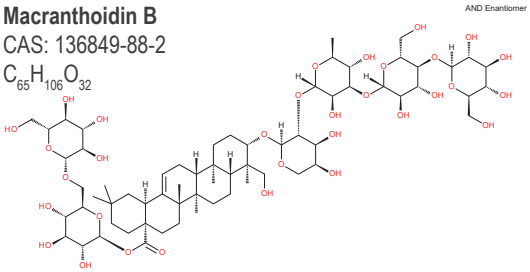


Synonyms: (+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
Macelignan(Anwuligan) is a natural compound isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt; possesses therapeutic potentials against neurodegenerative diseases with oxidative stress and neuroinflammation. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Macelignan significantly attenuated the ROS production and neurotoxicity induced by glutamate in HT22 cell [1]. At 24h of biofilm growth, S. mutans, A. viscosus and S. sanguis biofilms were reduced by up to 30%, 30% and 38%, respectively, after treatment with 10microg/mL macelignan for 5min [2]. Cisplatin-induced phosphorylation of c-Jun N-terminal kinase1/2 (JNK1/2) and extracellular signal-regulated kinase1/2 (ERK1/2) was abrogated by pretreatment with macelignan, however, that of p38 was not significantly affected [3]. In vivo: Macelignan attenuated the expression of phosphorylated c-Jun in cisplatin-treated mice [3]. Daily administration of macelignan reduced the spatial memory impairments induced by the chronic LPS infusions [4].

NAUX6
Macranthoidin A
CAS: 140360-29-8
$C_{59}H_{96}O_{27}$

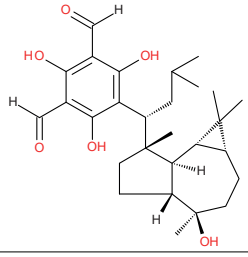
Synonyms: Giganteaside J; Giganteoside J
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Flos Lonicerae
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUX7
Macranthoidin B
CAS: 136849-88-2
$C_{65}H_{106}O_{32}$



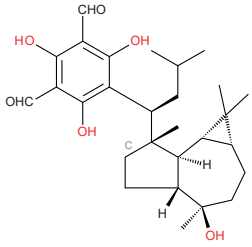
Synonym: Macranthoiside I
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Macranthoidin B is a major bioactive saponin in rat plasma after oral administration of extraction of saponins from Flos Lonicerae.

NAUX8
Macrocarpal A
CAS: 132951-90-7
$C_{28}H_{40}O_6$



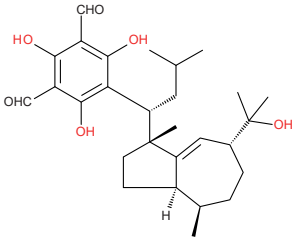
Vegetable origin

NAUX9
Macrocarpal B
CAS: 142698-60-0
$C_{28}H_{40}O_6$



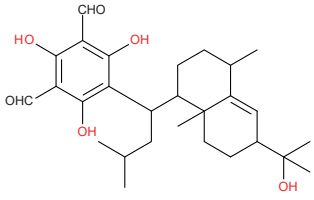
Vegetable origin

NAUXB
Macrocarpal D
CAS: 142647-71-0
$C_{28}H_{40}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUXC
Macrocarpal E
CAS: 142628-54-4
$C_{28}H_{40}O_6$



Vegetable origin

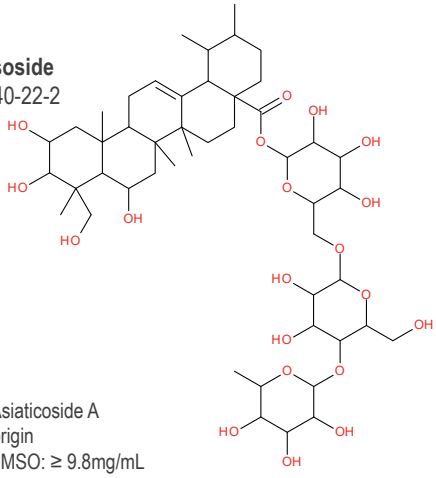
NAUXD
Macrocarpal F
CAS: 146324-03-0

Vegetable origin

NAUXE
Madecassic acid
CAS: 18449-41-7
$C_{30}H_{48}O_6$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUXF
Madecassoside
CAS: 34540-22-2
$C_{48}H_{78}O_{20}$



Synonym: Asiaticoside A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 9.8mg/mL
Madecassoside is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Centella asitica (L.), as an anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative activities and anti-aging agent. [1] In vitro: Madecassoside exhibit significant anti-proliferative and anti-invasive effect in HGF-induced HepG2 and SMMC-77 cells. Madecassoside inhibit the HGF-induced activation of cMET-PKC-ERK1/2-COX-2-PGE2cascade. [1] In vivo: Administration of madecassoside, p.o. , exhibit a direct anti-PF effect in mice. Madecassoside increase the expression of hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) in colon tissues, and HGF receptor antagonists attenuated its anti-PF effect. madecassoside in mice are not mediated by its metabolites or itself after absorption into blood. Instead, madecassoside increases the activity of PPAR-γ, which subsequently increases HGF expression in colonic epithelial cells. [2] The reference for administration is 12mg/kg. [3]

NAUXG
Magnoflorine
CAS: 2141-09-5

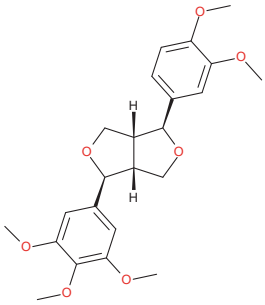
Vegetable origin

NAUXH
Magnoflorine Iodide
CAS: 4277-43-4

Vegetable origin

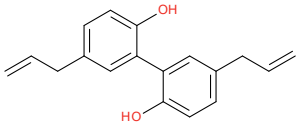
NAUXI
AND Enantiomer

Magnolin
CAS: 31008-18-1
$C_{23}H_{28}O_7$



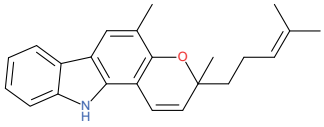
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Magnolin, a major component of *Magnolia* flos (Shin-Yi), inhibits the Ras/ERKs/RSK2 signaling axis by targeting the active pocket of **ERK1** and **ERK2** with **IC_{50}**s of 87 and 16.5nM, respectively.

NAUXJ
Magnolol
CAS: 528-43-8
$C_{18}H_{18}O_2$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 37mg/mL
Magnolol, the main polyphenol compound of the bark of Magnolia officinalis, has a variety of pharmacological activities.

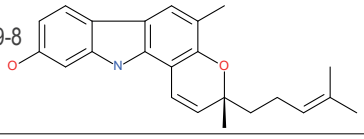
NAUXK
Mahanimbine
CAS: 21104-28-9
$C_{23}H_{25}NO$



Vegetable origin

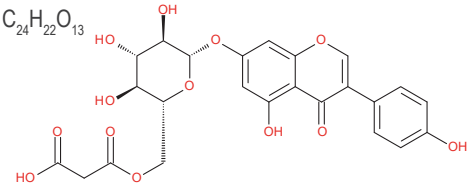
NAUXL
AND Enantiomer

Mahanine
CAS: 28360-49-8
$C_{23}H_{25}NO_2$



Vegetable origin

NAUXM
6"-O-Malonylgenistin
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 51011-05-3
$C_{24}H_{22}O_{13}$



Synonyms: Malonylgenistin; Genistin malonate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
6"-O-Malonylgenistin(Malonylgenistin) is an isoflavone derivative.

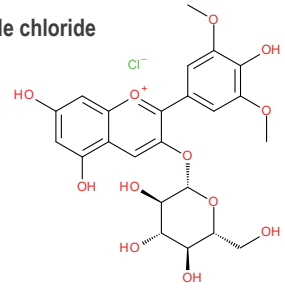
NAUXN
Maltol
CAS: 118-71-8

Vegetable origin

NAUXO
Maltose
CAS: 69-79-4
$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

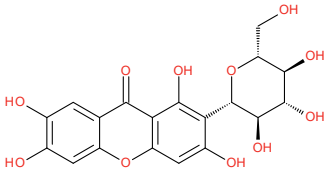
Vegetable origin

NAUXP
Malvidin-3-O-glucoside chloride
CAS: 7228-78-6
$C_{23}H_{25}ClO_{12}$



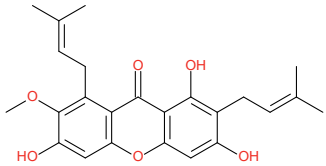
Vegetable origin

NAUXQ
Mangiferin
CAS: 4773-96-0
$C_{19}H_{18}O_{11}$



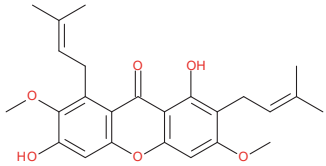
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM; DMSO: < 8mg/mL
Mangiferin isolated from Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge rhizome, is used for antidiabetes. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Mangiferin is an O(2)(-) scavenger and that it inhibits expression of the iNOS and TNF-alpha genes, suggesting that it may be of potential value in the treatment of inflammatory and/or neurodegenerative disorders. In addition, mangiferin enhancing TGF-beta gene expression suggests that this polyphenol might also be of value in the prevention of cancer, autoimmune disorders, atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease [3]. In vivo: Mangiferin was tested for antidiabetic activity in KK-Ay mice, an animal model of type-2 diabetes. Mangiferin lowered the blood glucose level of KK-Ay mice 3 weeks after oral administration ($p < 0.01$). However, no effect on the blood glucose level in normal mice was seen, indicating that mangiferin could be useful in treating type-2 diabetes. In addition, mangiferin improved hyperinsulinemia and, on insulin tolerance test, reduced blood glucose levels of KK-Ay mice [1]. The effect of mangiferin (10 and 20mg/kg, i.p., 28days) was investigated in STZ-induced diabetic male rats. Insulin-treated rats (6U/kg, i.p., 28days) served as positive control. Intraperitoneal administration of mangiferin exhibited significant decrease in glycosylated haemoglobin and CPK levels along with the amelioration of oxidative stress that was comparable to insulin treatment [2].

NAUXR
Alpha-Mangostin
CAS: 6147-11-1
$C_{24}H_{26}O_6$



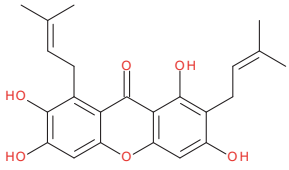
Synonym: α-Mangostin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 37mg/mL
Alpha-mangostin is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects. It is an inhibitor of mutant IDH1 **(IDH1-R132H)** with a K_i of 2.85μM.

NAUXS
Beta-Mangostin
CAS: 20931-37-7
$C_{25}H_{28}O_6$



Synonym: β-Mangostin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

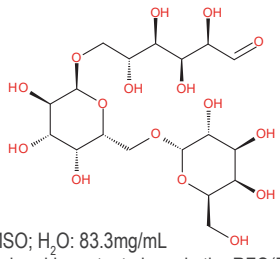
NAUXT
Gama-Mangostin
CAS: 31271-07-5
$C_{23}H_{24}O_6$



Synonym: Normangostin
Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUXU
Manninotriose
CAS: 13382-86-0
$C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$



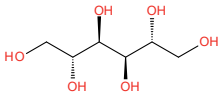
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO; H_2O: 83.3mg/mL
Manninotriose is a novel and important player in the RFO(Raffinose family oligosaccharides) metabolism of red dead deadnettle; potential to improve the side effects of MTX for ALL treatment

NAUXX
Mannitol
CAS: 87-78-5

Vegetable origin

NAUXW
D-Mannitol
CAS: 69-65-8
$C_6H_{14}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Mannitol; Mannite
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 36mg/mL
D-Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic agent and a weak renal vasodilator. Target: Others D(-)Mannitol is a sugar alcohol that can be used as an inert osmotic control substance. The uptake and phosphorylation of d-mannitol is catalyzed by the mannitol-specific phosphoenolpyruvate-dependent phosphotransferase systems (PTS). Mannitol can interact with neutrophils and monocytes. Experiments have shown that it is able to decrease neutrophil apoptosis in vitro. The compound has been used in studies as a stimulator of cecal microbial growth and cellulolytic activity in rabbits. It has been observed that mannitol can lower the fat digestibility and body fat accumulation in both normal and cecectomized rats, as well as upregulate monocyte HLA-DR, monocyte and neutrophil CD11b. Studies show that the mannitol operon is repressed by the transcription factor, mannitol operon repressor (MtlR) in Escherichia coli [1-3].

NAUXY
L-Mannitol
CAS: 643-01-6

NAUXZ
L-Mannomethylose
CAS: 3615-41-6
$C_6H_{12}O_5$

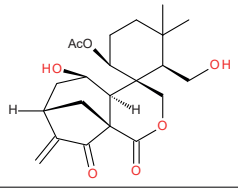
Synonyms: Isodulcit; Isodulcitol; L-(+)-Rhamnose; L-Rhamnose; Locaose; NSC 2056; Rhamnose
Vegetable origin

NAUY0
Maoecrystal A
CAS: 96850-30-5

Vegetable origin

NAUY1
Maoyecrystal E
CAS: 675603-39-1
$C_{22}H_{30}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



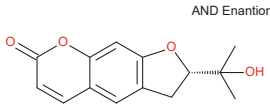
Vegetable origin

NAUY2
Marinobufagin
CAS: 470-42-8

Vegetable origin

NAUY4
S-(+)-Marmesin
CAS: 13849-08-6
$C_{14}H_{14}O_4$

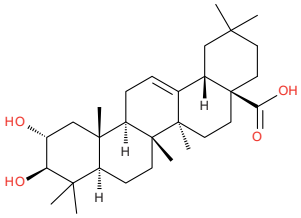
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: (+)-Marmesin; (S)-Marmesin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
S-(+)-Marmesin is a natural coumarin, exhibiting **COX-2/5-LOX** dual inhibitory activity.

AND Enantiomer

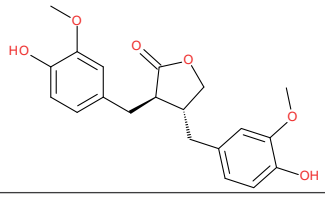
NAUY5
Maslinic acid
CAS: 4373-41-5
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



Synonyms: Crategolic acid; 2α-Hydroxyoleanolic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 28mg/mL
Maslinic acid(Crategolic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpene found in a variety of natural sources; exerts a wide range of biological activities, i.e. antitumor, antidiabetic, antioxidant, cardioprotective, neuroprotective, antiparasitic and growth-stimulating. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: MA was able to suppress the viability of cardiac carcinoma cells in both a time- and dose-dependent manner. MA induced the activation of p38 MAPK in cardiac carcinoma cells and, in turn, changed their mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) [1]. MA exerts anti-diabetic effects by increasing glycogen content and inhibiting glycogen phosphorylase activity in HepG2 cells. Furthermore, MA was shown to induce the phosphorylation level of IRβ-subunit, Akt, and GSK3β. The MA-induced activation of Akt appeared to be specific, since it could be blocked by wortmannin [2]. The combination of MA and GEM inhibited constitutive NF-κB activation and NF-κB-regulated gene products, including cyclin D1, Bcl-2, Bax, MMP-2 and MMP-9, to a greater extent [4]. In vivo: Maslinic acid exhibits the growth-suppressing activity of MA on T24 and 253J xenograft tumor in mouse models [3]. The group that was treated with MA + GEM showed significant reductions in tumor volume and a decreased expression of NF-κB-regulated gene products [4].

AND Enantiomer

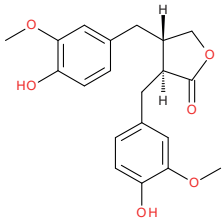
NAUY6
Matairesinol
CAS: 580-72-3
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUY7
(+)-Matairesinol
CAS: 148409-36-3
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$



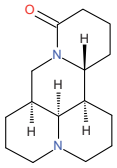
Vegetable origin

NAUY8
Matairesinol 4'-O-β-gentiobioside
CAS: 106647-14-7

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUY9
Matrine
CAS: 519-02-8
$C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$



Synonyms: Sophocarpidine; Matridin-15-one; Vegard; α-Matrine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Matrine(Sophocarpidine; α-Matrine) is an alkaloid found in plants from the Sophora genus. It has a variety of pharmacological effects, including anti-cancer effects, and action as a kappa opioid receptor and u-receptor agonist. IC50 Value: 540μg/ml (inhibit gastric cancer cell line MNK45, MTT) [1] Target: u-receptor/kappa opioid in vitro: MTT assay showed that the matrine was able to inhibit gastric cancer cell line MNK45 in a dose-dependent manner. The concentration required for 50% inhibition (IC50) was found to be 540μg/ml. This anti-tumor function was achieved through modulation of the NF-κB, XIAP, CIAP, and p-ERK proteins expression in cell line MNK45. Matrine induces apoptosis of human NSCLC cells with anti-apoptotic factors inhibited and dependent on caspase activity. In addition, we found that matrine increases the phosphorylation of p38 but not its total protein, and inhibition of the p38 pathway with SB202190 partially prevents matrine-induced apoptosis. Furthermore, matrine generates reactive oxygen species (ROS) in a dose- and time-dependent manner, which is reversed by pretreatment with N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC) [2]. In vivo: Oral administration of matrine (200, 100 and 50mg/kg) significantly attenuated isoproterenol-induced cardiac necrosis and left ventricular dysfunction [3]. High dose of matrine significantly reduced the mortality rate of mice with LPS administration. Treatment with matrine improved LPS-induced lung histopathologic changes, alleviated pulmonary edema and lung vascular leak, inhibited MPO and MDA activity,and reduced the production of inflammatory mediators including TNF-α, IL-6 and HMGB1 [4]. Toxicity: N/A Clinical trial: N/A

NAUYA
Mauritianin
CAS: 109008-28-8

Vegetable origin

NAUYB
Medicagenic acid
CAS: 599-07-5
$C_{30}H_{46}O_6$

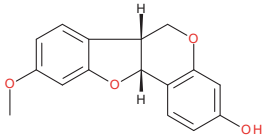
Chemical Name: 2-beta,3-beta-Dihydroxyolean-12-ene-23,28-dioic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUYC
Medicagol
CAS: 1983-72-8

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

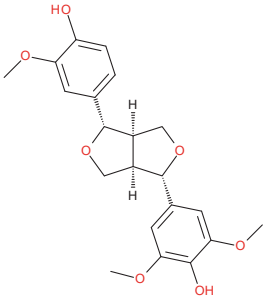
NAUYD
Medicarpin
CAS: 32383-76-9
$C_{16}H_{14}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

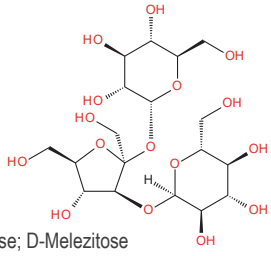
NAUYE
Medioresinol
CAS: 40957-99-1
$C_{21}H_{24}O_7$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAUYG
D-(+)-Melezitose
CAS: 597-12-6
$C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$

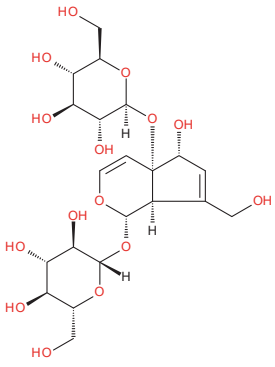


Synonyms: (+)-Melezitose; D-Melezitose
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 31mg/mL
D-(+)-Melezitose can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative *Klebsiella* spp.

NAUYH
Melissic acid
CAS: 506-50-3

AND Enantiomer

NAUYI
Melittoside
CAS: 19467-03-9
$C_{21}H_{32}O_{15}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAUYJ
Menisdaurin
CAS: 67765-58-6

Vegetable origin

NAUYK
4-p-Menthan-1,8-diol
CAS: 565-48-0

Vegetable origin

NAUYL
Menthol
CAS: 89-78-1
$C_{10}H_{20}O$

Chemical Name: (1R,2S,5R)-5-methyl-2-propan-2-ylcyclohexan-1-ol
Vegetable origin

NAUYM
DL-Menthol
CAS: 1490-04-6

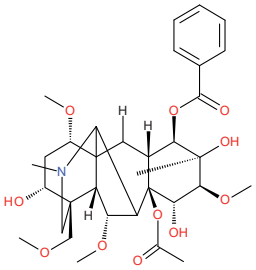
Vegetable origin

NAUYN
L-Menthol
CAS: 2216-51-5

Vegetable origin

NAUYO
Mesaconitine
CAS: 2752-64-9
$C_{33}H_{45}NO_{11}$

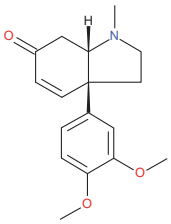
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Mesaconitine is the main active component of genus aconitum plants. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: In HUVECs, 30microM mesaconitine increased the Ca^{2+} level in the presence of extracellular $CaCl_2$ and NaCl, and the response was inhibited by KBR7943. Mesaconitine increased intracellular Na^+ concentration level in HUVECs. The Ca^{2+} response by mesaconitine was inhibited by 100microM D-tubocurarine [1]. Mesaconitine at 30microM inhibited 3microM phenylephrine-induced contraction in the endothelium-intact, but not endothelium-denuded, aortic rings [2]. MA promoted the alpha-MT-induced decrease in NE levels in hippocampus, medulla oblongata plus pons and spinal cord [3].

NAUYP
Mesembrenone
CAS: 468-54-2
$C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAUYQ
Methiin

NAUYR
L-Methionin
CAS: 63-68-3
$C_5H_{11}NO_2S$

Vegetable origin

NAUYS
4-Methoxybenzoic acid
CAS: 100-09-4
$C_8H_8O_3$

Synonyms: 4-Anisic acid; Anisic acid; Dermosoft 688; Draconic acid; NSC 32742; NSC 7926; p-Methoxybenzoic acid
Vegetable origin

NAUYT
(9Z,12Z)-N-(3-Methoxybenzyl)octadeca-9,12-dienamide
CAS: 883715-22-8

Vegetable origin

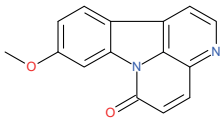
NAUYV
9-Methoxycamptothecin
CAS: 39026-92-1
$C_{21}H_{18}N_2O_5$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAUYU
10-Methoxycamptothecin
CAS: 19685-10-0

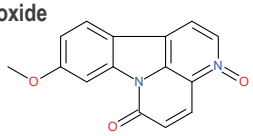
Vegetable origin

NAUYW
9-Methoxycanthin-6-one
CAS: 74991-91-6
$C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$



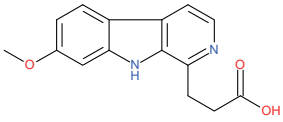
Vegetable origin

NAUYX
9-Methoxycanthin-6-one N-oxide
CAS: 137739-74-3
$C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUYY
7-Methoxy-beta-carboline-1-propionic acid
CAS: 137756-13-9
$C_{15}H_{14}N_2O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUYZ
3''-Methoxydaidzein
CAS: 21913-98-4

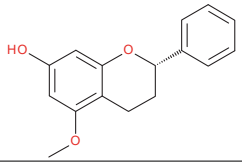
Vegetable origin

NAUZ0
6-Methoxydihydrosanguinarine
CAS: 151890-26-5

Vegetable origin

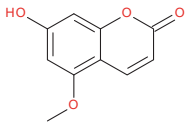
AND Enantiomer

NAUZ1
(2S)-5-Methoxy-7-flavanol
CAS: 35290-20-1
$C_{16}H_{16}O_3$



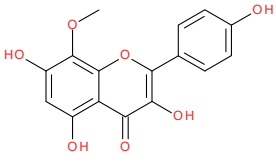
Vegetable origin

NAUZ2
5-Methoxy-7-hydroxycoumarin
CAS: 3067-10-5
$C_{10}H_8O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAUZ3
8-Methoxykaempferol
CAS: 571-74-4
$C_{16}H_{12}O_7$



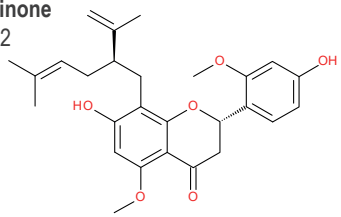
Vegetable origin

NAUZ4
6-Methoxykaempferol 3-O-rutinoside
CAS: 403861-33-6

Vegetable origin

NAUZ5
AND Enantiomer

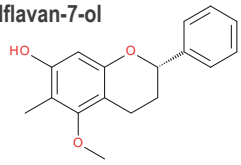
2'-Methoxykurarinone
CAS: 270249-38-2
$C_{27}H_{32}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAUZ6
AND Enantiomer

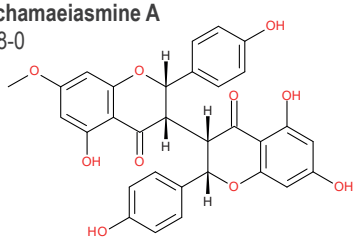
(2S)-5-Methoxy-6-methylflavan-7-ol
CAS: 35290-19-8
$C_{17}H_{18}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAUZ7
AND Enantiomer

7-Methoxyneochamaeiasmine A
CAS: 402828-38-0
$C_{31}H_{24}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NAUZ9
4-Methoxyphenyl 2,3-Di-O-benzyl-β-D-galactopyranoside

NAUZ8
4-Methoxyphenyl2,6-Di-O-benzyl-β-D-galactopyranoside
CAS: 159922-50-6

NAUZA
4-Methoxyphenyl β-D-Galactopyranoside
CAS: 3150-20-7

NAUZB
4-Methoxyphenyl 4-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 150412-80-9

NAUZC
4-Methoxyphenyl β-D-Glucopyranoside
CAS: 6032-32-2

NAUZE
4-Methoxyphenyl 2,2',3,3',6,-Penta-O-benzyl-4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside

NAUZD
4-Methoxyphenyl 2,2',3,6,6'-Penta-O-benzyl-4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 358681-61-5

NAUZG
4-Methoxyphenyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranoside
CAS: 2872-65-3

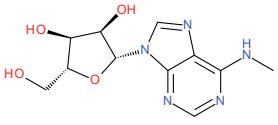
NAUZH
4-Methoxyphenyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 14581-81-8

NAUZI
3'-Methoxypuerarin
CAS: 117047-07-1
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Pueraria lobata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

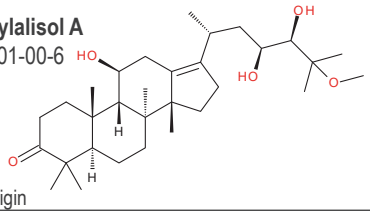
NAVA4
2-O-Methyl-α-D-N-acetylneuraminic Acid
CAS: 50930-22-8

NAVA5
AND Enantiomer
N6-Methyladenosine
CAS: 1867-73-8
$C_{11}H_{15}N_5O_4$



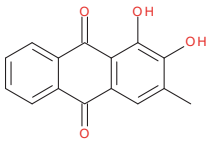
Synonyms: 6-Methyladenosine; N-Methyladenosine
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
N6-Methyladenosine is the most prevalent internal (non-cap) modification present in the messenger RNA (mRNA) of all higher eukaryotes.

NAVA6
AND Enantiomer
25-O-Methylalisol A
CAS: 155801-00-6
$C_{31}H_{52}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVA7
3-Methylalizarin
CAS: 602-63-1
$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$

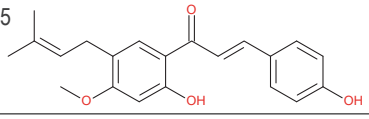


Vegetable origin

NAVA8
7-O-Methylaloeresin A
CAS: 329361-25-3

Vegetable origin

NAVA9
4'-O-Methylbavachalcone
CAS: 20784-60-5
$C_{21}H_{22}O_4$

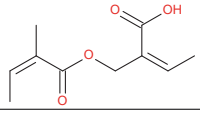


Vegetable origin

NAVAA
3-(4'-Methylbenzylidene)camphor
CAS: 36861-47-9

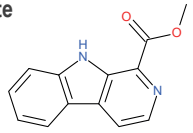
Vegetable origin

NAVAB
(Z,Z)2-methyl-2-Butenoic acid 2-carboxy-2-butenyl ester
CAS: 69188-40-5
$C_{10}H_{14}O_4$



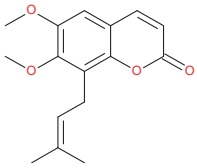
Vegetable origin

NAUZJ
Methyl beta-carboline-1-carboxylate
CAS: 3464-66-2
$C_{13}H_{10}N_2O_2$



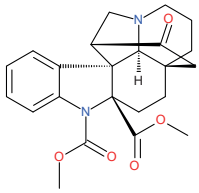
Vegetable origin

NAVAC
O-Methylcedrelopsin
CAS: 72916-61-1
$C_{16}H_{18}O_4$



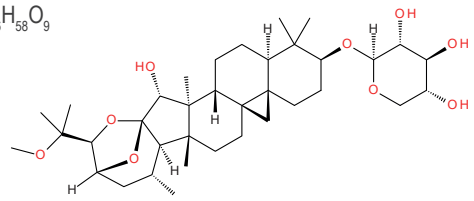
Vegetable origin

NAUZK
AND Enantiomer
Methyl chanofruticosinate
CAS: 14050-92-1
$C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_5$



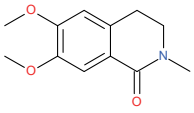
Vegetable origin

NAVAD
25-O-Methylcimigenol-3-O-beta-D-xylopyranoside
CAS: 27994-13-4
AND Enantiomer
$C_{36}H_{58}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NAVAE
N-Methylcorydaldine
CAS: 6514-05-2
$C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$



Vegetable origin

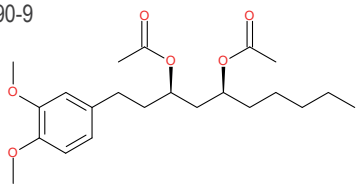
NAVAF
6-Methylcoumarin
CAS: 92-48-8

Vegetable origin

NAVAG
N-Methylcytisine
CAS: 486-86-2

Vegetable origin

NAUZL
Methyl diacetoxy-6-gingerdiol
CAS: 863780-90-9
AND Enantiomer
$C_{22}H_{34}O_6$



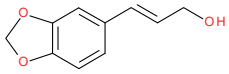
Vegetable origin

NAUZM
Methyl 2,3-Didehydro-4,7,8,9-tetra-O-acetyl-N-acetylneuraminate
CAS: 73960-72-2

NAVAH
3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid
CAS: 2239-88-5

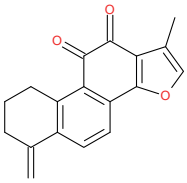
Vegetable origin

NAVAI
trans-3,4-Methylenedioxycinnamyl alcohol
CAS: 58095-76-4
$C_{10}H_{10}O_3$



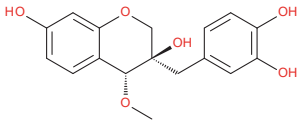
Vegetable origin

NAVAJ
Methylenetanshinquinone
CAS: 67656-29-5
$C_{18}H_{14}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAVAK
4-O-Methylepisappanol
CAS: 112529-37-0
AND Enantiomer
$C_{17}H_{18}O_6$



Vegetable origin

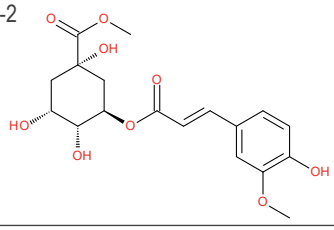
NAVAL
Methyleugenol
CAS: 93-15-2
$C_{11}H_{14}O_2$

Chemical Name: 1,2-dimethoxy-4-prop-2-enylbenzene
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVAM
O-Methylferulic acid
CAS: 2316-26-9
$C_{11}H_{12}O_4$

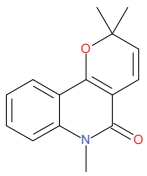
Synonyms: Methylferulic acid; NSC 4323; NSC 43569
Vegetable origin

NAUZN
Methyl 3-O-feruloylquinate
CAS: 154418-15-2
AND Enantiomer
$C_{18}H_{22}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NAVAN
N-Methylflindersine
CAS: 50333-13-6
$C_{15}H_{15}NO_2$



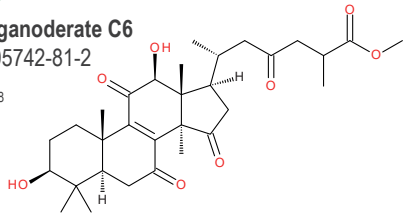
Vegetable origin

NAUZO
Methyl gallate
CAS: 99-24-1

Vegetable origin

NAUZP
AND Enantiomer

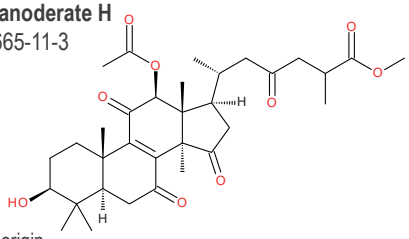
Methyl ganoderate C6
CAS: 105742-81-2
$C_{31}H_{44}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAUZQ
AND Enantiomer

Methyl ganoderate H
CAS: 98665-11-3
$C_{33}H_{46}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NAVAO
methyl(gypsogenin-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)uronate
CAS: 96553-02-5

Vegetable origin

NAUZR
Methyl Hesperidin
CAS: 11013-97-1

Vegetable origin

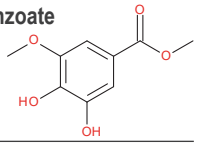
NAVAP
Methyllycaconitine citrate
CAS: 112825-05-5
$C_{43}H_{58}N_2O_{17}$

Synonym: B6556
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVAQ
7-O-Methylmangiferin
CAS: 31002-12-7
$C_{20}H_{20}O_{11}$

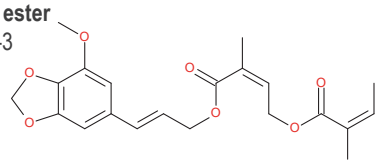
Synonym: 2-beta-D-Glucopyranosyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-7-methoxy-9H-xanthen-9-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Polygala tenuifolia
Specification: 98%min by HPLC

NAUZS
Methyl 3-methoxy-4,5-dihydroxybenzoate
CAS: 3934-86-9
$C_9H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVBA
[1(E),2Z,4(Z)]2-methyl-4-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-butenyl) oxy]-2-Butenoic acid 3-(7-methoxy-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-propenyl ester
CAS: 194422-20-3
$C_{21}H_{24}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAUZT
7-O-Methyl morroniside
CAS: 41679-97-4

Vegetable origin

NAVAR
Methylnissolin-3-O-glucoside
CAS: 94367-42-7
$C_{23}H_{26}O_{10}$

Synonym: 9-O-Methylnissolin 3-O-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Astragalus Root
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVAS
N-Methylnuciferine
CAS: 754919-24-9

Vegetable origin

NAVAT
Methylophiopogonanone A
CAS: 74805-92-8
$C_{19}H_{18}O_6$

Chemical Name: 3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-6,8-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
Synonyms: AC1NSYJ4; SCHEMBL6341028; R-METHYLOPHIOPOGONANONE A
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Ophiopogon japonicus
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVAU
Methylophiopogonanone B
CAS: 74805-91-7
$C_{19}H_{20}O_5$

Chemical Name: (3R)-5,7-dihydroxy-3-[(4-methoxyphenyl) methyl]-6,8-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
Synonyms: CHEMBL1098293; ZINC13327529; 4CN-2934
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Ophiopogon japonicus
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVAV
Methylophiopogonone A
CAS: 74805-90-6
$C_{19}H_{16}O_6$

Chemical Name: 3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-6,8-dimethylchromen-4-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVAW
4"-methyloxy-Daidzin
CAS: 1195968-02-5

Vegetable origin

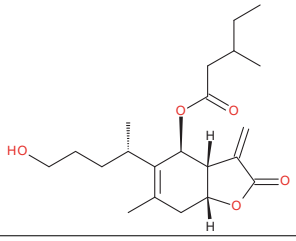
NAVAX
4"-methyloxy-Genistin
CAS: 950910-16-4

Vegetable origin

NAUZU
Methyl palmitate
CAS: 112-39-0
$C_{17}H_{34}O_2$

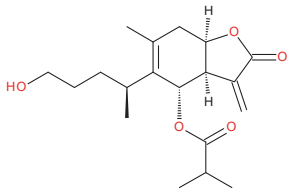
Synonyms: NSC 4197; Pastell M 16; Uniphat A60; n-Hexadecanoic acid methyl ester
Vegetable origin

NAVAY
3-methyl-Pentanoic acid (3aR,4S,7aR)-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-5-[(1S)-4-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-6-methyl-3-methylene-2-oxo-4-benzofuranyl ester
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 1260151-66-3
$C_{21}H_{32}O_5$



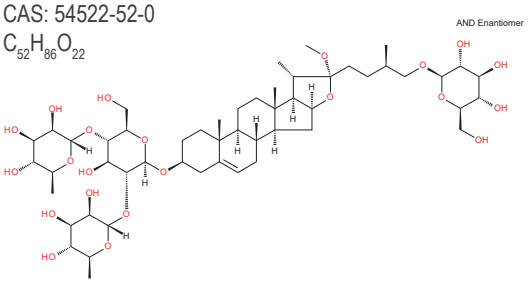
Vegetable origin

NAVAZ
2-methyl-Propanoic acid (3aR,4S,7aR)-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-5-[(1S)-4-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-6-methyl-3-methylene-2-oxo-4-benzofuranyl ester
CAS: 1259933-02-2
AND Enantiomer
$C_{19}H_{28}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAUZV
Methyl protodioscin
CAS: 54522-52-0
AND Enantiomer
$C_{52}H_{86}O_{22}$

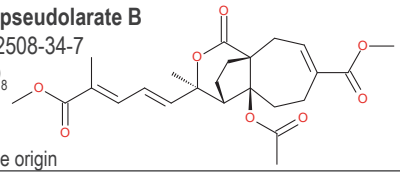


Synonyms: NSC-698790;Smilax saponin B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Methyl protodioscin(NSC-698790) is a furostanol bisglycoside with antitumor properties; shows to reduce proliferation, cause cell cycle arrest. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: MPD showed growth inhibitory effects in A549 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner. The significant G2/M cell cycle arrest and apoptotic effect were also seen in A549 cells treated with MPD. MPD-induced apoptosis was accompanied by a significant reduction of mitochondrial membrane potential, release of mitochondrial cytochrome c to cytosol, activation of caspase-3, downregulation of Bcl-2, p-Bad, and upregulation of Bax [1]. In THP-1 macrophages, MPD increases levels of ABCA1 mRNA and protein in dose- and time-dependent manners, and apoA-1-mediated cholesterol efflux. MPD also decreases the gene expressions of HMGCR, FAS and ACC for cholesterol and fatty acid synthesis [2].

NAVB0
Methylprotogracillin
CAS: 54522-53-1

Vegetable origin

NAUZW
Methyl pseudolarate B
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 82508-34-7
$C_{24}H_{30}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAVB1
4'-O-Methylpuerarin
CAS: 92117-94-7

Vegetable origin

NAUZX
Methyl reserpate
CAS: 2901-66-8
$C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_5$

Vegetable origin

NAUZY
Methyl rosmarinate
CAS: 99353-00-1

Vegetable origin

NAUZZ
Methyl salicylate
CAS: 119-36-8

Vegetable origin

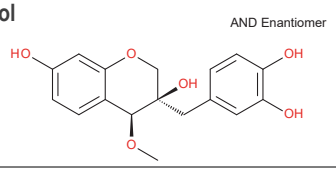
NAVA0
9''-Methyl salvianolate B
CAS: 1167424-31-8

Vegetable origin

NAVA1
9'''-Methyl salvianolate B
CAS: 1167424-32-9

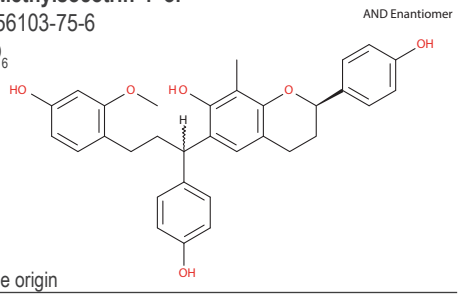
Vegetable origin

NAVB2
4-O-Methylsappanol
CAS: 104778-16-7
$C_{17}H_{18}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAVB3
(2R)-8-Methylsocotrin-4'-ol
CAS: 956103-75-6
$C_{32}H_{32}O_6$

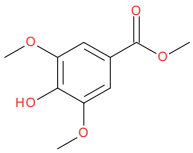


Vegetable origin

NAVB4
Methylsynephrine Hydrochloride
CAS: 365-26-4

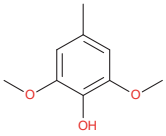
Vegetable origin

NAVA2
Methyl syringate
CAS: 884-35-5
$C_{10}H_{12}O_5$



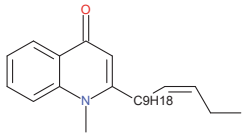
Vegetable origin

NAVB5
Methylsyringol
CAS: 6638-05-7
$C_9H_{12}O_3$



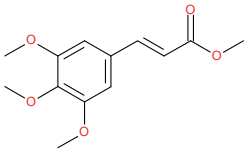
Vegetable origin

NAVB6
1-methyl-2-(10Z)-10-tridecen-1-yl-4(1H)-Quinolinone
CAS: 1265226-86-5
$C_{23}H_{33}NO$



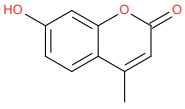
Vegetable origin

NAVA3
Methyl trans-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)acrylate
CAS: 20329-96-8
$C_{13}H_{16}O_5$



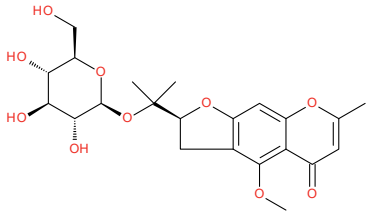
Vegetable origin

NAVB7
4-Methylumbelliferone
CAS: 90-33-5
$C_{10}H_8O_3$



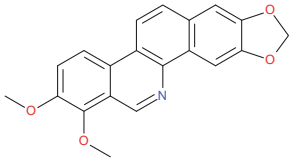
Synonyms: Hymecromone; 4-MU
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 300mg/mL
4-Methylumbelliferone is a hyaluronic acid biosynthesis inhibitor with antitumoral and antimetastatic effects.

NAVB8
5-O-Methylvisammioside
CAS: 84272-85-5
$C_{22}H_{28}O_{10}$
AND Enantiomer



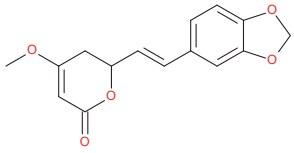
Synonym: 4'-O-β-D-Glucosyl-5-O-methylvisamminol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
5-O-Methylvisammioside is a natural product isolated from Saposhnikovia Divaricata.

NAVB9
O-Methylzanthoxyline
CAS: 6900-99-8
$C_{20}H_{15}NO_4$



Vegetable origin

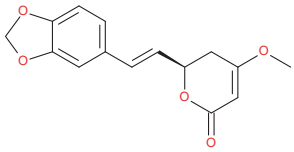
NAVBC
Methysticin
CAS: 20697-20-5
$C_{15}H_{14}O_5$



Synonyms: DL-Methysticin; (±)-Methystici
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Methysticin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; has CYP1A1 inducing effects which may be responsible for their toxicity.

AND Enantiomer

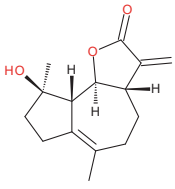
NAVBB
D-Methysticin
CAS: 495-85-2
$C_{15}H_{14}O_5$



Vegetable origin

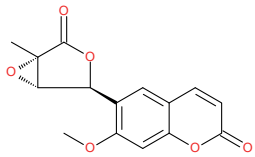
AND Enantiomer

NAVBD
Micheliolide
CAS: 68370-47-8
$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Micheliolide could effectively attenuate the high glucose-stimulated activation of NF-κB, the degradation of IκBα, and the expression of MCP-1, TGF-β1 and FN in rat mesangial cells (MCs).

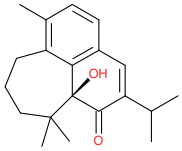
NAVBE
Micromelin
CAS: 15085-71-9
$C_{15}H_{12}O_6$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

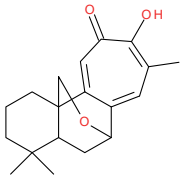
AND Enantiomer

NAVBF
Microstegiol
CAS: 143246-41-7
$C_{20}H_{26}O_2$



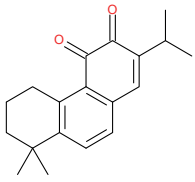
Vegetable origin

NAVBG
Miltipolone
CAS: 131086-61-8
$C_{19}H_{24}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAVBH
Miltirone
CAS: 27210-57-7
$C_{19}H_{22}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVBI
Mirificin
CAS: 103654-50-8

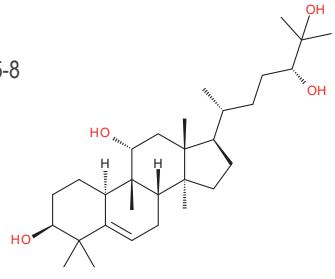
Vegetable origin

NAVBJ
Mitoridine
CAS: 3911-19-1

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

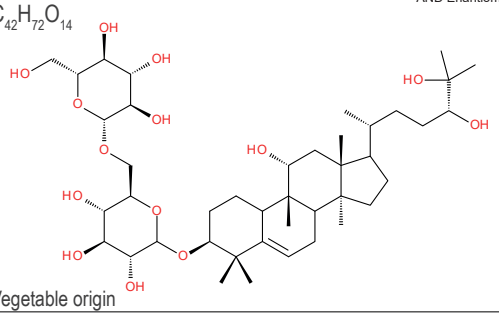
NAVBK
Mogrol
CAS: 88930-15-8
$C_{30}H_{52}O_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mM
Mogrol is a biometabolite of mogrosides, and acts via inhibition of the **ERK1/2** and **STAT3** pathways, or reducing **CREB** activation and activating **AMPK** signaling.

NAVBL
Mogroside II-A2
CAS: 88901-45-5
$C_{42}H_{72}O_{14}$

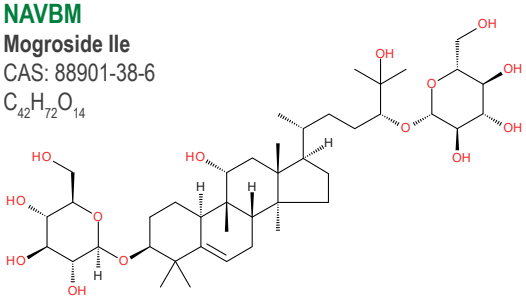
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVBM
Mogroside IIe
CAS: 88901-38-6
$C_{42}H_{72}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



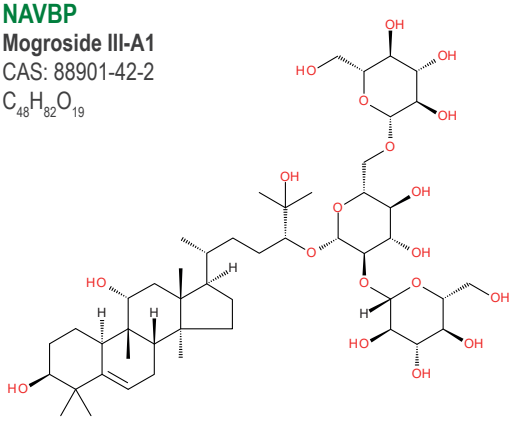
Vegetable origin

NAVBN
Mogroside III
CAS: 130567-83-8
$C_{48}H_{82}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Momordica grosvenorii/Siraitia siamensis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVBP
Mogroside III-A1
CAS: 88901-42-2
$C_{48}H_{82}O_{19}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVBO
Mogroside III E
CAS: 88901-37-5

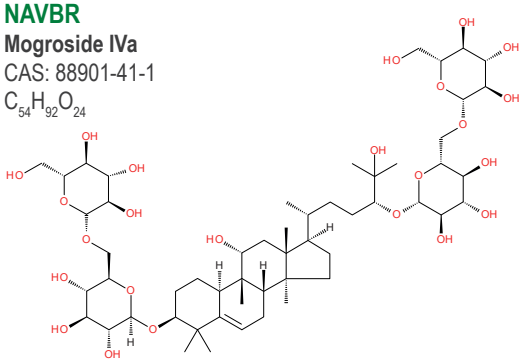
Vegetable origin

NAVBQ
Mogroside IV
CAS: 89590-95-4
$C_{54}H_{92}O_{24}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Momordica grosvenorii/Siraitia siamensis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

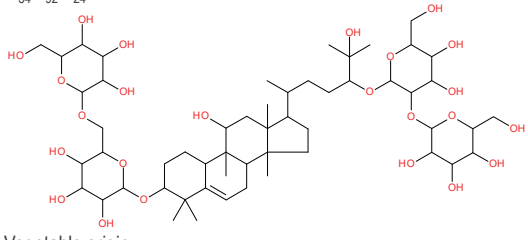
NAVBR
Mogroside IVa
CAS: 88901-41-1
$C_{54}H_{92}O_{24}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

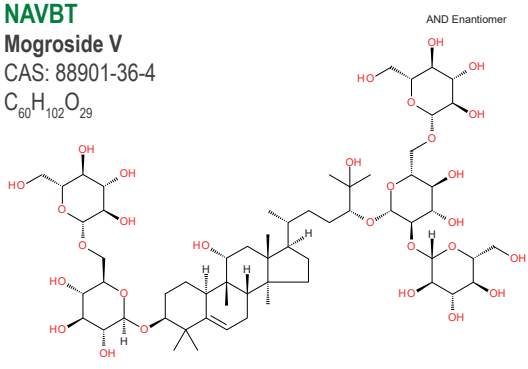
NAVBS
Mogroside IVe
CAS: 88915-64-4
$C_{54}H_{92}O_{24}$



Vegetable origin

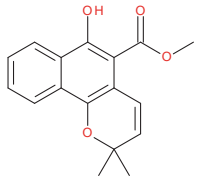
NAVBT
Mogroside V
CAS: 88901-36-4
$C_{60}H_{102}O_{29}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVBU
Mollugin
CAS: 55481-88-4
$C_{17}H_{16}O_4$



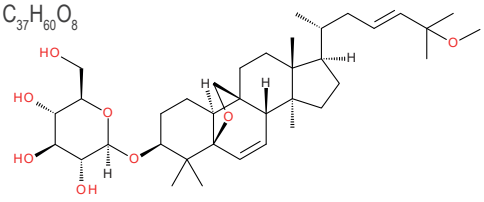
Vegetable origin

NAVBV
Moluccanin
CAS: 116521-73-4
$C_{20}H_{18}O_8$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVBW
Momordicoside F1
CAS: 81348-81-4
$C_{37}H_{60}O_8$

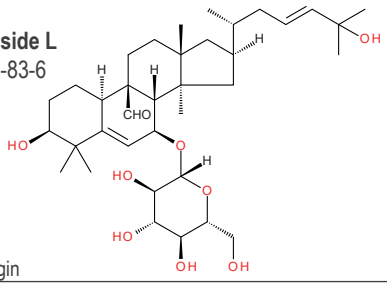
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVBX
Momordicoside L
CAS: 81348-83-6
$C_{36}H_{58}O_9$

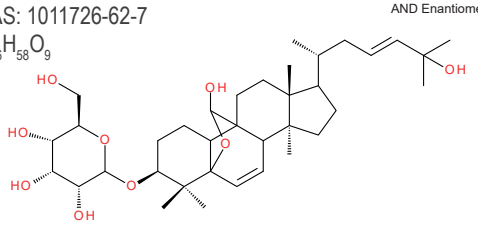
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVBY
Momordicoside P
CAS: 1011726-62-7
$C_{36}H_{58}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



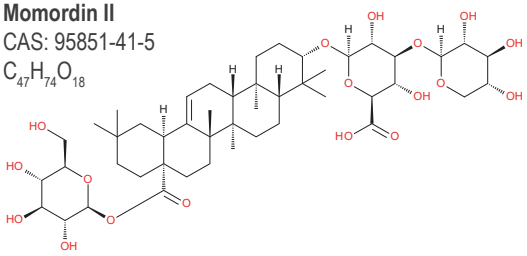
Vegetable origin

NAVBZ
Momordin Ic
CAS: 96990-18-0
$C_{41}H_{64}O_{13}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVC0
Momordin II
CAS: 95851-41-5
$C_{47}H_{74}O_{18}$

AND Enantiomer



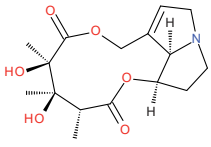
Vegetable origin

NAVC1
Monnieriside G
CAS: 1401799-34-5

Vegetable origin

NAVC2
Monocrotaline
CAS: 315-22-0
$C_{16}H_{23}NO_6$

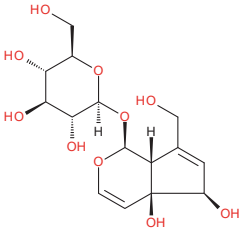
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Crotaline
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 25mg/mL
Monocrotaline is an pyrrolizidine alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the *Crotalaria spectabilis* plant to induce pulmonary hypertension in rodents.

NAVC3
Monomelittoside
CAS: 20633-72-1
$C_{15}H_{22}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Danmelittoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

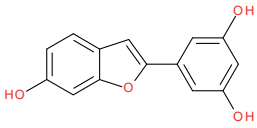
NAVC4
1-Monomyristin
CAS: 589-68-4

Vegetable origin

NAVC5
Monotropein
CAS: 5945-50-6
$C_{16}H_{22}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

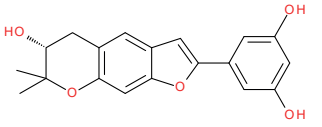
NAVC6
Moracin M
CAS: 56317-21-6
$C_{14}H_{10}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAVC7
AND Enantiomer

Moracin P
CAS: 102841-46-3
$C_{19}H_{18}O_5$

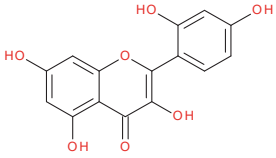


Vegetable origin

NAVC8
Morellic acid
CAS: 5304-71-2
$C_{33}H_{36}O_8$

Synonym: (-)-Morellic acid
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Garcinia lateriflora
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVC9
Morin
CAS: 480-16-0
$C_{15}H_{10}O_7$

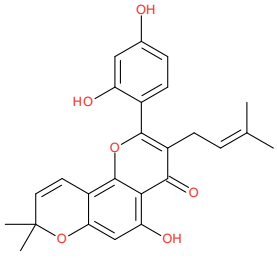


Vegetable origin

NAVCA
Morroniside
CAS: 25406-64-8
$C_{17}H_{26}O_{11}$

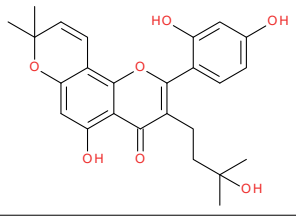
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVCB
Morusin
CAS: 62596-29-6
$C_{25}H_{24}O_6$



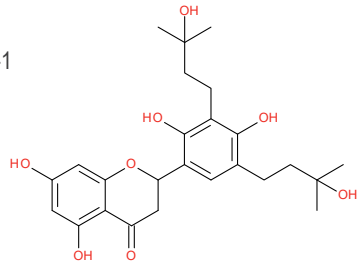
Synonym: Mulberrochromene
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 125mg/mL
Morusin is a prenylated flavonoid isolated from *M. australis* with various biological activities, such as antitumor, antioxidant, and anti-bacteria property.

NAVCC
Morusinol
CAS: 62949-93-3
$C_{25}H_{26}O_7$



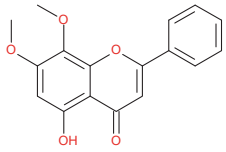
Vegetable origin

NAVCD
Morusinon
CAS: 1505566-13-1
$C_{25}H_{32}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAVCE
Moslosooflavone
CAS: 3570-62-5
$C_{17}H_{14}O_5$

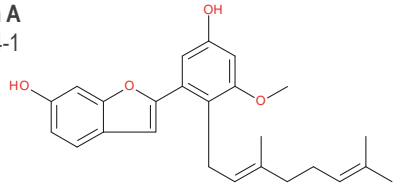


Vegetable origin

NAVCF
Mudanpioside C
CAS: 172760-03-1

Vegetable origin

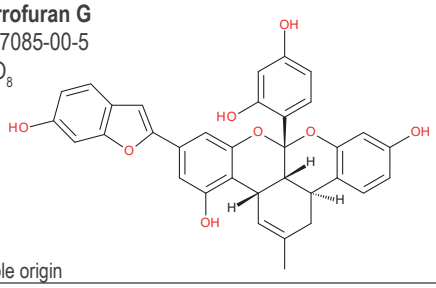
NAVCG
Mulberrofuran A
CAS: 68978-04-1
$C_{25}H_{28}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAVCH
AND Enantiomer

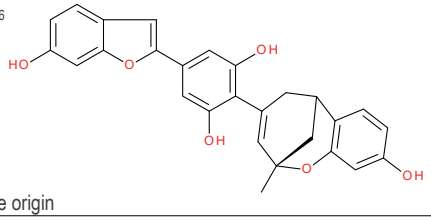
Mulberrofuran G
CAS: 87085-00-5
$C_{34}H_{26}O_8$



Vegetable origin

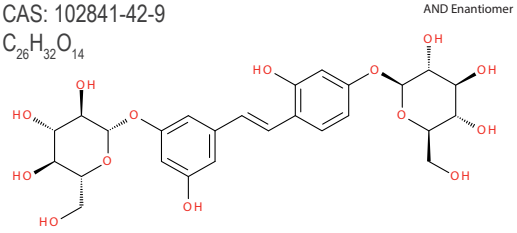
NAVCI
Mulberrofuran H
CAS: 89199-99-5
$C_{27}H_{22}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVCJ
Mulberroside A
CAS: 102841-42-9
$C_{26}H_{32}O_{14}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 40mg/mL
Mulberroside A, the major active anti-tyrosinase compound in the root bark extract of Morus alba L. (Moraceae), is widely employed as an active ingredient in whitening cosmetics. IC50 value: 1.29μmol/L (inhibition of the monophenolase activity); KI value: 0.385μmol/L (the inhibition constant of the effectors on tyrosinase); KIS value: 0.177μmol/L (the inhibition constant of the enzyme-substrate complex) [3] Target: In vitro: Mulberroside A decreased the expressions of tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), interleukin (IL)-1β, and IL-6 and inhibited the activation of NALP3, caspase-1, and nuclear factor-κB and the phosphorylation of extracellular signal-regulated protein kinases, the c-Jun N-terminal kinase, and p38 exhibiting anti-inflammatory antiapoptotic effects [1]. Mulberroside A treatment significantly decreased the mRNA and protein expression of P-gp in Caco-2 cells after treatment with Mulberroside A (5–20μM). PKC and NF-κB might play crucial roles in Mulberroside A-induced suppression of P-gp [2]. In vivo.

NAVCK
Mulberroside C
CAS: 102841-43-0

Vegetable origin

NAVCL
Mulberroside F
CAS: 193483-95-3

Vegetable origin

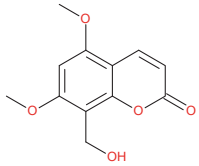
NAVCM
Multicaulisin
CAS: 286461-76-5

Vegetable origin

NAVCN
Mumefural
CAS: 222973-44-6

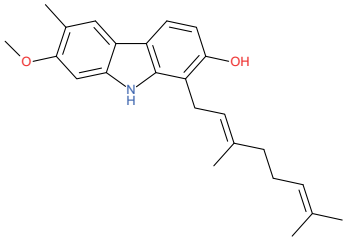
NAVCO
Mumefural isomer
CAS: 1025890-42-9

NAVCP
Murrayacarpin B
CAS: 120693-44-9
$C_{12}H_{12}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVCQ
Murrayanol
CAS: 144525-81-5
$C_{24}H_{29}NO_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVCS
Myricetin
CAS: 529-44-2
$C_{15}H_{10}O_8$

Chemical Name: 3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl) chromen-4-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: M. pennsylvanica
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVCT
Myricetin 3-O-galactoside
CAS: 15648-86-9

Vegetable origin

NAVCU
Myricitrin
CAS: 17912-87-7
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{12}$

Synonyms: Myricitroside; Myricitrine; Myricetol 3-rhamnoside; Myricetrin; Myricetin 3-O-rhamnoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: M. pennsylvanica
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVCV
Myrislignan
CAS: 52190-21-3

Vegetable origin

NAVCW
Myristic acid
CAS: 544-63-8

Vegetable origin

Natural compounds

NAVCX
Myristicin
CAS: 607-91-0
$C_{11}H_{12}O_3$

Chemical Name: 4-methoxy-6-prop-2-enyl-1,3-benzodioxole
Synonym: 6-Allyl-4-methoxy-1,3-benzodioxole
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVD0
1-Naphthaleneacetic acid
CAS: 86-87-3

Vegetable origin

NAVD1
Narciclasine
CAS: 29477-83-6
$C_{14}H_{13}NO_7$

Chemical Name: (2S,3R,4S,4aR)-2,3,4,7-tetrahydroxy-3,4,4a,5-tetrahydro-2H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-j]phenanthridin-6-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Daffodil Bulb
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVD2
Narcissin
CAS: 604-80-8
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{16}$

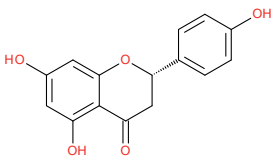
Synonyms: Narcissoside, Isorhamnestin-3-O-rutinoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Fissistigma acuminatissima
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVD3
Nardosinone
CAS: 23720-80-1
$C_{15}H_{22}O_3$

Chemical Name: (3aR,9R,9aR,9bS)-1,3a,4,7,8,9,9a,9b-Octahydro-1,1,9,9a-tetramethyl-5H-naphtho[2,1-c][1,2]dioxol-5-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Nardostachys chinensis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVD4
Naringenin
CAS: 480-41-1
$C_{15}H_{12}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



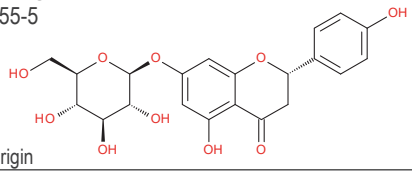
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 42mg/mL
Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.

NAVD5
Naringenin chalcone
CAS: 73692-50-9

Vegetable origin

NAVD6
Naringenin 7-glucoside
CAS: 529-55-5
$C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



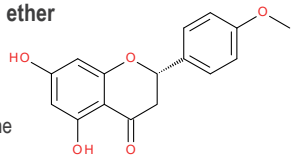
Vegetable origin

NAVD7
Naringenin-7-O-glucuronide
CAS: 158196-34-0

Vegetable origin

NAVD8
Naringenin-4'-methyl ether
CAS: 480-43-3
$C_{16}H_{14}O_5$

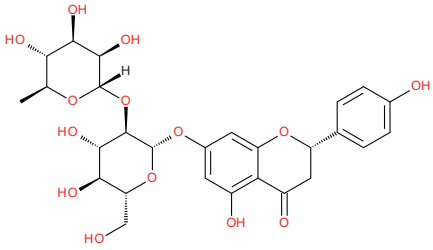
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Isosakuranetine
Vegetable origin

NAVD9
Naringin
CAS: 10236-47-2
$C_{27}H_{32}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Naringoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 6.2mg/mL (Need ultrasonic and warming)
Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits. Naringin exhibits biological properties such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiapoptotic activities.

NAVDA
(2R)-Naringin
CAS: 58001-41-5

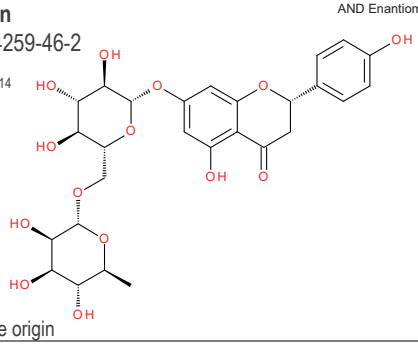
NAVDC

Narirutin

CAS: 14259-46-2

$C_{27}H_{32}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

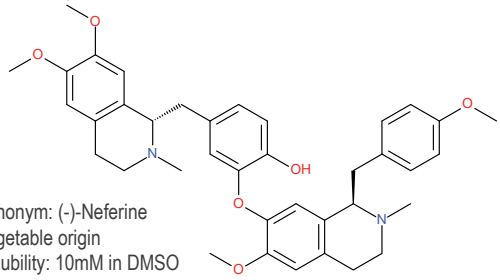
NAVDD

Neferine

CAS: 2292-16-2

$C_{38}H_{44}N_2O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (-)-Neferine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Neferine, is a major alkaloid present in the green embryos of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn with anti-arrhythmia, anti-hypertensive and vaso-relaxant properties , also a NF-κB inhibitor. Target: NF-κB [1] IC50: 1.25μM (neonatal rat CMs) [4] In vitro: protective role of neferine against hypoxia induces oxidative stress by reactive oxygen species (ROS) scavenging and prevention of NF-κB nuclear translocation. Pretreatment with neferine inhibits autophagy induction by activating Akt/mTOR pathway and down regulating Beclin 1, PI3KCIII and LC3B-II in cells exposed to hypoxia. [1] Nef inhibits NF-κB there by inhibiting the expression of its downstream regulator COX-2. Nef significantly inhibited the ROS dependent mitochondrial mediated apoptosis induced during hypoxia. [2] Neferine inhibits ceardiac fibroblast proliferation, migration, and differentiation into myofibroblasts. Neferine reduced high-glucose-induced collagen production and inhibited TGF-β1-Smad, ERK and p38 MAPK signaling activation in cardiac fibroblasts. [3] In vivo: Neferine prevented diabetes-induced cardiac fibrosis in vivo. [3] Neferine shows stronger blocking effect in rat neonatal CMs than liensinine. The IC50 of neferine was 1.25μM on neonatal rat CMs. [4]

NAVDE

Negsehisandrin G

CAS: 1023744-69-5

Vegetable origin

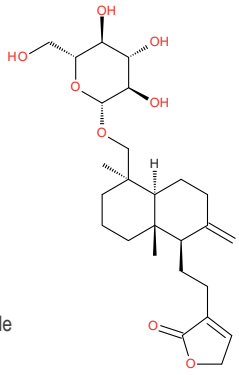
NAVDF

Neoandrographolide

CAS: 27215-14-1

$C_{26}H_{40}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Neoandrographiside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

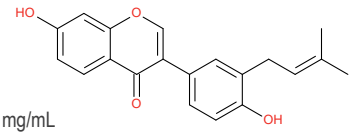
Neoandrographolide is a diterpenoid from the Andrographis paniculata (Acanthaceae).

NAVDG

Neobavaisoflavone

CAS: 41060-15-5

$C_{20}H_{18}O_4$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL

Neobavaisoflavone, an isoflavone isolated from Psoralea corylifolia, has striking anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects. IC50 value: 42.93μM (toward CCRF-CEM cells); 114.64μM [against HCT116 (p53(+/+)) cells] [2] Target: In vitro: In the cancer cells, neobavaisoflavone sensitizes human U373MG glioma cells to TRAIL-mediated apoptosis; upregulated DR5 expression; induced TRAIL-mediated apoptosis in human glioma cells by suppressing migration and invasion, and by inhibiting anoikis resistance [1]. In caner cell lines, neobavaisoflavone is selectively active, and IC50 values below 115μM were obtained on 6/9 cell lines, with values ranging from 42.93μM (toward CCRF-CEM cells) to 114.64μM [against HCT116 (p53(+/+)) cells] [2]. In vivo.

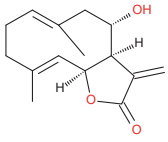
NAVDH

Neobritannilactone B

CAS: 886990-00-7

$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

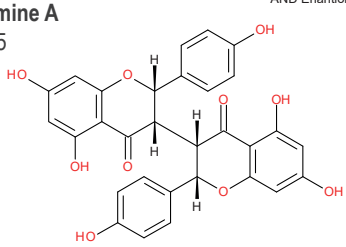
NAVDI

Neochamaejasmine A

CAS: 90411-13-5

$C_{30}H_{22}O_{10}$

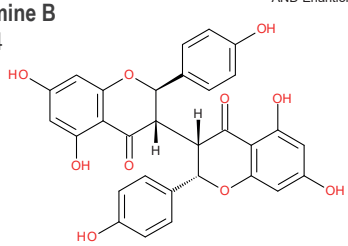
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVDJ
Neochamaejasmine B
CAS: 90411-12-4
$C_{30}H_{22}O_{10}$

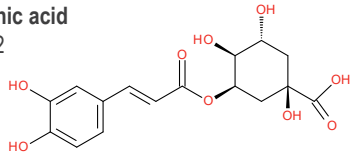
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

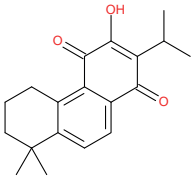
NAVDK
Neochlorogenic acid
CAS: 906-33-2
$C_{16}H_{18}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 11mg/mL
Neochlorogenic acid, a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants, is reported to have outstanding antioxidant, antibacterial, antiviral and antipyretic activities.

NAVDL
Neocryptotanshinone O
CAS: 27468-20-8
$C_{19}H_{22}O_3$

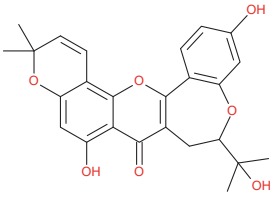


Vegetable origin

NAVDM
Neocurdione
CAS: 108944-67-8

Vegetable origin

NAVDN
Neocyclomorusin
CAS: 62596-35-4
$C_{25}H_{24}O_7$



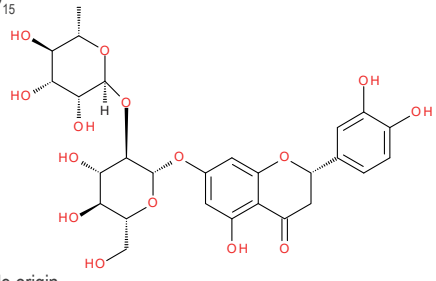
Vegetable origin

NAVDO
Neodiosmin
CAS: 38665-01-9
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{15}$

Synonym: diosmetin 7-O-neohesperidoside.
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Citrus aurantium
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVDP
Neoeriocitrin
CAS: 13241-32-2
$C_{27}H_{32}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



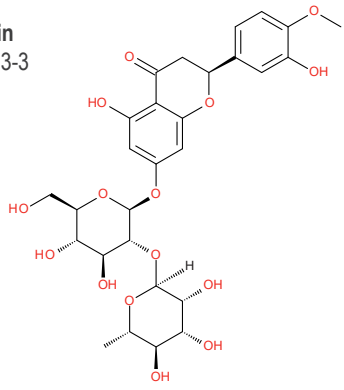
Vegetable origin

NAVDQ
Neogambogic acid
CAS: 93772-31-7

Vegetable origin

NAVDR
Neohesperidin
CAS: 13241-33-3
$C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Hesperetin 7-O-neohesperidoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
Neohesperidin is a flavonoid compound found in high amounts in Poncirus trifoliata with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.

NAVDT
Neoisoliquiritin
CAS: 7014-39-3

Vegetable origin

NAVDU
Neoliquiritin
CAS: 5088-75-5

Vegetable origin

NAVDV
Neomangiferin
CAS: 64809-67-2
$C_{25}H_{28}O_{18}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVDW
Neoprzewaquinone A
CAS: 630057-39-5

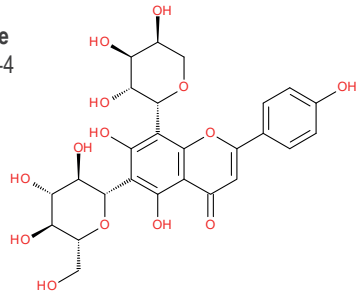
Vegetable origin

NAVDX
Neoruscogenin
CAS: 17676-33-4

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVDY
Neoschaftoside
CAS: 61328-41-4
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$



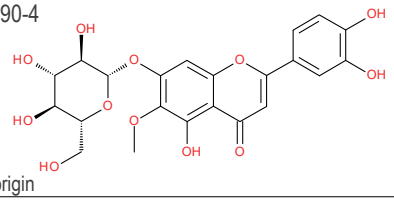
Vegetable origin

NAVDZ
Neotriptophenolide
CAS: 81827-74-9
$C_{21}H_{26}O_4$

Chemical Name: (3bR,9bS)-9-hydroxy-6-methoxy-9b-methyl-7-propan-2-yl-3,3b,4,5,10,11-hexahydronaphtho[2,1-e][2]benzofuran-1-one
Synonyms: AC1Q6AXP, AC1L33E3, KST-1A8624, AR-1A4094
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Roots of Tripterygium wilfordii
Specification: 98% min

NAVE0
Nepetin-7-glucoside
CAS: 569-90-4
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVE1
Nepodin
CAS: 3785-24-8

Vegetable origin

NAVE2
Nerolidol
CAS: 7212-44-4

Vegetable origin

NAVE3
Nicotinamide
CAS: 98-92-0
$C_6H_6N_2O$

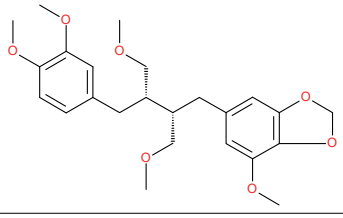
Chemical Name: pyridine-3-carboxamide
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVE4
L-Nicotine
CAS: 54-11-5

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVE5
Niranthin
CAS: 50656-77-4
$C_{24}H_{32}O_7$



Vegetable origin

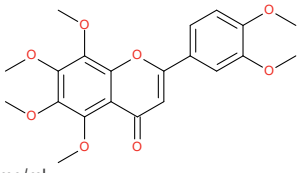
NAVE7
Nitidine chloride
CAS: 13063-04-2
$C_{21}H_{18}ClNO_4$

Chemical Name: 2,3-dimethoxy-12-methyl-[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-c]phenanthridin-12-ium chloride
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVE8
10-Nitro Camptothecin
CAS: 104195-61-1

Vegetable origin

NAVEA
Nobiletin
CAS: 478-01-3
$C_{21}H_{22}O_8$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
Nobiletin, a natural polymethoxylated flavone, is identified as a clock amplitude-enhancing small molecule. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Although NGF alone had little effect on the CRE-dependent transcription, NGF markedly enhanced the CRE-dependent transcription induced by nobiletin[1]. Nobiletin, up to 100μM without cytotoxicity, significantly decreased motility, migration and invasion as well as enzymatic activities, protein levels and mRNA expressions of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9 in U2OS and HOS cells[3]. In vivo: When administered to diet-induced obese (DIO) mice, NOB strongly counteracted metabolic syndrome and augmented energy expenditure and locomotor activity in a Clock gene-dependent manner. In db/db mutant mice, the clock is also required for the mitigating effects of NOB on metabolic disorders[2].

NAVEB
Nodakenin
CAS: 495-31-8
$C_{20}H_{24}O_9$

Synonym: 2-(7-Oxo-2,3-dihydro-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-3-yl)-2-propanyl β-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Angelica gigas
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVEC
Nodakenitin
CAS: 495-32-9

Vegetable origin

NAVED
Nomilin
CAS: 1063-77-0
$C_{28}H_{34}O_9$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVEE
Nonacosane
CAS: 630-03-5
$C_{29}H_{60}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

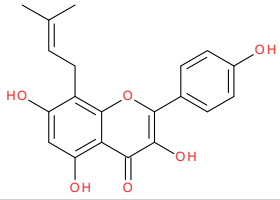
NAVEF
Nonacosanoic Acid
CAS: 4250-38-8

NAVEG
Nonadecanoic Acid
CAS: 646-30-0

NAVEH
(+)-Nootkatone
CAS: 4674-50-4

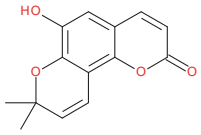
Vegetable origin

NAVEI
Noranhydroicaritin
CAS: 28610-31-3
$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAVEJ
Norbraylin
CAS: 60796-64-7
$C_{14}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

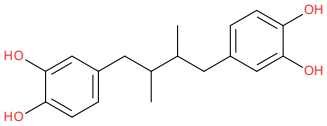
NAVEK
Norcantharidin
CAS: 29745-04-8

Vegetable origin

NAVEL
Nordihydrocapsaicin
CAS: 28789-35-7

Vegetable origin

NAVEM
Nordihydroguaiaretic acid
CAS: 500-38-9
$C_{18}H_{22}O_4$



Synonym: NDGA
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 43mg/mL
Nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA) is a natural phenolic compound isolated from the creosote bush Larrea divaricata, which has anti-tumor activities both in vitro and in vivo. Its analogs are in clinical development for use in refractory solid tumors. IC50 Value: Target: mTOR in vitro: NDGA may also direct target mTORC1 complex because NDGA suppressed amino acids- and insulin-stimulated mTORC1 and acted like rapamycin to disrupt mTOR-Raptor interaction [1]. NDGA increased PPARα promoter activity in AML12 hepatocytes and also prevented the fatty acid suppression of PPARα expression. In contrast, PPARα siRNA abrogated the stimulatory effect of NDGA on fatty acidcatabolism [2]. In vivo: NDGA was able to induce Nrf2 translocation in vivo in kidneys of rats submitted to both U-NX and I/R injury and to protect against renal histological damage and apoptosis [3]. Comparison of the proportion of live mice at the age of 90% mortality was used as a surrogate for measurement of maximum lifespan;neither NDGA (p=0.12) nor aspirin (p=0.16) had a significant effect in this test. Measures of blood levels of NDGA or aspirin and its salicylic acid metabolite suggest that the observed lack of effects of NDGA or aspirin on life span in females could be related to gender differences in drug disposition or metabolism [4]. Clinical trial: Nordihydroguaiaretic Acid in Treating Patients With Nonmetastatic Relapsed Prostate Cancer . Phase 1.

NAVEN
Norisoboldine
CAS: 23599-69-1
$C_{18}H_{19}NO_4$

Synonym: (+)-Laurelliptine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥62.5mg/mL
Norisoboldine is an isoquinoline alkaloid which acts as an AhR agonist, and enhances the function of the adenosine A1 receptor.

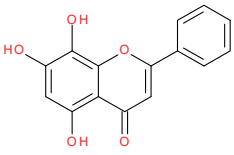
NAVE9
N-Nornuciferine
CAS: 4846-19-9

Vegetable origin

NAVEP
Nortracheloside
CAS: 33464-78-7

Vegetable origin

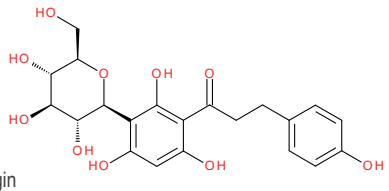
NAVEQ
Norwogonin
CAS: 4443-09-8
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVER
Nothofagin
CAS: 11023-94-2
$C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVES
Notoginsenoside Fa
CAS: 88100-04-3
$C_{59}H_{100}O_{27}$

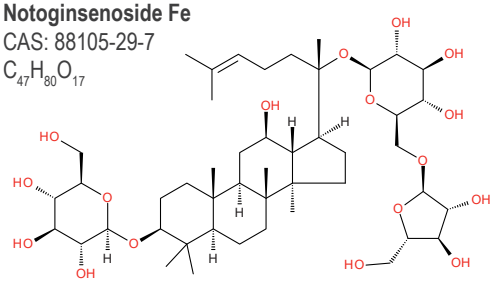
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Panax notoginseng
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVET
Notoginsenoside Fc
CAS: 88122-52-5

Vegetable origin

NAVEU
Notoginsenoside Fe
CAS: 88105-29-7
$C_{47}H_{80}O_{17}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Notoginseng triterpenes; Ginsenoside Mb
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Notoginsenoside Fe is a natural compound isolated from Panax japlcus var.

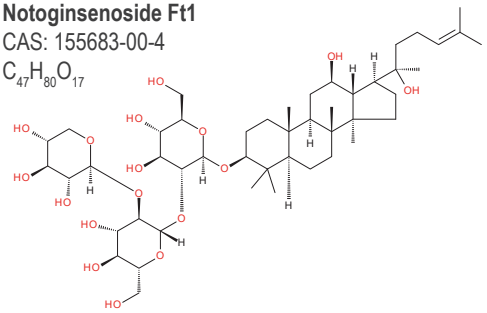
NAVEV

AND Enantiomer

Notoginsenoside Ft1

CAS: 155683-00-4

$C_{47}H_{80}O_{17}$



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Notoginsenoside Ft1 is a saponin isolated from Panax notoginseng; stimulator of angiogenesis. IC50 value: Target: angiogenesis stimulator in vitro: Ft1 increases translocalization of hypoxia-inducible factor-1α (HIF-1α) from cytoplasm to nuclei, where it binds to the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) promoter, increasing the expression of VEGF mRNA and the subsequent secretion of the growth factor. Ft1 induces the activation of PI3K/AKT and Raf/MEK/ERK signaling pathways [1]. Among the saponins examined, Ft1 was the most potent procoagulant and induced dose-dependent platelet aggregation. Ft1 reduced plasma coagulation indexes, decreased tail bleeding time and increased thrombogenesis. Moreover, it potentiated ADP-induced platelet aggregation and increased cytosolic Ca^{2+} accumulation, effects that were attenuated by clopidogrel. Ft1 binds to platelet P2Y12 receptors. The increase in intracellular Ca^{2+} evoked by Ft1 in HEK293 cells overexpressing P2Y12 receptors could be blocked by ticagrelor [2]. Ft1 caused endothelium-dependent relaxations, which were abolished by l-NAME (inhibitor of nitric oxide synthases) and ODQ (inhibitor of soluble guanylyl cyclase). Ft1 increased the cGMP level in rat mesenteric arteries. GR and ER were present in the endothelial layer and their antagonism by RU486 and PHTPP, respectively, inhibited Ft1-induced endothelium-dependent relaxations and phosphorylations of eNOS, Akt and ERK1/2 [3]. Ft1 showed the best inhibitory effect on cell proliferation of SH-SY5Y cells with IC50 of 45μM. Ft1 not only arrested the cell cycle at S, G2/M stages, but also promoted cell apoptosis. Ft1 up-regulated the protein expressions of cleaved caspase 3, phospho-p53, p21, and cyclin B1, but down-regulated that of Bcl-2. Moreover, Ft1 enhanced the phosphorylation of ERK1/2, JNK and p38 MAPK [4]. In vivo: Ft1 promotes the formation of blood vessels in Matrigel plug and wound healing in mice [1].

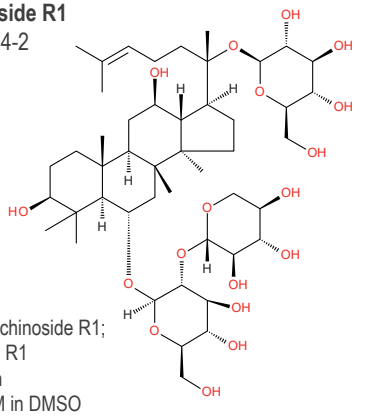
NAVEW

AND Enantiomer

Notoginsenoside R1

CAS: 80418-24-2

$C_{47}H_{80}O_{18}$



Synonyms: Sanchinoside R1; Sanqi glucoside R1

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Notoginsenoside R1, the main bioactive component in panaxnotoginseng, is reported to have some neuronal protective, antihypertensive effects. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Notoginsenoside R1 significantly reduce blood pressure in spontaneously hypertensive rats and induce nitric oxide generation through increasing the phosphorylation of iNOS. Notoginsenoside R1 reduces the caudal blood pressure of spontaneously hypertensive rats through induction of iNOS regulated by long non-coding RNA AK094457 [1]. The mice with notoginsenoside R1 treatment showed significant amelioration in the cognitive function and increased choline acetyl transferase expression, as compared to the vehicle treated mice. Notoginsenoside R1 treatment inhibited Aβ accumulation and increased insulin degrading enzyme expression in both APP/PS1 mice and N2a-APP695sw cells [2]. In Notoginsenoside R1 treated rats, expression of TGF-β1and Smad3 at each time point was down-regulated, with statistical significance(P0.05) compared with that in the NDMA group [3].

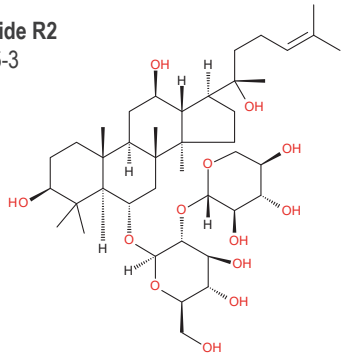
AND Enantiomer

NAVEX

Notoginsenoside R2

CAS: 80418-25-3

$C_{41}H_{70}O_{13}$



Synonyms: 20(S)-Notoginsenoside R2; Ginsenoside Ng-R2

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Notoginsenoside R2 is a newly isolated notoginsenoside from Panax notoginseng, showed neuroprotective effects against 6-OHDA-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis.

NAVEY

20(R)-Notoginsenoside R2

CAS: 948046-15-9

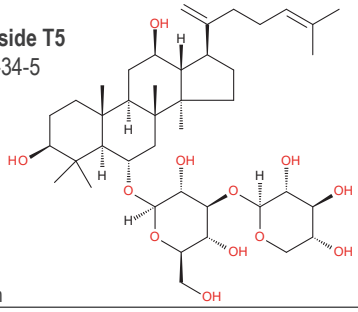
Vegetable origin

NAVEZ
Notoginsenoside S
CAS: 575446-95-6

Vegetable origin

NAVF0
Notoginsenoside T5
CAS: 769932-34-5
$C_{41}H_{68}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVF1
Notopterol
CAS: 88206-46-6
$C_{21}H_{22}O_5$

Chemical Name: 4-[(2E)-5-hydroxy-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dienoxy] furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVF2
Notoptol
CAS: 88206-49-9

NAVF3
NSC 27460
CAS: 156-38-7
$C_8H_8O_3$

Synonyms: 4-(Carboxymethyl)phenol; Hydroxyphenylacetic acid; NSC 25066; p-Hydroxybenzeneacetic acid
Vegetable origin

NAVF5
NSC 140927
CAS: 2033-89-8
$C_8H_{10}O_3$

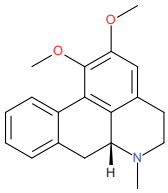
Synonyms: 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol; 3,4-Bis(methyloxy)phenol
Vegetable origin

NAVF4
NSC 338218
CAS: 705-15-7
$C_9H_{10}O_3$

Synonyms: 2-Hydroxy-5-Methyloxyacetophenone; 5-Methoxy-2-hydroxyacetophenone
Vegetable origin

NAVF6
Nuciferine
CAS: 475-83-2
$C_{19}H_{21}NO_2$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM
Nuciferine is an antagonist at **5-HT$_{2A}$** (**IC$_{50}$**=478nM), **5-HT$_{2C}$** (**IC$_{50}$**=131nM), and **5-HT$_{2B}$** (**IC$_{50}$**=1µM), an inverse agonist at **5-HT$_7$** (**IC$_{50}$**=150nM), a partial agonist at **D$_2$** (**EC$_{50}$**=64nM), **D$_5$** (**EC$_{50}$**=2.6µM) and **5-HT$_6$** (**EC$_{50}$**=700nM), an agonist at **5-HT$_{1A}$** (**EC$_{50}$**=3.2µM) and **D$_4$** (**EC$_{50}$**=2µM) receptor.

NAVF7
Nudicaucin A
CAS: 211815-97-3

Vegetable origin

NAVF8
Nudicaucin B
CAS: 211557-36-7

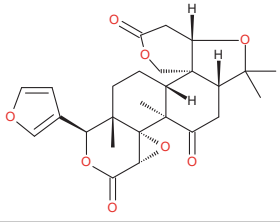
Vegetable origin

NAVF9
Nuezhenidic acid
CAS: 183238-67-7

Vegetable origin

NAVFA
Obaculactone
CAS: 1180-71-8
$C_{26}H_{30}O_8$

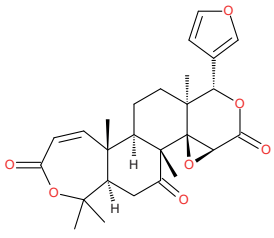
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

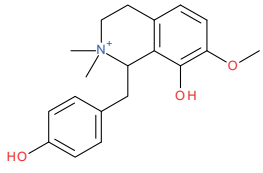
NAVFB
Obacunone
CAS: 751-03-1
$C_{26}H_{30}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVFC
(+)-Oblongine
CAS: 60008-01-7
$C_{19}H_{24}NO_3$



Vegetable origin

NAVFD
Obtusifolin
CAS: 477-85-0

Vegetable origin

NAVFE
Obtusin
CAS: 70588-05-5

Vegetable origin

NAVFF
20(S),24(R)-Ocotillol
CAS: 69926-31-4

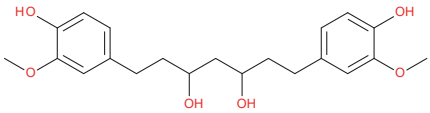
Vegetable origin

NAVFG
Octacosanoic Acid
CAS: 506-48-9

NAVFH
Octacosanol
CAS: 557-61-9

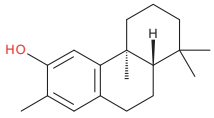
Vegetable origin

NAVFJ
Octahydrocurcumin
CAS: 36062-07-4
$C_{21}H_{28}O_6$



Synonym: Hexahydrobisdemethoxycurcumin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Octahydrocurcumin is a hydrogenated derivatives of curcumin; metabolite of curcumin. IC50 value: Target: OKT3-induced PBMC proliferation was inhibited by octahydrocurcumin with IC50 of 82μM. The investigated substances with the strongest effect on radical scavenging were tetrahydro-, hexahydro-, and octahydrocurcumin with IC50 values of 10.0, 11.7, and 12.3microM, respectively [1]. Curcumin and tetrahydrocurcumin significantly inhibited the release of prominent cytokines, including tumor necrosis factor α (TNF α) and interleukin 6 (IL 6); however, hexahydrocurcumin and octahydrocurcumin did not significantly alter cytokine release [2]. Hydrogenated derivatives of curcumin exhibited stronger DPPH scavenging activity compared to curcumin and a reference antioxidant, trolox. The scavenging activity significantly decreased in the order THC>HHC=OHC>trolox>curcumin>Dmc>>>Bdmc [3].

NAVFK
(4bS-trans)-4b,5,6,7,8,8a,9,10-octahydro-2,4b,8,8-tetramethyl3-Phenanthrenol
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 72444-79-2
$C_{18}H_{26}O$



Vegetable origin

NAVFL
Octocrilene
CAS: 6197-30-4

Vegetable origin

NAVFM
Octyl gallate
CAS: 1034-01-1

Vegetable origin

NAVFN
Octyl 4-methoxycinnamate
CAS: 5466-77-3

Vegetable origin

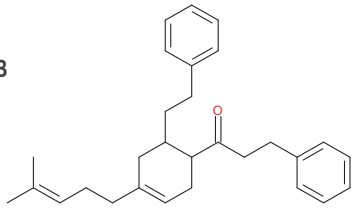
NAVFO
Odoratisol A
CAS: 891182-93-7

Vegetable origin

NAVFP
Officinalisinin I
CAS: 57944-18-0

Vegetable origin

NAVFQ
Officinaruminane B
CAS: 1246282-67-6
$C_{29}H_{36}O$



Vegetable origin

NAVFR
OJV-VI
CAS: 125150-67-6

Vegetable origin

NAVFS

Olaquindox

CAS: 23696-28-8

$C_{12}H_{13}N_3O_4$

Chemical Name: N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-4-oxido-1-oxoquinoxalin-1-ium-2-carboxamide
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVFT

Oleandrin

CAS: 465-16-7

Vegetable origin

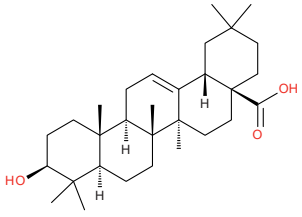
NAVFU

Oleanolic Acid

CAS: 508-02-1

$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Oleanic acid; Caryophyllin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 4.8mg/mL

Oleanolic acid (Caryophyllin) is a natural compound from plants with anti-tumor activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: OA suppressed the proliferation of lung cancer cells in both dose- and time-dependent manners, along with an increase in miR-122 abundance. The suppression of miR-122 abolished the effect of OA on lung cancer cells. CCNG1 and MEF2D, two putative miR-122 targets, were found to be downregulated by OA treatment [1]. OA induced autophagy in normal tissue-derived cells without cytotoxicity. OA-induced autophagy was shown to decrease the proliferation of KRAS-transformed normal cells and to impair their invasion and anchorage-independent growth [2]. In vivo: Mouse model experiments also demonstrated that OA suppressed the growth of KRAS-transformed breast epithelial cell MCF10A-derived tumor xenograft by inducing autophagy [2]. Activation of MAPK pathways, including p-38 MAPK, JNK and ERK, was triggered by OA in both a dose and time-dependent fashion in all the tested cancer cells. OA induced p38 MAPK activation promoted mitochondrial translocation of Bax and Bim, and inhibited Bcl-2 function by enhancing their phosphorylation. OA can induce reactive oxygen species (ROS)-dependent ASK1 activation, and this event was indispensable for p38 MAPK-dependent apoptosis in cancer cells [3]. In vivo: In vivo, p38 MAPK knockdown A549 tumors proved resistant to the growth-inhibitory effect of OA [3]. In OA-treated EAM mice the number of Treg cells and the production of IL-10 and IL-35 were markedly increased, while proinflammatory and profibrotic cytokines were significantly reduced [4].

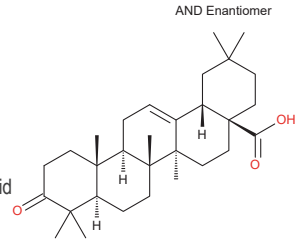
NAVFV

Oleanonic acid

CAS: 17990-42-0

$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: 3-Oxooleanolic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Oleanolic acid is a triterpenoid, inhibits infection by HIV-1 in vitro infected PBMC, naturally infected PBMC and monocyte/macrophages with EC50 of 22.7mM, 24.6mM and 57.4mM, respectively. Besides,it has IC50 of 17μM for the production of leukotriene B4 from rat peritoneal leukocytes. IC50:17μM(The production of leukotriene B4 from rat peritoneal leukocytes)[1] IC50:22.7mM, 24.6mM and 57.4mM(in vitro infected PBMC, naturally infected PBMC and monocyte/macrophages by HIV-1, respectively.[2] In vitro: The highest of the four tested doses (100μM), showed only a slight inhibition approximately, 30%. In contrast, the more powerful effect of oleanonic acid in this system, suggests that it acts through a mechanism related to the inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase, either directly or interfering with some of the mechanisms that participate in the complex activation of this enzyme. Oleanonic acid also acts by reducing prostaglandin synthesis.[1] Oleanolic acid inhibits the HIV-1 replication in all the cellular systems used (EC50 values: 22.7microM, 24.6microM and 57.4microM for in vitro infected PBMC, naturally infected PBMC and M/M, respectively). As regards the mechanism of action, oleanolic acid inhibits in vitro the HIV-1 protease activity.[2] In vivo: Oleanonic acid exerted no activity on the oedema induced by application of ethyl phenylpropiolate after a pre-treatment of 16h. In the TPA ear oedema test, it showed a non-significant 28% inhibition. However, when assayed on the ear oedema induced by DPP, oleanonic acid reduced the swelling by 40%, an effect similar to that of the standard carbamazepine. In the mouse model of delayed hypersensitivity induced by dinitrofluorobenzene, oleanonic acid was ineffective at both 24 and 96 h, while oleanolic acid reduced non-significantly the oedema at 96 h by 32%.In the TPA model of chronic inflammation induced by multiple applications, oleanonic acid showed a significant effect, with 45% inhibition. In contrast, oleanolic acid was inactive. Both inhibited the neutrophil infiltration measured as myeloperoxidase activity by 84% and 67%, respectively. The inhibition observed for dexamethasone on the swelling and myeloperoxidase activity was around 90%. The histological study of ears treated only with repeated doses of TPA showed an extensive diffusive inflammatory lesion with microabscesses affecting dermis and epidermis. The main infiltrating cells in the skin were neutrophils and epithelial thickness was 6.6±1.0 cells. In the tissues treated only with the solvent acetone, epithelial thickness was 2.1±0.5 and no signs of lesion or leukocyte infiltration were detectable. The multidose treatment with oleanonic acid reduced both the intensity and extension of the damage produced by TPA, as this was localized in the dermis, where the main infiltrating cells were lymphocytes, and where fibrosis was observed. In this case, epithelium thickness was 4.4±0.7 cells. The ears treated with dexamethasone showed minimal inflammatory lesions and sometimes none at all, and the epithelium thickness was 4.3±0.7 cells.The paw oedema induced by bradykinin was significantly reduced (61%) by oleanonic acid, whereas isoprenaline had a slightly lower effect (52%). Both oleanolic and oleanonic acid also reduced the paw oedema induced by phospholipase A2; the latter showing its strongest effect at 60min, with an 84% inhibition, and maintaining activity at 90min. Oleanolic acid also had its maximum effect at 60min, vanishing at 90min, while the activity of cyproheptadine was uniform along the experiment, ranging 80–90% inhibition .[1]

NAVFW
Oleaside A
CAS: 89686-84-6

Vegetable origin

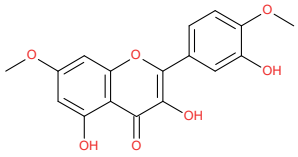
NAVFX
Oleic acid
CAS: 112-80-1

Vegetable origin

NAVFY
Oleuropein
CAS: 32619-42-4
$C_{25}H_{32}O_{13}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Olive Tree
Part Used: Leaf
Specification: Oleuropein 20%; Oleuropein 40%; Oleuropein 98%
Biological Activity: Antioxidants

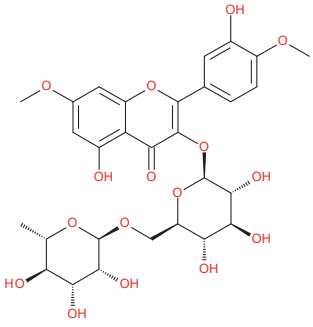
NAVFZ
Ombuin
CAS: 529-40-8
$C_{17}H_{14}O_7$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVG0
Ombuoside
CAS: 20188-85-6
$C_{29}H_{34}O_{16}$



Vegetable origin

NAVG1
Onjisaponin B
CAS: 35906-36-6

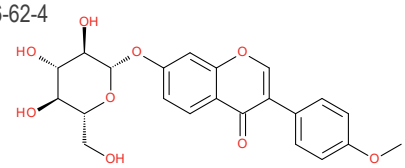
Synonym: Senegin III
Vegetable origin

NAVG2
Onjisaponin Z
CAS: 1078708-72-1

Vegetable origin

NAVG3
Ononin
CAS: 486-62-4
$C_{22}H_{22}O_9$

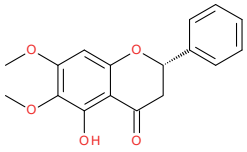
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Ononoside; Formononetin 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Ononin is an isoflavonoid, is an additional growth inhibitor in soils associated with the weed, Pluchea lanceolata.

AND Enantiomer

NAVG4
Onysilin
CAS: 73695-94-0
$C_{17}H_{16}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVG5
Oolonghomobisflavan A
CAS: 126737-60-8

NAVG6
Oolonghomobisflavan B
CAS: 176107-91-8

NAVG7
Oolonghomobisflavan C
CAS: 126716-06-1

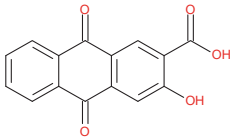
NAVG8
Ophiogenin 3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 128502-94-3

Vegetable origin

NAVG9
Ophiogenin 3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl(1→2)[β-D-xylopyranosyl(1→3)]-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 288143-27-1

Vegetable origin

NAVGA
Ophiohayatone C
CAS: 84-33-3
$C_{15}H_8O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVGB
Ophiopogonanone A
CAS: 75239-63-3

Vegetable origin

NAVGC
Ophiopogonanone B
CAS: 88700-33-8

Vegetable origin

NAVGD
Ophiopogonanone C
CAS: 477336-75-7

Vegetable origin

NAVGE
Ophiopogonanone E
CAS: 588706-66-5

Vegetable origin

NAVGF
Ophiopogonin B
CAS: 38971-41-4

Vegetable origin

NAVGG
Ophiopogonin C
CAS: 65586-25-6

Vegetable origin

NAVGH
Ophiopogonin D
CAS: 41753-55-3
$C_{44}H_{70}O_{16}$

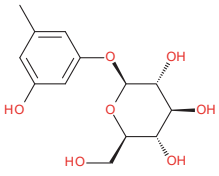
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVGI
Ophiopogonin D'
CAS: 65604-80-0

Vegetable origin

NAVGK
Orcinol glucoside
CAS: 21082-33-7
$C_{13}H_{18}O_7$

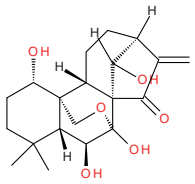
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVGL
Oridonin
CAS: 28957-04-2
$C_{20}H_{28}O_6$

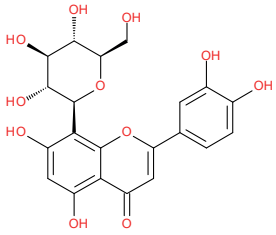
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVGM
Orientin
CAS: 28608-75-5
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer

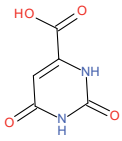


Vegetable origin

NAVGO
Orientin-2"-O-p-trans-coumarate
CAS: 1229437-75-5 , 73815-15-3

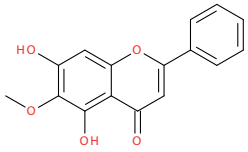
Vegetable origin

NAVGP
Orotic acid
CAS: 65-86-1
$C_5H_4N_2O_4$



Synonyms: 6-Carboxyuracil; Vitamin B13
Solubility: DMSO: 2mg/mL; H_2O: < 1mg/mL
Orotic acid (OA) is an intermediate in pyrimidine metabolism. IC50 Value: Target: Nucleoside antimetabolite/analog in vitro: OA increases cell proliferation and decreases apoptosis in serum-starved SK-Hep1 hepatocellular carcinoma cells, which may ascribe to the inhibition of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) phosphorylation and thus activation of mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) [1]. In vivo: male Fischer 344 rats (130-150g) to two-thirds PH in the absence or in the presence of OA (a 300mg tablet of OA methyl ester implanted intraperitoneally at the time of two-thirds PH). Treatment with OA resulted in a near-100% inhibition of RNR induced by two-thirds PH in rat liver, as monitored by enzyme activity and protein level [2]. The increases of hepatic OA and betaine levels in OA feeding rats was also found when compared to the normal rats [3]. Feeding 1% OA with diet decreased the phosphorylation of AMPK and increased the maturation of SREBP-1 and the expression of SREBP-responsive genes in the rat liver. OA-induced lipid accumulation was also completely inhibited by rapamycin. Mouse hepatocytes and mice were resistant to OA-induced lipogenesis because of little if any response in AMPK and downstream effectors [4].

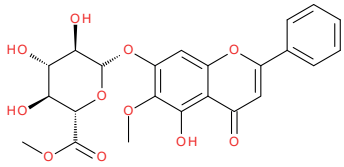
NAVGQ
Oroxylin A
CAS: 480-11-5
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$



Synonyms: Baicalein 6-methyl ether; 6-Methoxybaicalein
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Oroxylin A is a natural active flavonoid with strong anticancer effects. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Oroxylin A suppressed the MDM2-mediated degradation of p53 via downregulating MDM2 transcription in wt-p53 cancer cells [1]. Oroxylin A remarkably reduced the generation of lactate and glucose uptake under hypoxia in HepG2 cells, inhibited HIF-1α expression and its stability [2]. Oroxylin A promotes superoxide dismutase (SOD2) gene expression through SIRT3-regulated DNA-binding activity of FOXO3a and increases the activity of SOD2 by promoting SIRT3-mediated deacetylation [3]. In vivo: Oroxylin A inhibited the tumor growth of nude mice-inoculated MCF-7 or HCT116 cells. The expression of MDM2 protein in tumor tissue was downregulated by oroxylin A as well [1].

NAVGR
Oroxylin A 7-O-beta-D-glucuronide methyl ester
CAS: 82475-02-3
$C_{23}H_{22}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer

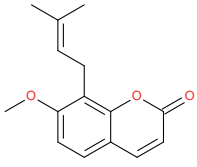


Vegetable origin

NAVGS
Oroxyloside
CAS: 36948-76-2

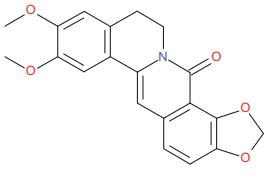
Synonym: Oroxylin A 7-glucuronide
Vegetable origin

NAVGT
Osthole
CAS: 484-12-8
$C_{15}H_{16}O_3$



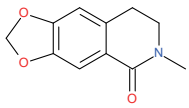
Synonyms: NSC 31868; Osthol; Ostol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Osthole is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of **histamine H_1 receptor** activity.

NAVGU
8-Oxo-epiberberine
CAS: 19716-60-0
$C_{20}H_{17}NO_5$



Vegetable origin

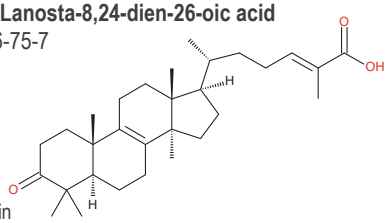
NAVGW
Oxohydrastinine
CAS: 552-29-4
$C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$



Vegetable origin

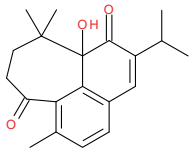
NAVGX
(24E)-3-oxo-Lanosta-8,24-dien-26-oic acid
CAS: 128656-75-7
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

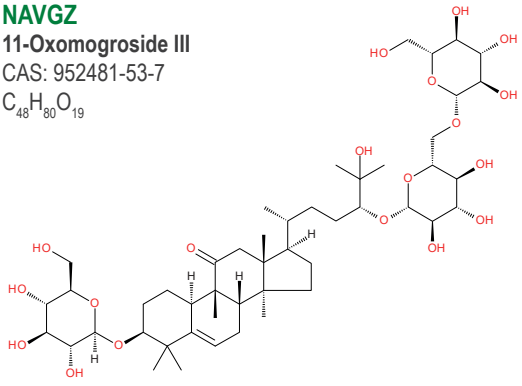
NAVGY
1-Oxomicrostegiol
CAS: 1631054-68-6
$C_{20}H_{24}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAVGZ
11-Oxomogroside III
CAS: 952481-53-7
$C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$

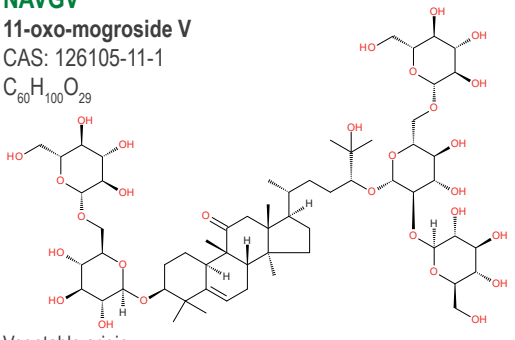
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVGV
11-oxo-mogroside V
CAS: 126105-11-1
$C_{60}H_{100}O_{29}$

AND Enantiomer



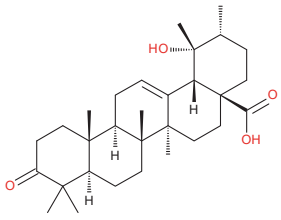
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in H_2O
11-oxo-mogroside V is a natural sweetener, isolated from the fruits of *Momordica grosvenori*, exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (O_2^-, H_2O_2 and ***OH**) with **EC_{50}** of 4.79, 16.52, and 146.17µg/mL, respectively.

NAVFI
13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid
CAS: 29623-29-8

Vegetable origin

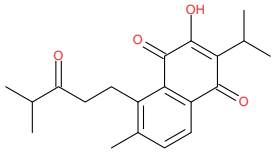
NAVH0
AND Enantiomer

3-Oxopomolic acid
CAS: 13849-90-6
$C_{30}H_{46}O_4$



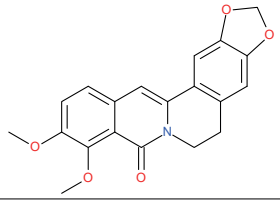
Vegetable origin

NAVH1
3-Oxosapriparaquinone
CAS: 119139-56-9
$C_{20}H_{24}O_4$



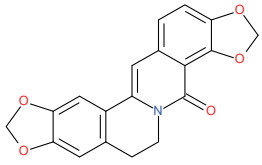
Vegetable origin

NAVH2
8-Oxyberberine
CAS: 549-21-3
$C_{20}H_{17}NO_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVH3
8-Oxycoptisine
CAS: 19716-61-1
$C_{19}H_{13}NO_5$



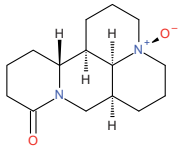
Vegetable origin

NAVH4
Oxyimperatorin
CAS: 35740-18-2

Vegetable origin

NAVH5
AND Enantiomer

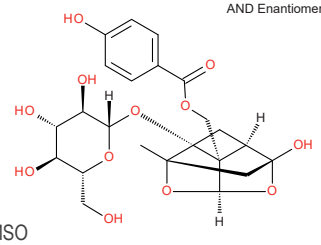
Oxymatrine
CAS: 16837-52-8
$C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_2$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM
Oxymatrine, an alkaloid from the roots of Sophora species, with anti-inflammatory, antifibrosis, and antitumor effects, inhibits the **iNOS** expression and **TGF-β/Smad** pathway.

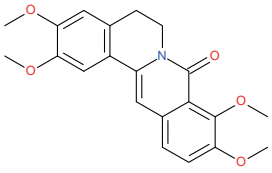
NAVH6
AND Enantiomer

Oxypaeoniflorin
CAS: 39011-91-1
$C_{23}H_{28}O_{12}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Oxypaeoniflorin is a natural product derived from Radix Paeoniae Rubra and Radix Paeoniae Alba.

NAVH7
Oxypalmatine
CAS: 19716-59-7
$C_{21}H_{21}NO_5$



Vegetable origin

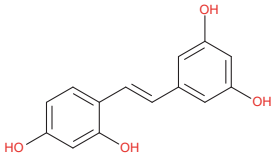
NAVH8
Oxypeucedanin
CAS: 26091-73-6
$C_{16}H_{14}O_5$

Chemical Name: 4-[[(2S)-3,3-dimethyloxiran-2-yl]methoxy]furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVH9
Oxypeucedanin hydrate
CAS: 2643-85-8

Vegetable origin

NAVHB
Oxyresveratrol
CAS: 29700-22-9
$C_{14}H_{12}O_4$



Synonym: trans-Oxyresveratrol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 34mg/mL
Oxyresveratrol is neuroprotective and inhibits the apoptotic cell death in transient cerebral ischemia. It effectively scavenges H_2O_2, NO (IC50 = 45.3μM), and the artificial free radical 2,2-diphenyl-l-picrylhydrazyl (IC50 = 28.9μM) In vitro: 1)oxyresveratrol exhibited more than 50% inhibition at 100μM on L-tyrosine oxidation by murine tyrosinase activity. 2) oxyresveratrol showed an IC50 value of 52.7μM on the enzyme activity. 3) oxyresveratrol works through reversible inhibition of tyrosinase activity rather than suppression of the expression and synthesis of the enzyme.[2] In vivo: 1) Oxyresveratrol (10 or 20mg/kg) significantly reduced the brain infarct volume by approximately 54% and 63%, respectively, when compared to vehicle-treated MCAO rats. 2) oxyresveratrol treatment diminished cytochrome c release and decreasedcaspase-3 activation in MCAO rats. [3]

Natural compounds

NAVHD
Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 392274-22-5

Vegetable origin

NAVHC
Oxyresveratrol 3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 144525-40-6

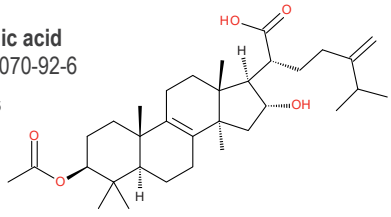
Vegetable origin

NAVHE
Oxysophocarpine
CAS: 26904-64-3

Vegetable origin

NAVHF
AND Enantiomer

Pachymic acid
CAS: 29070-92-6
$C_{33}H_{52}O_5$



Synonym: 3-O-Acetyltumulosic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Pachymic acid is a lanostrane-type triterpenoid from P. cocos. Pachymic acid inhibits **Akt** and **ERK** signaling pathways.

NAVHG
Paclitaxel
CAS: 33069-62-4
$C_{47}H_{51}NO_{14}$

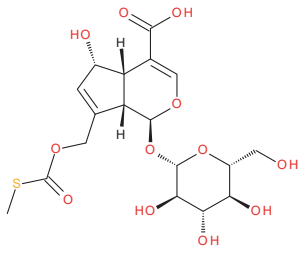
Vegetable origin

NAVHH
Paederoside
CAS: 20547-45-9

Vegetable origin

NAVHI
AND Enantiomer

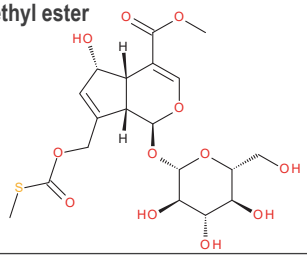
Paederosidic acid
CAS: 18842-98-3
$C_{18}H_{24}O_{12}S$



Vegetable origin

NAVHJ
AND Enantiomer

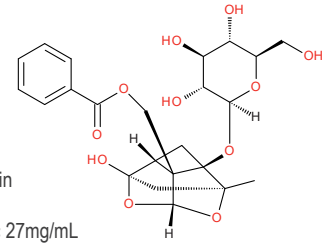
Paederosidic acid methyl ester
CAS: 122413-01-8
$C_{19}H_{26}O_{12}S$



Vegetable origin

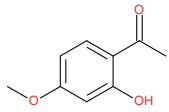
NAVHK
AND Enantiomer

Paeoniflorin
CAS: 23180-57-6
$C_{23}H_{28}O_{11}$



Synonym: Peoniflorin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 27mg/mL
Paeoniflorin is a herbal constituent extracted from the root of Paeonia albiflora Pall. Target: Others Paeoniflorin (PF) is the principal bioactive component of Radix Paeo- niae alba, which is widely used in Traditional Chinese Medicine for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease(PD) [1]. Paeoniflorin, a compound found in white peony that inhibited the production of testosterone and promoted the activity of aromatase, which converts testosterone into estrogen [2]. Treatment of cells with paeoniflorin but not glycyrrhizin resulted in enhanced phosphorylation and acquisition of the deoxyribonucleic acid-binding ability of heat shock transcription factor 1 (HSF1), as well as the formation of characteristic HSF1 granules in the nucleus, suggesting that the induction of HSPs by paeoniflorin is mediated by the activation of HSF1. Also, thermotolerance was induced by treatment with paeoniflorin but not glycyrrhizin. Paeoniflorin had no toxic effect at concentrations as high as 80microg/ mL (166.4microM). To our knowledge, this is the first report on the induction of HSPs by herbal medicines [3].

NAVHL
Paeonol
CAS: 552-41-0
$C_9H_{10}O_3$



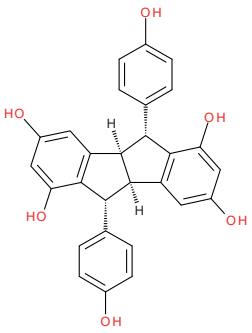
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 38mg/mL
Paeonol is an active extraction from the root of Paeonia suffruticosa, Paeonol inhibits **MAO-A** and **MAO-B** with IC_{50} of 54.6 and 42.5μM, respectively.

NAVHM
Paeonolide
CAS: 72520-92-4
$C_{20}H_{28}O_{12}$

Synonyms: 2-Acetyl-5-methoxyphenyl O-alpha-L-arabinosyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, C10715
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Paeonia anomala
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

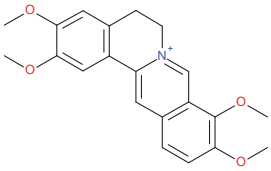
NAVHN
Pallidol
CAS: 105037-88-5
$C_{28}H_{22}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



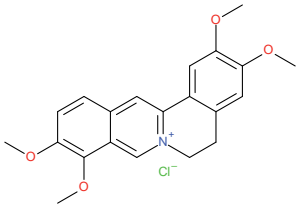
Vegetable origin

NAVHO
Palmatine
CAS: 3486-67-7
$C_{21}H_{22}NO_4$



Vegetable origin

NAVHP
Palmatine (chloride)
CAS: 10605-02-4
$C_{21}H_{22}ClNO_4$

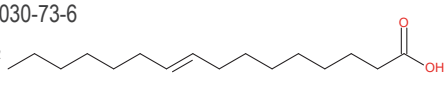


Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Palmatine chloride an isoquinoline alkaloid, is an important medicinal herbal extract with diverse pharmacological and biological properties. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Experimental set examined the influence of palmatine on osteoblast-like cells in vitro. In the culture supernatant of MC3T3-E1 cells, RANKL and OPG levels were significantly reduced by palmatine addition [1]. In vivo: The first experimental set was designed to histologically and biochemically examine mice randomly divided into four groups: sham-operated, OVX, and OVX-palmatine intake groups (1mg/kg and 10mg/kg). In palmatine-treated mice, RANKL and OPG expression decreased [1].

NAVHQ
Palmatrubine
CAS: 16176-68-4

Vegetable origin

NAVHR
Palmitelaidic Acid
CAS: 10030-73-6
$C_{16}H_{30}O_2$



Synonyms: 9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid; trans-Palmitoleic acid
Solubility: Ethanol: 100mg/mL
Palmitelaidic acid is the trans isomer of palmitoleic acid. Palmitoleic acid is one of the most abundant fatty acids in serum and tissue.

NAVHS
Palmitic acid
CAS: 57-10-3
$C_{16}H_{32}O_2$

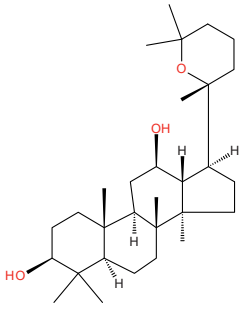
Synonym: Hexadecoic acid
Vegetable origin

NAVHT
Panasenoside
CAS: 31512-06-8

Synonym: Kaempferol-3-O-glucosyl (1-2) galactoside
Vegetable origin

NAVHU
Panaxadiol
CAS: 19666-76-3
$C_{30}H_{52}O_3$

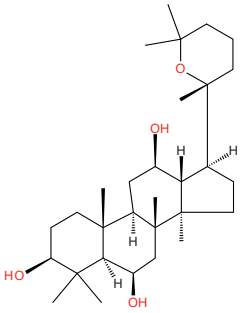
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: 20(R)-Panaxadiol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in Ethanol
Panaxadiol is a novel antitumor agent extracted from the Chinese medical herb Panax ginseng.

NAVHV
Panaxatriol
CAS: 32791-84-7
$C_{30}H_{52}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Panaxatriol can relieve myelosuppression induced by radiation injury.

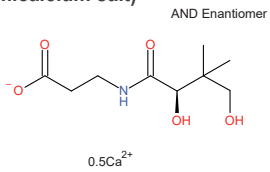
NAVHW
Panaxydol
CAS: 72800-72-7

Vegetable origin

NAVHX
Panaxynol
CAS: 81203-57-8

Vegetable origin

NAVHY
D-Pantothenic acid (hemicalcium salt)
CAS: 137-08-6
$C_9H_{16}NO_5$. 1/2 Ca

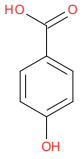


Synonyms: Calcium D-pantothenate; Vitamin B5 calcium salt; Calcium pantothenate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 200mg/mL
D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt, a kind of water soluble vitamin, can reduce the patulin content of the apple juice. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In human dermal fibroblasts from three different donors, D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt accelerates the wound healing process by increasing the number of migrating cells, their distance and hence their speed. In addition, cell division is increased and the protein synthesis changed [1]. In vivo.

NAVHZ
Paprazine
CAS: 36417-86-4

Vegetable origin

NAVI0
Paraben-acid
CAS: 99-96-7
$C_7H_6O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAVI1
Parishin
CAS: 62499-28-9
$C_{45}H_{56}O_{25}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Gastrodia elata/Vanda parishii
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVI2
Parishin B
CAS: 174972-79-3
$C_{32}H_{40}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Gastrodia elata rhizomes
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

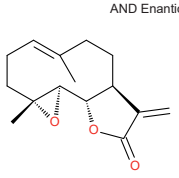
NAVI3
Parishin C
CAS: 174972-80-6
$C_{32}H_{40}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Gastrodia elata rhizomes
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVI4
Parishin E
CAS: 952068-57-4
$C_{19}H_{24}O_{13}$

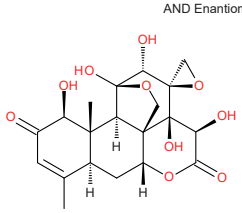
Synonym: 4-[(3,4-Dicarboxy-3-hydroxy-1-oxobutoxy)methyl]phenyl beta-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Gastrodia elata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVI5
Parthenolide
CAS: 20554-84-1
$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$



Synonym: (-)-Parthenolide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Parthenolide is an **NF-κB** inhibitor, reduces histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC-1) and DNA methyltransferase 1 independent of NF-κB inhibition.

NAVI6
Pasakbumin B
CAS: 138809-10-6
$C_{20}H_{24}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NAVI7
Pashanone
CAS: 42438-78-8

Vegetable origin

NAVI8
Patchouli alcohol
CAS: 5986-55-0
$C_{15}H_{26}O$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVI9
Pectolinarin
CAS: 28978-02-1
$C_{29}H_{34}O_{15}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVIA
Pectolinaringenin
CAS: 520-12-7
$C_{17}H_{14}O_6$

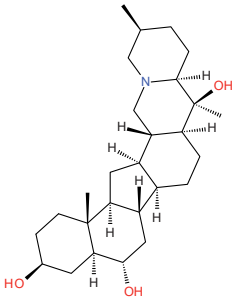
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Clerodendrum phlomidis L
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVIB
Pedunculoside
CAS: 42719-32-4
$C_{36}H_{58}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

AND Enantiomer

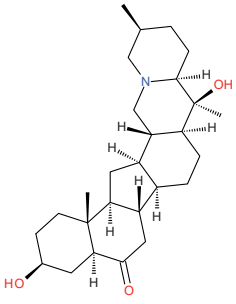
NAVIC
Peimine
CAS: 23496-41-5
$C_{27}H_{45}NO_3$



Synonyms: Verticine; Dihydroisoimperialine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Peimine(Dihydroisoimperialine; Verticine) is a natural compound with good anti-inflammatory effects in vivo. IC50 value: Target: Peimine (0-25mg/L) significantly inhibited tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1β, and increased IL-10 production. Furthermore, peimine significantly inhibited the phosphorylation of p38, ERK and c-jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) as well as decreased p65 and IκB.

AND Enantiomer

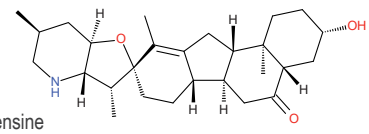
NAVID
Peiminine
CAS: 18059-10-4
$C_{27}H_{43}NO_3$



Synonyms: Verticinone; Raddeanine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Peiminine(Verticinone; Raddeanine) is a natural compound with anti-inflammatory activity. IC50 value: Target: Peiminine and DXS significantly reduced alveolar inflammation and pulmonary interstitial inflammation in rats with bleomycin-induced lung injury. Peiminine inhibits lung inflammation and pulmonary fibrosis in a rat model of bleomycin-induced lung injury, by reducing circulating IFN-γ levels and inhibiting signal transduction pathways involving TGF-β, CTGF, ERK1/2, NF-κB and FasL.

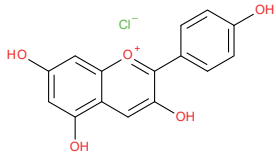
NAVIE
Peimisine
CAS: 19773-24-1
$C_{27}H_{41}NO_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Ebeiensine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Peimisine(Ebeiensine) is a steroidal alkaloid which is the major biologically active component in Bulbus Fritillariae; possess a variety of toxicological and pharmacological effects on humans.

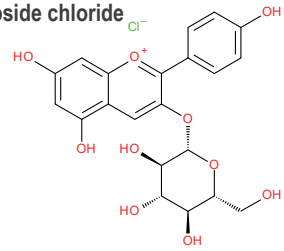
NAVIF
Pelargonidin chloride
CAS: 134-04-3
$C_{15}H_{11}ClO_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVIG
Pelargonidin-3-O-glucoside chloride
CAS: 18466-51-8
$C_{21}H_{21}ClO_{10}$

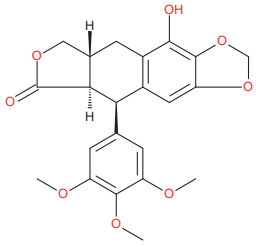
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

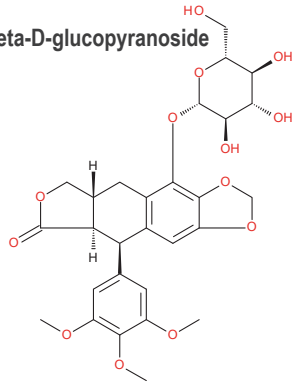
NAVIH
(-)-beta-Peltatin
CAS: 518-29-6
$C_{22}H_{22}O_8$



Vegetable origin

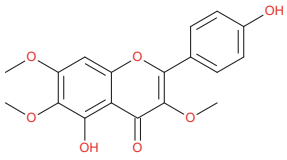
AND Enantiomer

NAVII
(-)-beta-Peltatin-5-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 11024-59-2
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{13}$



Vegetable origin

NAVIJ
Penduletin
CAS: 569-80-2
$C_{18}H_{16}O_7$



Vegetable origin

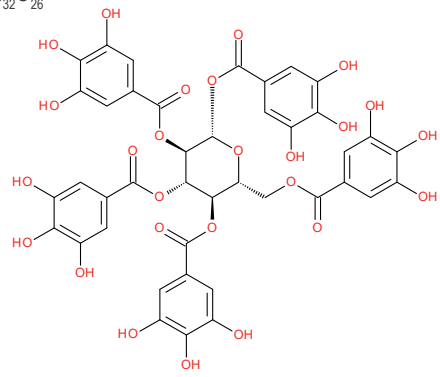
NAVIK
2,4,7,8,9-Pentaacetate-N-Acetylneuraminic Acid Methyl Ester
CAS: 73208-82-9

NAVIL
Pentacosanoic Acid
CAS: 506-38-7

NAVIM
Pentadecanoic Acid
CAS: 1002-84-2

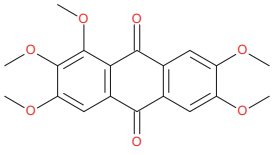
NAVIN
1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranose
CAS: 14937-32-7
$C_{41}H_{32}O_{26}$

AND Enantiomer



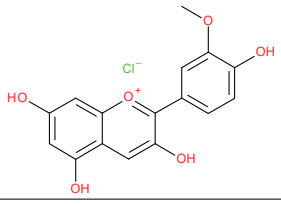
Synonym: Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mM; H_2O: 6mg/mL (Need ultrasonic and warming)
1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucopyranose is a gallotannin isolated from various plants. It suppressed interleukin (IL)-4 induced signal pathway in B cell, and inhibited IgE production partially caused by increasing a population of Treg cells in conjunction with Treg-inducing factors.

NAVIO
1,2,3,6,7-pentamethoxy-Anthraquinone
CAS: 102019-25-0
$C_{19}H_{18}O_7$



Vegetable origin

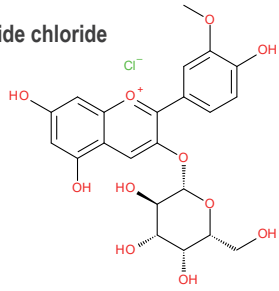
NAVIP
Peonidin chloride
CAS: 134-01-0
$C_{16}H_{13}ClO_6$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

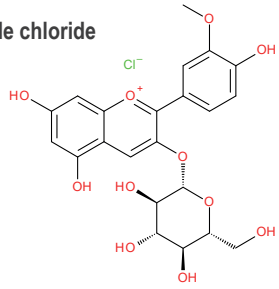
NAVIQ
Peonidin-3-O-galactoside chloride
CAS: 28148-89-2
$C_{22}H_{23}ClO_{11}$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVIR
Peonidin-3-O-glucoside chloride
CAS: 6906-39-4
$C_{22}H_{23}ClO_{11}$



Vegetable origin

NAVIS
Perakine
CAS: 4382-56-3

Vegetable origin

NAVIT
Perillartine
CAS: 30950-27-7
$C_{10}H_{15}NO$

Synonym: DL-Perillartine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Perillartine is a sweetener, which activates the taste receptor type 1 member 2 (Tas1r2) subunit in a species-dependent manner.

NAVIU
Perillene
CAS: 539-52-6

Vegetable origin

NAVIV
Periplocin
CAS: 13137-64-9
$C_{36}H_{56}O_{13}$

Synonym: Periplocoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Periploca sepium
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVIW
Periplocymarin
CAS: 32476-67-8

Vegetable origin

NAVIX
Periplogenin
CAS: 514-39-6

Vegetable origin

NAVIY
Periplogenin 3-[O-β-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-β-sarmentopyranoside]
CAS: 1253421-94-1

Vegetable origin

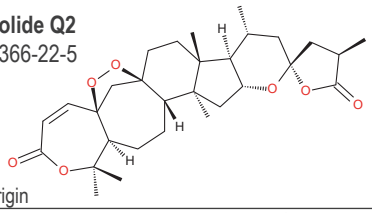
NAVIZ
Peritassine A
CAS: 262601-67-2

Vegetable origin

NAVJ0
Perivine
CAS: 2673-40-7

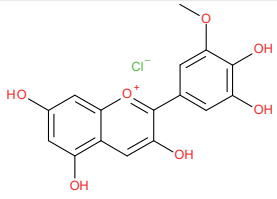
Vegetable origin

NAVJ1
AND Enantiomer
Pesudolarolide Q2
CAS: 1338366-22-5
$C_{30}H_{42}O_{7}$



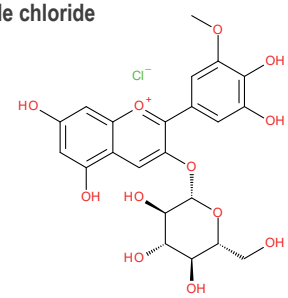
Vegetable origin

NAVJ2
Petunidin chloride
CAS: 1429-30-7
$C_{16}H_{13}ClO_{7}$



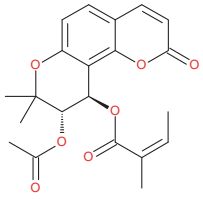
Vegetable origin

NAVJ3
AND Enantiomer
Petunidin-3-O-glucoside chloride
CAS: 6988-81-4
$C_{22}H_{23}ClO_{12}$



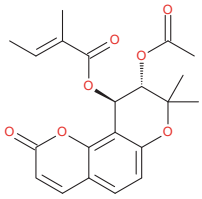
Vegetable origin

NAVJ4
AND Enantiomer
Peucedanocoumarin II
CAS: 130464-56-1
$C_{21}H_{22}O_{7}$



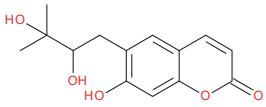
Vegetable origin

NAVJ5
AND Enantiomer
Peucedanocoumarin III
CAS: 130464-57-2
$C_{21}H_{22}O_{7}$



Vegetable origin

NAVJ7
Peucedanol
CAS: 46992-81-8
$C_{14}H_{16}O_{5}$



Vegetable origin

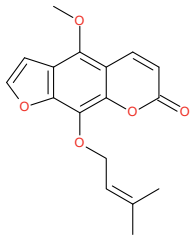
NAVJ6
(+)-Peucedanol
CAS: 20516-23-8
$C_{14}H_{16}O_{5}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Peucedanum japonicum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVJ8
Phellodendrine
CAS: 6873-13-8
$C_{20}H_{24}NO_{4}$

Synonym: Phellodendrine chloride
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Cortex Phellodendri
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVJA
Phellopterin
CAS: 2543-94-4
$C_{17}H_{16}O_5$



Vegetable origin

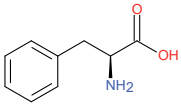
NAVJD
N-Phenethylbenzamide
CAS: 3278-14-6

Vegetable origin

NAVJE
2-O-Phenyl α-D-N-Acetylneuraminic Acid
CAS: 15964-32-6

NAVJJ
L-Phenylalanine
CAS: 63-91-2
$C_9H_{11}NO_2$

AND Enantiomer



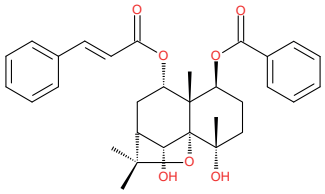
Synonym: (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 46mg/mL
L-Phenylalanine is an antagonist at α2δ calcium channels with a Ki of 980 nM. IC50 Value: 980nM [1] Target: Calcium Channel L-Phenylalanine (LPA) is an electrically neutral amino acid, one of the twenty common amino acids used to biochemically form proteins. In the brain, L-phenylalanine is a competitive antagonist at the glycine binding site of NMDA receptor and at the glutamate binding site of AMPA receptor [2, 3]. At the glycine binding site of NMDA receptor L-phenylalanine has an apparent equilibrium dissociation constant (KB) of 573M estimated by Schild regression [4] which is considerably lower than brain L-phenylalanine concentration observed in untreated human phenylketonuria [5]. L-Phenylalanine also inhibits neurotransmitter release at glutamatergic synapses in hippocampus and cortex with IC50 of 980nM, a brain concentration seen in classical phenylketonuria, whereas D-phenylalanine has a significantly smaller effect [3].

NAVJK
(2R,3S)-3-Phenylisoserine hydrochloride
CAS: 132201-32-2
$C_9H_{12}ClNO_3$

Synonym: (αR,βS)-β-amino-α-hydroxy-Benzenepropanoic acid hydrochloride
Vegetable origin

NAVJL
(2E)-3-phenyl-2-Propenoic acid (3R,5S,5aS,6S,9S,9aS,10R)-6-(benzoyloxy)octahydro-9,10-dihydroxy-2,2,5a,9-tetramethyl-2H-3,9a-methano-1-benzoxepin-5-yl ester
CAS: 268541-27-1
$C_{31}H_{36}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVJG
Phenyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside
CAS: 24404-53-3

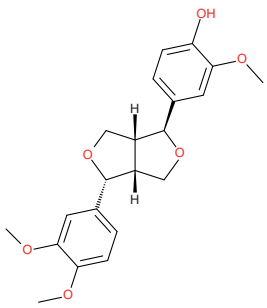
NAVJF
Phenyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 23661-28-1

NAVJH
Phenyl 1-Thio-β-D-galactopyranoside
CAS: 16758-34-2

NAVJI
Phenyl 1-Thio-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 2936-70-1

NAVJM
Phillygenin
CAS: 487-39-8
$C_{21}H_{24}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Phillygenol; Epipinoresinol methyl ether; Forsythigenol; (+)-Phillygenin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Phillygenin is an active ingredient from Forsythia with many medicinal properties, such as antioxidant, reducing blood lipid, inhibition of low density lipoprotein oxidation. In vitro: 1) Phillygenin shows a greater inhibition on mouse B16 melanoma cells potential than vincristine. 2) phillygenin had notable scavenging activity against DPPH, ABTS radicals, as well as potent reducing power in FRAP assay. In vivo: The reference for rat is 5.6mg/m l (i.v).

NAVJN

Phillyrin

CAS: 487-41-2

$C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$

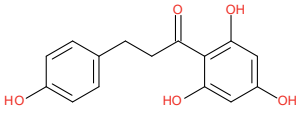
Synonyms: Forsythin; Phillyroside; Phyllyrin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVJO

Phloretin

CAS: 60-82-2

$C_{15}H_{14}O_5$



Synonyms: NSC 407292;RJC 02792
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Phloretin (NSC 407292; RJC 02792) is a dihydrochalcone, a type of natural phenols. Phloretin inhibits the active transport of glucose into cells by SGLT1 and SGLT2. IC50 Value: 49 +/- 12microM [4] Target: SGLT1/2 in vitro: Phlorizin blocks glucose transport across the renal tubule at concentrations in renal blood and tissue in the range of 10-5 to 10-7M [1]. PT significantly enhanced glycerol release and inhibited the adipogenesis-related transcription factors. PT also promoted phosphorylation of AMP-activated protein kinase and increased activity of adipose triglyceride lipase and hormone-sensitive lipase in 3T3-L1 cells [2]. Phloretin induced obvious cytotoxicity against BEL-7402 cells with IC50 of 89.23microg/mL. The growth curve demonstrated decreased growth of the cells as phloretin concentration increased [3]. D-glucose-transport activity was observed with a Km for D-glucose of 3.4 +/- 0.2mM (mean +/- S.E.M.) and was inhibited by cytochalasin B (IC50= 0.44 +/- 0.03microM), HgCl2 (IC50)= 3.5 +/- 0.5microM), phloretin (IC50= 49 +/- 12 microM) and phloridzin (IC50= 355 +/- 67microM) [4]. In vivo: The effect of phloridzin orally doses 5, 10, 20 and 40mg/kg body weight on diabetes was tested in a streptozotocin-induced rat model of diabetes type 1. From beneficial effect of this compound is significant reduction of blood glucose levels and improve dyslipidemia in diabetic rats [5].

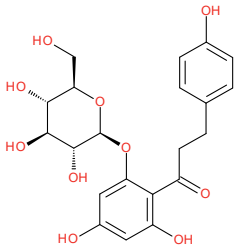
NAVJP

AND Enantiomer

Phlorizin

CAS: 60-81-1

$C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$



Synonyms: Floridzin; NSC 2833
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Phlorizin, a natural product and dietary constituent found in a number of fruit trees, is a 2'-glucoside of phloretin, Phlorizin is a competitive and classic inhibitor of hSGLT1(Ki=300nM) and hSGLT2(Ki= 39nM). IC50 value: 300nM (Ki, SGLT1); 39nM (Ki, SGLT2) [1] Target: SGLT1; SGLT2 in vitro: Inhibition by phlorizin was competitive, with K(i) values of 0.3muM in hSGLT1 and 39nM in hSGLT2 [1]. Phlorizin was unable to exchange with dapagliflozin bound to hSGLT2. In contrast, dapagliflozin, fluoro-dapagliflozin, and galacto-dapagliflozin dissociated quickly from hSGLT1 (t(1/2,Off) = 1-2s), and phlorizin readily exchanged with dapagliflozin bound to hSGLT1 [2]. In vivo: A PK-PD model was developed next to analyze the inhibitory effect of phlorizin on renal glucose reabsorption. The model suitably expressed the concentration-dependent inhibitory effect of phlorizin on renal glucose reabsorption. The in vivo inhibition constants of phlorizin for SGLT in rats were estimated to be 67nM for SGLT1 and 252nM for SGLT2, which are similar to the in vitro data reported previously [3]. Phlorizin significantly decreased body weight gain and the levels of serum fasting blood glucose (FBG), triglycerides (TG), total cholesterol (TC), and advanced glycation end products (AGEs). Morphologic observations showed that normal myocardial structure was better preserved after phlorizin treatment [4].

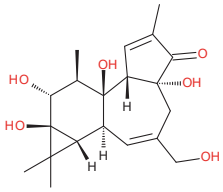
NAVJQ

AND Enantiomer

Phorbol

CAS: 17673-25-5

$C_{20}H_{28}O_6$



Synonym: 4β-Phorbol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 20mg/mL
Phorbol is a highly toxic diterpene, whose esters have important biological properties.

NAVJR

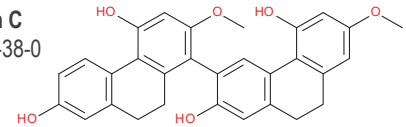
Phosphoramidon (Disodium)

CAS: 164204-38-0

$C_{23}H_{32}N_3Na_2O_{10}P$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 140mg/mL
Phosphoramidon disodium is a **metalloprotease** inhibitor. Phosphoramidon inhibits endothelin-converting enzyme (**ECE**), neutral endopeptidase (**NEP**), and angiotensin-converting enzyme (**ACE**) with **IC_{50}** values of 3.5, 0.034, and 78μM, respectively.

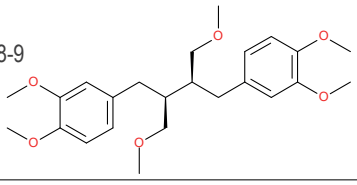
NAVJS
Phoyunnanin C
CAS: 956344-38-0
$C_{30}H_{26}O_6$



Vegetable origin

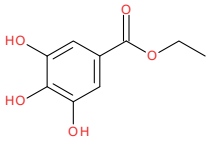
AND Enantiomer

NAVJT
Phyllanthin
CAS: 10351-88-9
$C_{24}H_{34}O_6$



Vegetable origin

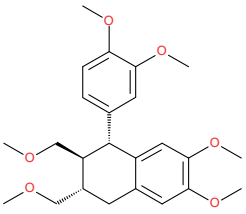
NAVJU
Phyllemblin
CAS: 831-61-8
$C_9H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVJV
Phyltetralin
CAS: 123048-17-9
$C_{24}H_{32}O_6$

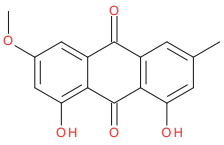


Vegetable origin

NAVJW
Physalin L
CAS: 113146-74-0

Vegetable origin

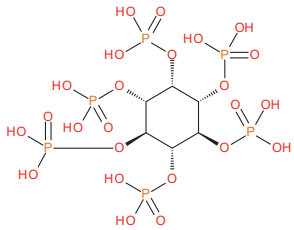
NAVJX
Physcion
CAS: 521-61-9
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVJY
Phytic acid
CAS: 83-86-3
$C_6H_{18}O_{24}P_6$



Synonyms: myo-Inositol, hexakis(dihydrogen phosphate); Inositol hexaphosphate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 30mg/mL
Phytic acid is a major phosphorus storage compound of most seeds and cereal grains.

NAVJZ
Phytol
CAS: 150-86-7

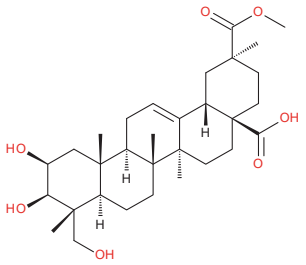
Vegetable origin

NAVK0
Phytolaccagenic Acid
CAS: 54928-05-1

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

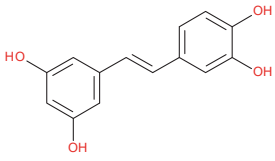
NAVK1
Phytolaccagenin
CAS: 1802-12-6
$C_{31}H_{48}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAVK3
cis-Piceatannol
CAS: 106325-86-4

NAVK2
Trans-Piceatannol
CAS: 10083-24-6
$C_{14}H_{12}O_4$



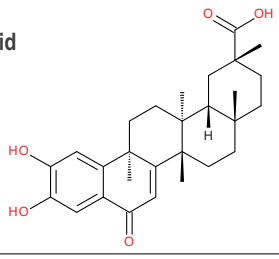
Vegetable origin

NAVK4
Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside
CAS: 94356-26-0

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVK5
2-Picenecarboxylic acid
CAS: 118172-80-8
$C_{28}H_{36}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVK6
Picfeltarraenin IA
CAS: 97230-47-2
$C_{41}H_{62}O_{13}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVK7
Picfeltarraenin IB
CAS: 97230-46-1
$C_{42}H_{64}O_{14}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

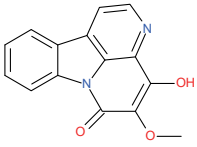
NAVK8
Picfeltarraenin IV
CAS: 184288-35-5

Vegetable origin

NAVK9
Picfeltarraenin X
CAS: 1391826-61-1

Vegetable origin

NAVKA
Picrasidine Q
CAS: 101219-61-8
$C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAVKB
Picrocrocin
CAS: 138-55-6
$C_{16}H_{26}O_7$

Synonyms: Saffron-bitter; UNII-ON5B022511
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVKC
Picropodophyllotoxin
CAS: 477-47-4

Vegetable origin

NAVKD
Picroside I
CAS: 27409-30-9
$C_{23}H_{28}O_{13}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVKE
Picroside II
CAS: 39012-20-9
$C_{24}H_{28}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVKF
Picroside III
CAS: 64461-95-6

Vegetable origin

NAVKG
Picroside IV
CAS: 211567-04-3

Vegetable origin

NAVKH
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
CAS: 54-71-7

Vegetable origin

NAVKI
Pimpinellin
CAS: 131-12-4
$C_{13}H_{10}O_5$

Chemical Name: 5,6-dimethoxyfuro[2,3-h]chromen-2-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVKJ
Alpha-Pinene
CAS: 80-56-8

Vegetable origin

NAVKK
D-Pinitol
CAS: 10284-63-6

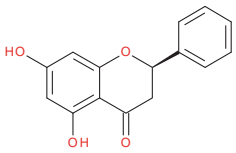
Vegetable origin

NAVKL
Pinocembrin
CAS: 480-39-7
$C_{15}H_{12}O_4$

Synonyms: dihydrochrysin, galanginflavanone, Picembrin,5,7-DIHYDROXYFLAVANONE,5,7-DIHYDROXY-3'4'5'-FLAVANONE
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Pinus cerebra
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

NAVKN
(-)-Pinocembrin
CAS: 206660-42-6
$C_{15}H_{12}O_4$



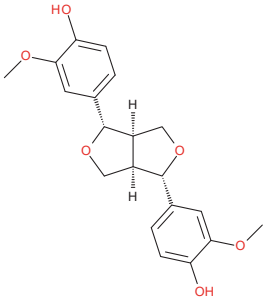
Vegetable origin

NAVKO
Pinocembrin 7-O-(3''-galloyl-4'',6''-(S)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl)-β-D-glucose
CAS: 205370-59-8

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

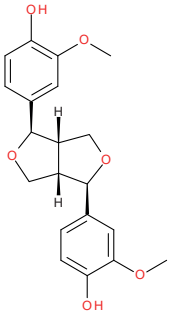
NAVKP
Pinoresinol
CAS: 487-36-5
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

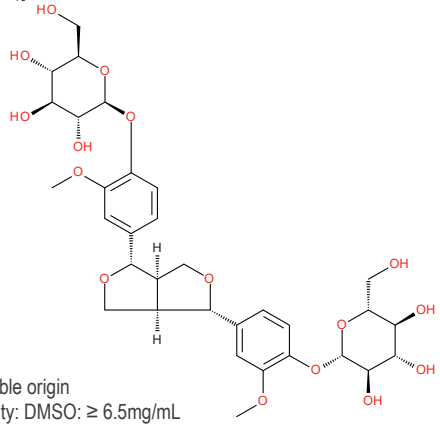
NAVKQ
(-)-Pinoresinol
CAS: 81446-29-9
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAVKR
Pinoresinol Diglucoside
CAS: 63902-38-5
$C_{32}H_{42}O_{16}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 6.5mg/mL
Pinoresinol Diglucoside is one of the major lignans with various pharmacological activities which could be isolated from Duzhong and other plant species.

NAVKS
Pinoresinol dimethyl ether
CAS: 29106-36-3
$C_{22}H_{26}O_6$

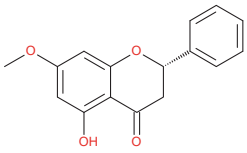
Chemical Name: (3S,3aR,6S,6aR)-3,6-bis(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3,3a,4,6,6a-hexahydrofuro[3,4-c]furan
Synonym: (+)-Eudesmin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVKT
Pinoresinol 4-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 69251-96-3
$C_{26}H_{32}O_{11}$

Synonyms: 3,5-dibromo-benzoic acid,3,5-dibromobenzoic acid, (+)-pinoresinol-4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, (+)-Pires
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Pyrethrum tatsienense
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

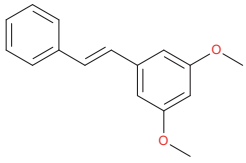
AND Enantiomer

NAVKU
Pinostrombin
CAS: 480-37-5
$C_{16}H_{14}O_4$



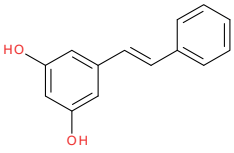
Vegetable origin

NAVKV
Trans-Pinosylvin dimethyl ether
CAS: 21956-56-9
$C_{16}H_{16}O_2$



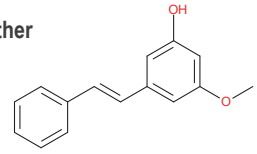
Vegetable origin

NAVKX
Pinosylvine
CAS: 22139-77-1
$C_{14}H_{12}O_2$



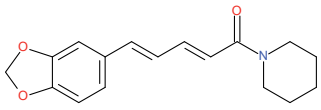
Vegetable origin

NAVKW
Pinosylvin monomethyl ether
CAS: 35302-70-6
$C_{15}H_{14}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVKY
Piperine
CAS: 94-62-2
$C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$



Synonyms: Bioperine; 1-Piperoylpiperidine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
Piperine, a natural alkaloid isolated from *Piper nigrum* L, inhibits **P-glycoprotein** and **CYP3A4** activities with an IC_{50} value of 61.94±0.054µg/mL in HeLa cell.

NAVKZ
Piperitone
CAS: 89-81-6

Vegetable origin

NAVL0
Piperlongumine
CAS: 20069-09-4

Vegetable origin

NAVL1
Plantainoside D
CAS: 147331-98-4

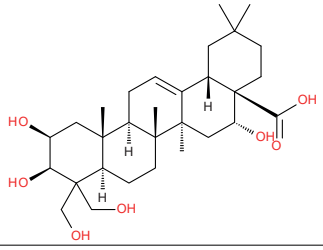
Vegetable origin

NAVL2
Plantamajoside
CAS: 104777-68-6
$C_{29}H_{36}O_{16}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98%min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

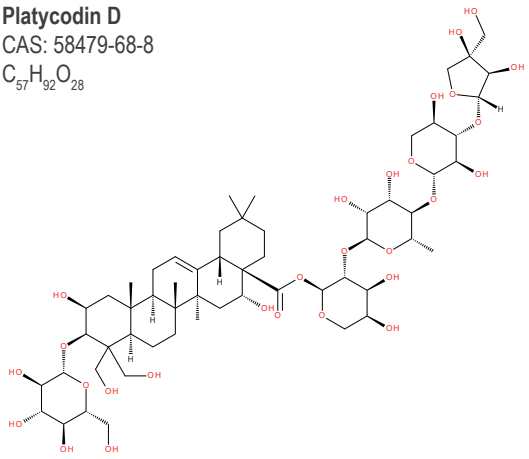
NAVL3
Platycodigenin
CAS: 22327-82-8
$C_{30}H_{48}O_7$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVL4
Platycodin D
CAS: 58479-68-8
$C_{57}H_{92}O_{28}$



Vegetable origin

NAVL5
Platycodin D2
CAS: 66663-90-9
$C_{63}H_{102}O_{33}$

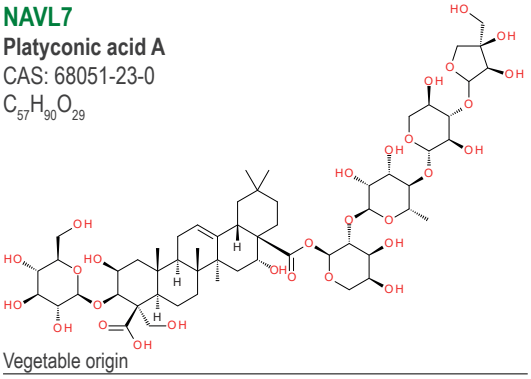
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Platycodon grandiflorum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVL6
Platycodin D3
CAS: 67884-03-1

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVL7
Platyconic acid A
CAS: 68051-23-0
$C_{57}H_{90}O_{29}$



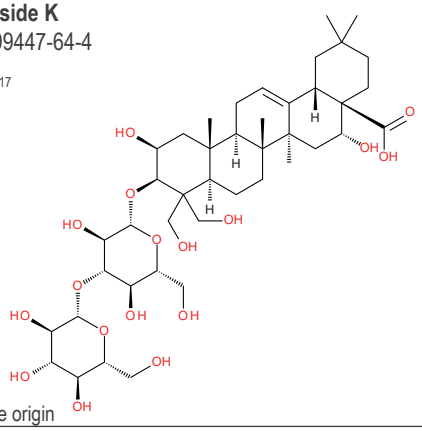
Vegetable origin

NAVL8
Platycoside E
CAS: 237068-41-6

Vegetable origin

NAVL9
Platycoside K
CAS: 899447-64-4
$C_{42}H_{68}O_{17}$

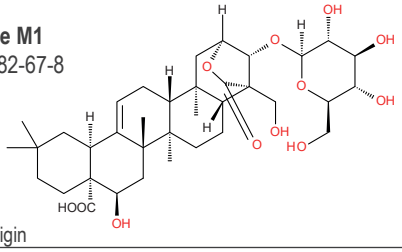
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVLA
Platycoside M1
CAS: 917482-67-8
$C_{36}H_{54}O_{12}$

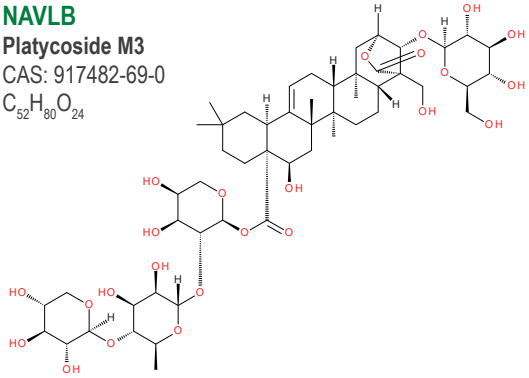
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVLB
Platycoside M3
CAS: 917482-69-0
$C_{52}H_{80}O_{24}$

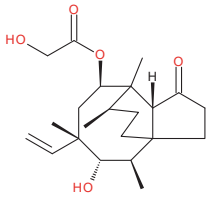
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVLC
Pleuromutilin
CAS: 125-65-5
$C_{22}H_{34}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



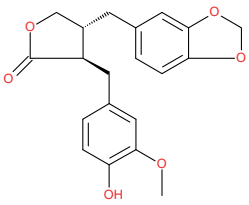
Synonyms: Drosophilin B; Mutilin 14-glycolate
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Pleuromutilin inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of bacteria.

NAVLD
Plumbapin
CAS: 481-42-5

Vegetable origin

NAVLE
Pluviatolide
CAS: 28115-68-6
$C_{20}H_{20}O_6$

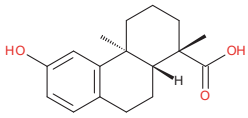
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

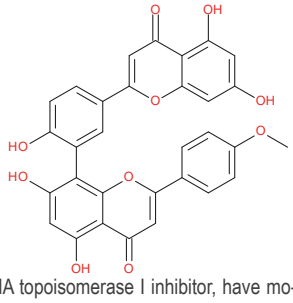
NAVLF
Podocarpic acid
CAS: 5947-49-9
$C_{17}H_{22}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Podocarpic acid is a natural product, which has the best all-round positive effect and acts as a novel **TRPA1** activator.

NAVLG
Podocarpusflavone A
CAS: 22136-74-9
$C_{31}H_{20}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Podocarpusflavone A is a DNA topoisomerase I inhibitor, have moderated anti-proliferative activity induce cell apoptosis in MCF-7, is developing anti-tumor drugs target: DNA topoisomerase I In vitro: podocarpusflavone-A show significant inhibitions against DLD, KB, MCF-7, HEp-2 tumor cell lines (ED50 4.56-16.24μg/mL) and induce cell apoptosis in MCF-7 via mainly sub-G1/S phase arrest. PF (40ug/mL, 24 hr) significantly induced about 10 folds of cell deaths and growth arrest in S-phase than the control group.

NAVLH
Podofilox
CAS: 518-28-5
$C_{22}H_{22}O_8$

Vegetable origin

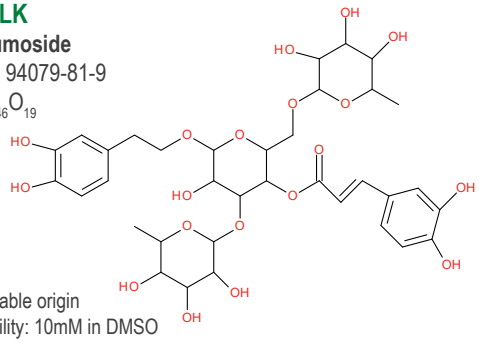
NAVLI
Podophyllotoxin-7-O-glucoside
CAS: 16481-54-2

Vegetable origin

NAVLJ
Pogostone
CAS: 23800-56-8
$C_{12}H_{16}O_4$

Chemical Name: 4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-(4-methyl-1-oxopentyl)-2H-pyran-2-one
Synonym: Dhelwangin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVLK
Poliumoside
CAS: 94079-81-9
$C_{35}H_{46}O_{19}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Poliumoside is a natural compound which exhibit significant inhibition of advanced glycation end product formation with IC50 value of 4.6-25.7μM. IC50 value: Target: Poliumoside exhibited greater inhibitory effects on rat lens aldose reductase with IC50 values of 0.85μM, than those of the positive controls, 3,3-tetramethyleneglutaric acid (IC50=4.03μM) and quercetin (IC50=7.2μM).

NAVLL
Polydatin
CAS: 27208-80-6
$C_{20}H_{22}O_8$

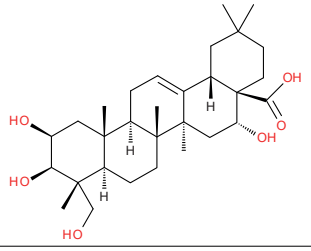
Synonym: Piceid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 29mg/mL
Polydatin (Piceid), extracted from the roots of *Polygonum cuspidatum* Sieb, a widely used traditional Chinese remedies, possesses anti-inflammatory activity in several experimental models.

NAVLN
cis-Polydatin
CAS: 148766-36-3

Synonym: cis-Piceid

AND Enantiomer

NAVLO
Polygalacic acid
CAS: 22338-71-2
$C_{30}H_{48}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAVLP
Polygalacin D
CAS: 66663-91-0

Vegetable origin

NAVLQ
Polygalasaponin B
CAS: 103444-92-4

Vegetable origin

NAVLR
Polygalasaponin F
CAS: 882664-74-6
$C_{53}H_{86}O_{23}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVLS
Polygalasaponin V
CAS: 162857-65-0
$C_{58}H_{94}O_{27}$

Synonym: 2-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Polygala japonica
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVLT
Polygalasaponin XXXI
CAS: 79103-90-5

Synonym: Onjisaponin F
Vegetable origin

NAVLU
Polygalaxanthone III
CAS: 162857-78-5
$C_{25}H_{28}O_{15}$

Synonym: 2-(6-O-D-Apio-beta-D-furanosyl-beta-D-glucopyranosyl)-1,3,6-trihydroxy-7-methoxy-9H-xanthen-9-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Polygala tenuifolia
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVLV
Polygalic acid
CAS: 1260-04-4
$C_{29}H_{44}O_6$

Chemical Name: (2beta,3beta,4alpha)-2,3-Dihydroxy-27-norolean-13-ene-23,28-dioic acid
Synonym: Senegenic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVLW
Polyphyllin A
CAS: 14144-06-0
$C_{33}H_{52}O_8$

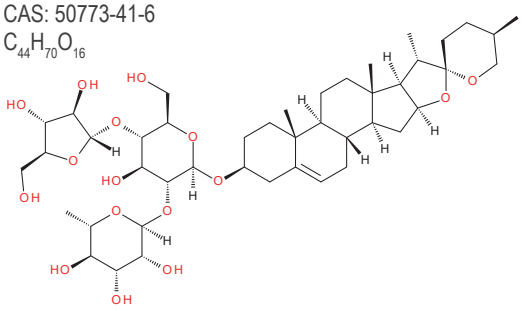
Synonym: Trillin
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVLX
Polyphyllin B
CAS: 50773-42-7
$C_{51}H_{82}O_{20}$

Synonym: Formosanin C
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVLY
Polyphyllin D
CAS: 50773-41-6
$C_{44}H_{70}O_{16}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVLZ
Polyphyllin E
CAS: 76296-73-6

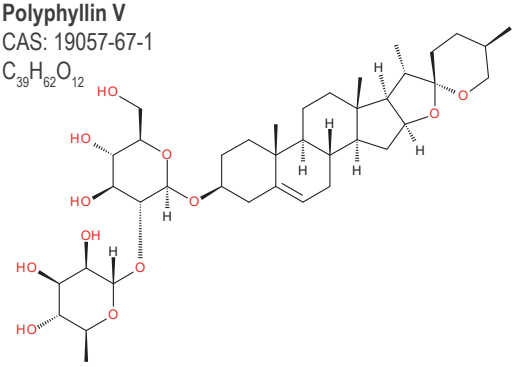
Vegetable origin

NAVM0
Polyphyllin F
CAS: 55916-51-3
$C_{51}H_{82}O_{21}$

Synonym: Formosanin VI
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVM1
Polyphyllin V
CAS: 19057-67-1
$C_{39}H_{62}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



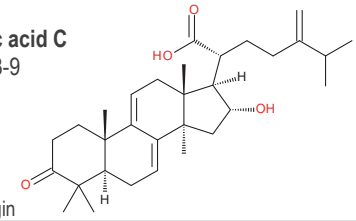
Vegetable origin

NAVM2
Polyphyllin VII
CAS: 68124-04-9

Vegetable origin

NAVM3
Polyporenic acid C
CAS: 465-18-9
$C_{31}H_{46}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



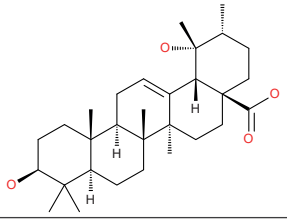
Vegetable origin

NAVM4
Pomiferin
CAS: 572-03-2

Vegetable origin

NAVM5
Pomolic acid
CAS: 13849-91-7
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$

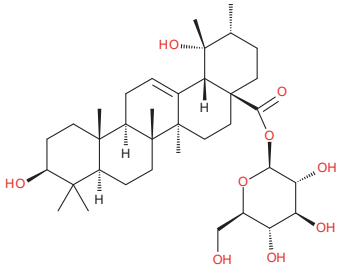
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVM6
Pomolic acid beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester
CAS: 83725-24-0
$C_{36}H_{58}O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVM7
Poncirin
CAS: 14941-08-3

Vegetable origin

NAVM8
Poricoic acid A
CAS: 137551-38-3

Vegetable origin

NAVM9
Praeruptorin A
CAS: 73069-25-7
$C_{21}H_{22}O_7$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVMC
Praeruptorin B
CAS: 81740-07-0
$C_{24}H_{26}O_7$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVME
Praeruptorin C
CAS: 83382-71-2
$C_{24}H_{28}O_7$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVMF
Praeruptorin d
CAS: 73069-26-8

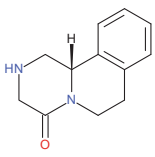
Vegetable origin

NAVMG
Praeruptorin E
CAS: 78478-28-1

Vegetable origin

NAVMH
L-Praziquanamine
CAS: 99746-73-3
$C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: (+)-Praziquanamine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAVMI
Precyasterone
CAS: 27335-85-9

Vegetable origin

NAVMJ
Pregnenolone
CAS: 145-13-1

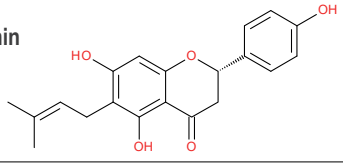
Vegetable origin

NAVMK
8-Prenyldaidzein
CAS: 135384-00-8

Vegetable origin

NAVMM
6-Prenylnaringenin
CAS: 68236-13-5
$C_{20}H_{20}O_5$

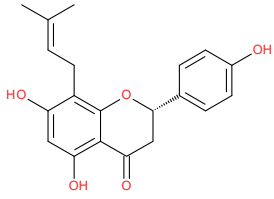
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

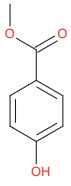
NAVML
8-Prenylnaringenin
CAS: 53846-50-7
$C_{20}H_{20}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

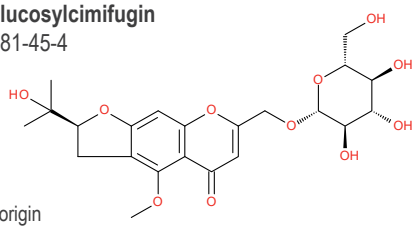
NAUMF
Preserval
CAS: 99-76-3
$C_8H_8O_3$



Vegetable origin

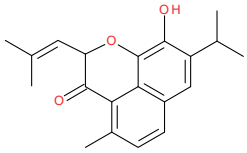
NAUIF
Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin
CAS: 80681-45-4
$C_{22}H_{28}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



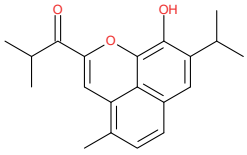
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10 mM in DMSO

NAVMO
Prionoid B
CAS: 879324-75-1
$C_{20}H_{22}O_3$



Vegetable origin

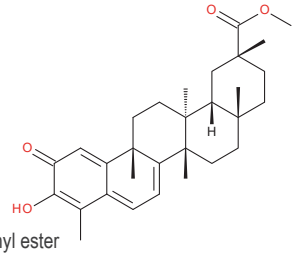
NAVMP
Prionoid C
CAS: 879324-76-2
$C_{20}H_{22}O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

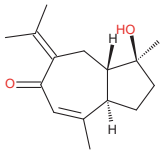
NAVMQ
Pristimerin
CAS: 1258-84-0
$C_{30}H_{40}O_4$



Synonym: Celastrol methyl ester
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Pristimerin is a potent and reversible monoacylglycerol lipase (**MGL**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 93nM.

AND Enantiomer

NAVMR
Procurcumenol
CAS: 21698-40-8
$C_{15}H_{22}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVMT
Procyanidin A1
CAS: 103883-03-0

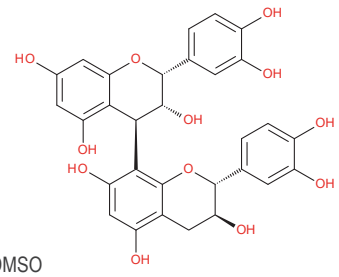
Vegetable origin

NAVMS
Procyanidin A2
CAS: 41743-41-3

Vegetable origin

NAVMU
Procyanidin B1
CAS: 20315-25-7
$C_{30}H_{26}O_{12}$

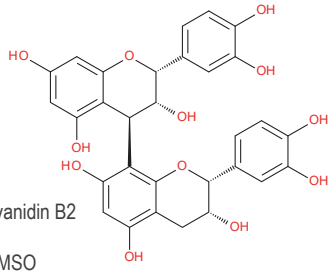
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Procyanidin B1, inhibits infection by vesicular stomatitis virus and HCV pseudotype virus in Huh-7 cells, with IC50 of 29μM and 15μM, respectively. IC50:29μM and 15μM(VSV/HCV infection)[3] In vitro: Procyanidin B1 can bind to the TLR4–MD-2 heterodimer through a competitive interaction with LPS, which suppresses the activation of NF-κB and p38 MAPK pathways. This provide a new insight into the role of procyanidin B1 as an antagonist of the immune response involved in the development and progression of many inflammatory diseases.[1] Procyanidin B1 (PB1), a dimer of ( )-epicatechin and (+)-catechin,suppresses HCV RNA synthesis, possibly as a HCV RNA polymerase inhibitor.No inhibitory effects were observed in each component of PB1. We found that PB1 does not interfere with viral entry or receptor expression, but inhibits HCV RNA synthesis in a dose-dependent manner.[3]

AND Enantiomer

NAVMW
Procyanidin B2
CAS: 29106-49-8
$C_{30}H_{26}O_{12}$



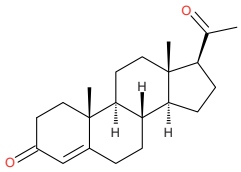
Synonym: Proanthocyanidin B2
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Procyanidin B2 exerts a potent and beneficial role in reducing granulosa cell apoptosis and inducing autophagy process,and exerts a variety of potent protective pharmacological effects on diabetic complications. In vitro: Procyanidin B2 treatment decreased FoxO1 protein level, improved granulosa cell viability, upregulated LC3-II protein level, and reduced granulosa cell apoptosis rate. Under a condition of oxidative stress, Procyanidin B2 reversed FoxO1 nuclear localization and increased its level in cytoplasm. In addition, FoxO1 knockdown inhibited the protective effects of Procyanidin B2 induced.[1] In vivo: Treatment with Procyanidin B2 resulted in an improvement in body weight increase and serum levels of triglyceride, total cholesterol, advanced glycation end products, and urinary albumin excretion in comparison with the vehicle-treated diabetic mice ($P < .05$), although these levels were still higher than those in the control group. Treatment with Procyanidin B2 significantly reduced the extent of glomerular basement membranes thickening, mesangial expansion, and glomerular area as well. Mimecan protein expressions in diabetes mellitus were decreased approximately by 28% when compared with those in the control group ($P < .05$), and restored remarkably after Procyanidin B2 treatment ($P < .05$). The expression of nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB) p65 in nuclear extracts, markedly higher in the diabetic mice than in the controls, was significantly suppressed by Procyanidin B2.[2] Procyanidin B2 were dissolved indistilled water.[2]

NAVMV
Procyanidin B3
CAS: 23567-23-9

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVMX
Progesterone
CAS: 57-83-0
$C_{21}H_{30}O_2$



Synonym: Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Progesterone is a C-21 steroid hormone involved in the female menstrual cycle, pregnancy and embryogenesis of humans and other species. Target: Progesterone receptor Progesterone also known as P4 (pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione) is a C-21 steroid hormone involved in the female menstrual cycle, pregnancy (supports gestation) and embryogenesis of humans and other species. Progesterone belongs to a class of hormones called progestogens, and is the major naturally occurring human progestogen. The route of administration impacts the effect of the drug. Given orally, progesterone has a wide person-to-person variability in absorption andbioavailability while synthetic progestins are rapidly absorbed with a longer half-life than progesterone and maintain stable levels in the blood. Progesterone does not dissolve in water and is poorly absorbed when taken orally unless micronized in oil. Products are often sold as capsules containing micronised progesterone in oil. Progesterone can also be administered through vaginal or rectal suppositories or pessaries, transdermally through a gel or cream, or via injection (though the latter has a short half-life requiring daily administration).

NAVMY
L-Proline
CAS: 147-85-3
$C_5H_9NO_2$

Chemical Name: (2S)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 99%

NAVMZ
Propiin

NAVN0
Propyl gallate
CAS: 121-79-9
$C_{10}H_{12}O_5$

Chemical Name: propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate
Vegetable origin
Specification: 99% min

NAVN1
Proscillaridin A
CAS: 466-06-8
$C_{30}H_{42}O_8$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVV2
Protected 3'-α-Sialylgalactose [Protected NeuAc α(2→3)-D-Gal]

NAVV3
Protected 6-α-Sialylgalactose [Protected NeuAc α(2→6)-D-Gal]

NAVV0
Protected 6'-β-Sialylgalactose [Protected NeuAc β(2→6)-D-Gal]

NAVV5
Protected 3'-α-Sialyllactose [Protected NeuAc α(2→3)-D-Gal-β(1→4)-D-Glc]

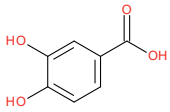
NAVV6
Protected 6'-α-Sialyllactose [Protected NeuAc α(2→6)-D-Gal-β(1→4)-D-Glc]

NAVV4
Protected 6'-β-Sialyllactose [Protected NeuAc β(2→6)-D-Gal-β(1→4)-D-Glc]

NAVN2
Protocatechualdehyde
CAS: 139-85-5
$C_7H_6O_3$

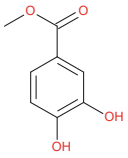
Synonyms: Catechaldehyde; NC 033; NSC 22961; Protocatechuic aldehyde; Rancinamycin IV
Vegetable origin

NAVN3
Protocatechuic acid
CAS: 99-50-3
$C_7H_6O_4$



Synonym: 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Protocatechuic acid is a phenolic compound which exhibits neuroprotective effect.

NAVN4
Protocatechuic acid methyl ester
CAS: 2150-43-8
$C_8H_8O_4$



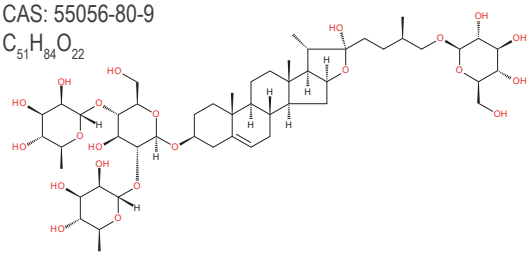
Vegetable origin

NAVN5
Protodeltonin
CAS: 94992-08-2

Vegetable origin

NAVN6
Protodioscin
CAS: 55056-80-9
$C_{51}H_{84}O_{22}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in H_2O
Protodioscin, a major steroidal saponin in dioscoreae rhizome, has been shown to exhibit multiple biological actions, such as anti-hyperlipidemia, anti-cancer, sexual effects and cardiovascular properties.

NAVN7
Protogracillin
CAS: 54848-30-5

Vegetable origin

NAVN8
Protohypericin
CAS: 548-03-8
$C_{30}H_{18}O_8$

Chemical Name: 1,3,4,6,8,15-Hexahydroxy-10,13-dimethyl-dibenzo[a,o]perylene-7,16-dione
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVN9
Protopanaxadiol
CAS: 7755-01-3
$C_{30}H_{52}O_3$

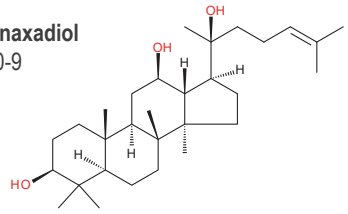
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVNA
20(R)-Protopanaxadiol
CAS: 7755-01-3

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

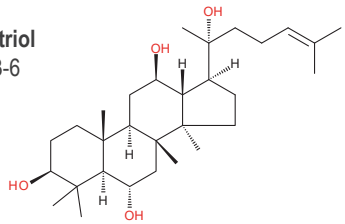
NAVNB
(20S)-Protopanaxadiol
CAS: 30636-90-9
$C_{30}H_{52}O_3$



Synonyms: 20-Epiprotopanaxadiol; 20(S)-APPD
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
(20S)-Protopanaxadiol (20-Epiprotopanaxadiol) is an aglycon metabolic derivative of the protopanaxadiol-type ginseng saponin; apoptosis inducer. IC50 value: Target: apoptosis inducer (20S)-Protopanaxadiol was used to induce cytotoxicity for two human glioma cell lines, SF188 and U87MG. For the SF188 cells, (20S)-Protopanaxadiol activated caspases-3, -8, -7, and -9 within 3h and induced rapid apoptosis, which could be partially inhibited by a general caspase blocker and completely abolished when the caspase blocker was used in combination with an antioxidant. (20S)-Protopanaxadiol also induced cell death in U87MG cells but did not activate any caspases in these cells [1]. aPPD was able to inhibit P-gp activity as potently as verapamil on MDR cells. The blockage of P-gp activity was highly reversible as wash-out of aPPD resulted in an immediate recovery of P-gp activity. Unlike verapamil, aPPD did not affect ATPase activity of P-gp suggesting a different mechanism of action [2].

AND Enantiomer

NAVNC
Protopanaxatriol
CAS: 1453-93-6
$C_{30}H_{52}O_4$



Synonyms: 20(R)-APPT; 20(R)-Protopanaxatriol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Protopanaxatriol, a major ginseng constituent, is a novel PPARγ antagonist.The inhibition of PPARγ activity could be a promising therapy for obesity and steatosis. IC50 Value: Target: Anti-metabolic diseases natural product. In vitro: In human umbilical vein endothelial cells, the multiple components of Panax ginseng extract rich in protopanaxatriol offers combinatorial effects in NO production and vascular endothelium relaxation via multiple signaling pathways resulting in hypotensive effect [2]. In vivo: In high-fat diet-induced obesity mice, protopanaxatriol reduced body weight and serum lipid levels, improved insulin resistance, as well as morphology and lipid accumulation, particular macrovesicular steatosis, in the livers. A reporter gene assay showed that protopanaxatriol specifically inhibited the transactivity of PPARγ, but not PPAR α, β/δ and LXR α, β. TR-FRET assay revealed that protopanaxatriol was specifically bound to PPARγ LBD, which was further confirmed by the molecular docking study [1].

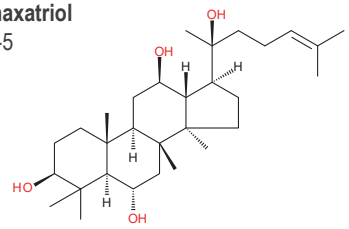
NAVNE

AND Enantiomer

(20S)-Protopanaxatriol

CAS: 34080-08-5

$C_{30}H_{52}O_4$



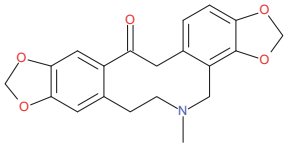
Synonyms: 20(S)-APPT; g-PPT
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 47mg/mL
(20S)-Protopanaxatriol(g-PPT) is a metabolites of ginsenoside, protopanaxatriol (g-PPT), could modulate endothelial cell functions through the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) and oestrogen receptor (ER). IC50 value: Target: 20S-Protopanaxatriol (g-PPT), a dammarane-type tetracyclic terpene sapogenin, may be used to study its binding to and modulation of cell function via glucocortoid (GR) and oestrogen (ER) receptors.

NAVNF

Protopine

CAS: 130-86-9

$C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$



Synonym: Corydinine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Protopine, an isoquinoline alkaloid contained in plants in northeast Asia. IC50 Value: Target: In vitro: Protopine was found to reduce nitric oxide (NO), cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), and prostaglandin E(2) (PGE(2)) production by LPS-stimulated Raw 264.7 cells, without a cytotoxic effect. Pre-treatment of Raw 264.7 cells with protopine reduced the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines [2]. Protopine is a novel microtubule stabilizer with anticancer activity in HRPC cells through apoptotic pathway by modulating Cdk1 activity and Bcl-2 family of proteins [3]. In HepG2 cells, protopine significantly increased CYP1A1 mRNA levels after 24h exposure at concentrations from 25 and 10μM. Protopine also dose-dependently increased CYP1A1 and CYP1A2 mRNA levels in human hepatocytes [4]. In vivo: Assays were performed on MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells, and the result showed that protopine exhibited anti-adhesive and anti-invasion effects in MDA-MB-231 cells; after treatment with protopine for 90min, the expression of EGFR, ICAM-1, αv-integrin, β1-integrin and β5-integrin were remarkably reduced [1].

NAVNG

Protopseudohypericin

CAS: 54328-09-5

Vegetable origin

NAVNH

Protosappanin B

CAS: 102036-29-3

$C_{16}H_{16}O_6$

Synonym: (7S)-3,7,10,11-Tetrahydroxy-7,8-dihydro-6H-dibenzo[b,d] oxocin-7-methanol
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Sappan lignum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVNI

Protostemonine

CAS: 27495-40-5

Vegetable origin

NAVNJ

Protostemotinine

CAS: 169534-85-4

Vegetable origin

NAVNK

Prunetin

CAS: 552-59-0

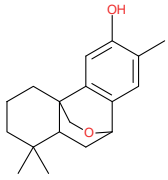
Vegetable origin

NAVNL

Przewalskin

CAS: 119400-87-2

$C_{18}H_{24}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVNM

Przewalskinic acid A

CAS: 136112-75-9

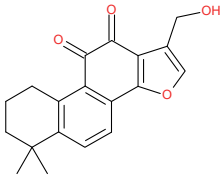
Vegetable origin

NAVNN

Przewaquinone A

CAS: 76843-23-7

$C_{19}H_{18}O_4$



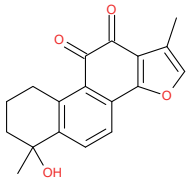
Vegetable origin

NAVNO

Przewaquinone C

CAS: 96839-29-1

$C_{18}H_{16}O_4$



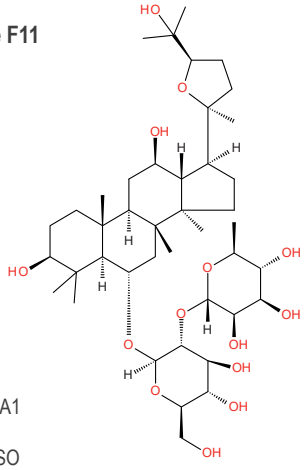
Vegetable origin

NAVNP
Pseudoaspidin
CAS: 478-28-4

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVNR
Pseudoginsenoside F11
CAS: 69884-00-0
$C_{42}H_{72}O_{14}$



Synonym: Ginsenoside A1
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Pseudoginsenoside-F11 (PF11), a component of Panax quinquefolium (American ginseng), has been demonstrated to antagonize the learning and memory deficits induced by scopolamine, morphine and methamphetamine in mice. IC50 value: Inhibition of diprenorphine binding with an IC50 of 6.1μM Target: In vitro: Biochemical experiments revealed that PF11 could inhibit diprenorphine (DIP) binding with an IC50 of 6.1μM and reduced the binding potency of morphine in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO)-μ cells [2]. In vivo: One in vivo model of cisplatin-induced acute renal failure was performed. The results showed that pretreatment with Pseudoginsenoside F11 reduced cisplatin-elevated blood urea nitrogen and creatinine levels, as well as ameliorated the histophathological damage [1]. We tested the effects of Pseudoginsenoside F11 on morphine-induced development of behavioral sensitization and alterations in glutamate levels in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) in freely moving mice by using in vivo microdialysis. As the results shown, Pseudoginsenoside F11 antagonized the development of behavioral sensitization and decrease of glutamate in the mPFC induced by morphine [3].

NAVNS
Pseudoginsenoside Rh2
CAS: 1370264-16-6

Vegetable origin

NAVNT
Pseudoginsenoside RT1
CAS: 98474-74-9

Vegetable origin

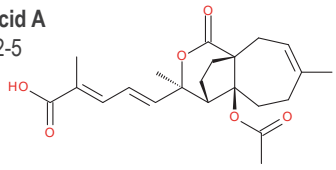
NAVNU
Pseudoginsenoside RT5
CAS: 98474-78-3
$C_{36}H_{62}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVNV
Pseudohypericin
CAS: 55954-61-5

Vegetable origin

NAVNW
AND Enantiomer
Pseudolaric acid A
CAS: 82508-32-5
$C_{22}H_{28}O_6$

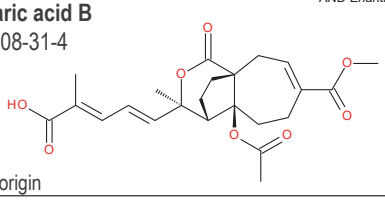


Vegetable origin

NAVNX
Pseudolaric acid A beta-D-glucoside
CAS: 98891-44-2
$C_{28}H_{38}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVNY
AND Enantiomer
Pseudolaric acid B
CAS: 82508-31-4
$C_{23}H_{28}O_8$

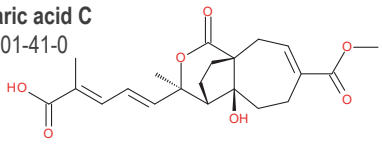


Vegetable origin

NAVNZ
Pseudolaric acid B-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 98891-41-9
$C_{29}H_{38}O_{13}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Pseudolarix kaempferi
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

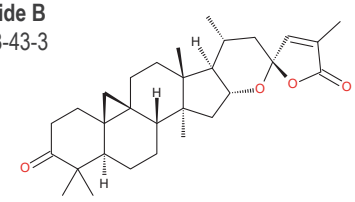
NAVO0
AND Enantiomer
Pseudolaric acid C
CAS: 82601-41-0
$C_{21}H_{26}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAVO1
Pseudolarolide B
CAS: 151368-43-3
$C_{30}H_{42}O_4$

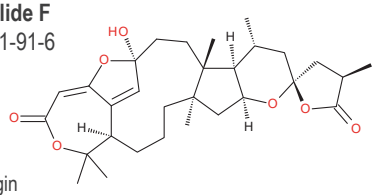
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVO2
Pseudolarolide F
CAS: 412321-91-6
$C_{30}H_{42}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVO3
Pseudoprotodioscin
CAS: 102115-79-7

Vegetable origin

NAVO4
Pseudoprotogracillin
CAS: 637349-03-2

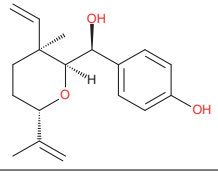
Vegetable origin

NAVO5
D-Psicose
CAS: 551-68-8

NAVO6
L-Psicose
CAS: 16354-64-6

NAVO7
Psoracorylifol A
CAS: 879290-97-8
$C_{18}H_{24}O_3$

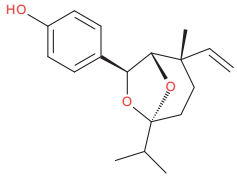
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

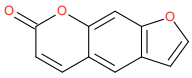
NAVO8
Psoracorylifol C
CAS: 879290-99-0
$C_{18}H_{24}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



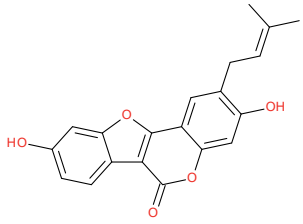
Vegetable origin

NAVO9
Psoralen
CAS: 66-97-7
$C_{11}H_6O_3$



Synonyms: Ficusin; Furocoumarin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 1.9mg/mL
Psoralen(Furocoumarin) is an active ingredient from Fructus Psoraleae; has anticancer activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Psoralen dosages of 1-10μM exhibited low cytotoxicity toward chondrocytes. However, a dosage of 100μM suppressed the proliferation of chondrocytes. Different concentrations of psoralen treatments on chondrocytes revealed that GAG and Type II collagen synthesis increased, especially at 100μM, by 0.39-fold and 0.48-fold, respectively, on day 3, and by 0.51-fold and 0.56-fold, respectively, on day 9 [1]. In vivo: Tumor volume inhibition rates were 43.75% and 40.18%, respectively, in the psoralen and isopsoralen low-dose groups, and tumor weight inhibition rates were 38.83% and 37.77%. Tumor volume inhibition rates were 67.86% and 66.96%, respectively, in the psoralen and isopsoralen high-dose groups, and tumor weight inhibition rates were 49.47% and 47.87% [2]. Psoralen can inhibit metastasis of breast cancer to bone in vivo. Histological, molecular biological, and imaging analyses revealed that psoralen inhibits bone metastases in mice [3].

NAVOA
Psoralidin
CAS: 18642-23-4
$C_{20}H_{16}O_5$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Psoralidin, a natural furanocoumarin, is isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L. possessing anti-cancer properties. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: PSO dramatically decreased the cell viabilities in dose- and time-dependent manner. Autophagy inhibitor 3-MA blocked the production of LC3-II and reduced the cytotoxicity in response to PSO. Furthermore, PSO increased intracellular ROS level which was correlated to the elevation of LC3-II [1]. Psoralidin at 10μM was able to induce the maximum reporter gene expression corresponding to that of E2-treated cells and such activation of the ERE-reporter gene by psoralidin was completely abolished by the cotreatment of a pure ER antagonist, implying that the biological activities of psoralidin are mediated by ER [2]. Psoralidin enhanced TRAIL-induced apoptosis in HeLa cells through increased expression of TRAIL-R2 death receptor and depolarization of mitochondrial membrane potential [3]. Psoralidin inhibited the IR-induced COX-2 expression and PGE(2) production through regulation of PI3K/Akt and NF-κB pathway. Also, psoralidin blocked IR-induced LTB(4) production, and it was due to direct interaction of psoralidin and 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP) in 5-LOX pathway. IR-induced fibroblast migration was notably attenuated in the presence of psoralidin [4]. In vivo: Moreover, in vivo results from mouse lung indicate that psoralidin suppresses IR-induced expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines (TNF-α, TGF-β, IL-6 and IL-1 α/β) and ICAM-1[4].

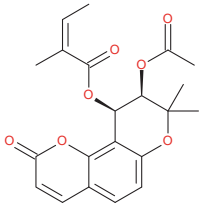
NAVOB
Pterosin B
CAS: 34175-96-7
$C_{14}H_{18}O_2$

Chemical Name: (2R)-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,5,7-trimethyl-2,3-dihydroinden-1-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVOC
Pterostilbene
CAS: 537-42-8
$C_{16}H_{16}O_3$

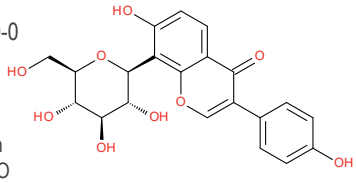
Vegetable origin

NAVOD
AND Enantiomer
(+)-Pteryxin
CAS: 13161-75-6
$C_{21}H_{22}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAVOE
AND Enantiomer
Puerarin
CAS: 3681-99-0
$C_{21}H_{20}O_9$

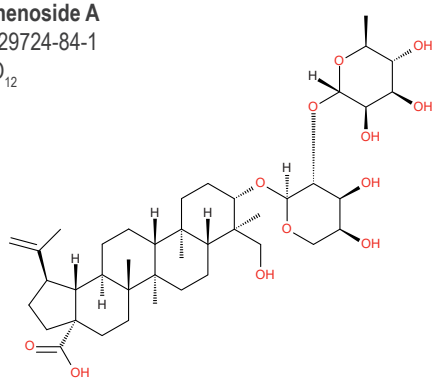


Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Puerarin, an isoflavone extracted from *Radix puerariae*, is a **5-HT2C** receptor antagonist.

NAVOF
Puerarin 6''-O-xyloside
CAS: 114240-18-5

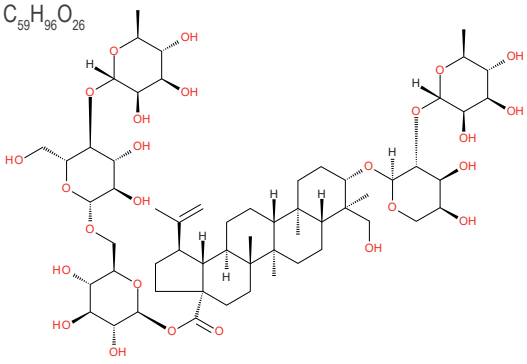
Vegetable origin

NAVOG
AND Enantiomer
Pulchinenoside A
CAS: 129724-84-1
$C_{41}H_{66}O_{12}$



Synonym: Anemoside A3
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Pulchinenoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice. In vitro: Additions of pulsatilloside A and anemoside A3, at dosages ranging from 0.1, 1 and 10μg/ml, protected PC12 cells from apoptosis. [1] In vivo:AA3 also acts as a non-competitive NMDA receptor (NMDAR) modulator with a neuroprotective capacity against ischemic brain injury and overexcitation in rats. [2] Anemoside A3 produces relaxation in rat renal arteries through multiple mechanisms. [3]

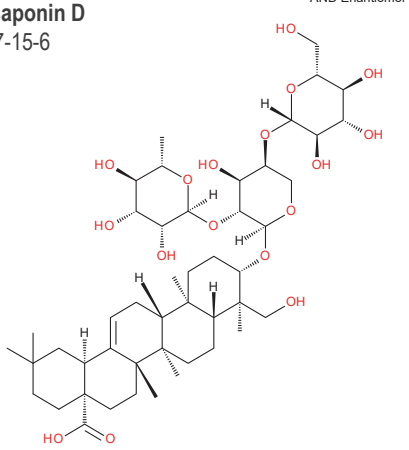
NAVOH
Pulchinenoside C
CAS: 129741-57-7
$C_{59}H_{96}O_{26}$
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Anemoside B4
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Anemoside B4 is Pulsatilla koreana Nakai that have many numerous biological effects in vitro, including enhancing hypoglycemic, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and anti-angiogenic activity. AB4 can inhibit the secretion of IL-10; SSA, SSD and PNS up-regulated IL-2 expression. [1] AB4, with IC50 value more than 390ug/mL. Anemoside B4 inhibits cell proliferation.[2] Anemoside B4 can significantly suppress the secretion of the inflammatory factor E-selectin by endothelial cells. [3]

NAVOI
Pulsatilla saponin D
CAS: 68027-15-6
$C_{47}H_{76}O_{17}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: SB365; Hederacolchiside A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 39mg/mL
Pulsatilla saponin D(SB365) isolated from the root of Pulsatilla koreana, has exhibited potential beneficial effects as a chemopreventive agent for critical health conditions including cancer. IC50 value: Target: SB365 effectively inhibited the growth of gastric cancer cells. Its apoptotic effect was accompanied by increased evidence of cleaved caspase-3 and poly(ADP ribose) polymerase. To elucidate the anticancer mechanism of SB365, we used an array of 42 different receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). Of the 42 different phospho-RTKs, SB365 strongly inhibited expression of activated c-mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (c-Met) in gastric cancer cells [1]. SB365 strongly suppressed the growth and proliferation of 5 human pancreatic cancer cell lines (MIAPaCa-2, BXPC-3, PANC-1, AsPC-1 and HPAC). The apoptotic effect of SB365 was demonstrated by increased levels of cleaved caspase-3 and decreased Bcl-2 expression via mitochondrial membrane potential, as well as elevated numbers of terminal deoxynucleotidyl-transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL)-positive apoptotic cells [2]. SB365 strongly suppressed the growth and proliferation of colon cancer cells and induced their apoptosis. Also, SB365 showed anti-angiogenic activity by decreasing the expression of HIF-1α and VEGF. These results were confirmed by an in vivo study showing that SB365 significantly inhibited tumor growth by the induction of apoptosis and inhibition of angiogenesis with stronger anticancer activity than 5-FU [3].

NAVOJ
Punicalagin
CAS: 65995-63-3
$C_{48}H_{28}O_{30}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Terminalia oblongata/Punica granatum (pomegranate)
Specification: 98%min by HPLC

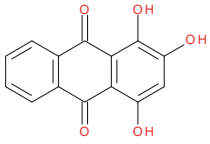
NAVOK
Punicalin
CAS: 65995-64-4
$C_{34}H_{22}O_{22}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: pomegranate (Punica granatum) peel
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVOL
Purpureaside C
CAS: 108648-07-3
$C_{35}H_{46}O_{20}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Rehmannia glutinosa
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

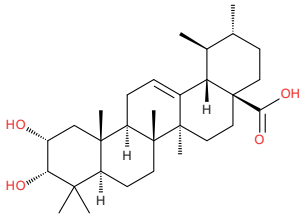
NAVOM
Purpurin
CAS: 81-54-9
$C_{14}H_8O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

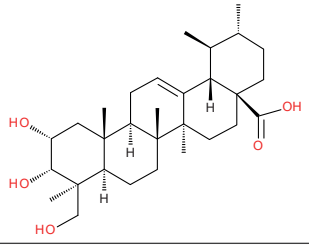
NAVON
Pygenic acid A
CAS: 52213-27-1
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVOO
Pygenic acid B
CAS: 89786-83-4
$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$



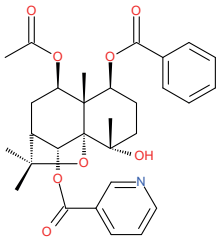
Vegetable origin

NAVOP
Pyrethrin I
CAS: 121-21-1

NAVOQ
Pyrethrin II
CAS: 121-29-9

Natural compounds

NAVOR
3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (3R,5S,5aS,6S,9S,9aS,10R)-5-(acetyloxy)-6-(benzoyloxy)octahydro-9-hydroxy-2,2,5a,9-tetramethyl-2H-3,9a-methano-1-benzoxepin-10-yl ester
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 197590-28-6
$C_{30}H_{35}NO_8$

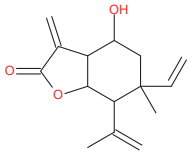


Vegetable origin

NAVOS
Pyridoxine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 58-56-0
$C_8H_{12}ClNO_3$

Vegetable origin

NAVOT
Pyrochamissanthin
CAS: 41743-60-6
$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$



Vegetable origin

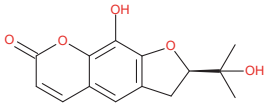
NAVOU
Pyrogallol
CAS: 87-66-1
$C_6H_6O_3$

Chemical Name: benzene-1,2,3-triol
Synonyms: 1,2,3-trihydroxybenzene; Pyrogallic acid; 1,2,3-benzenetriol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 99% min by HPLC

NAVOV
Pyromeconic acid
CAS: 496-63-9

Vegetable origin

NAVOW
Qianhucoumarin G
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 68692-61-5
$C_{14}H_{14}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVOX
Qingyangshengenin
CAS: 84745-94-8
$C_{28}H_{36}O_8$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVOY
Qingyangshengenin A
CAS: 106644-33-1

Vegetable origin

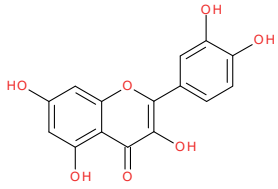
NAVOZ
Qingyangshengenin B
CAS: 106758-54-7

Vegetable origin

NAVP0
L-Quebrachitol
CAS: 642-38-6

Vegetable origin

NAVP1
Quercetin
CAS: 117-39-5
$C_{15}H_{10}O_7$

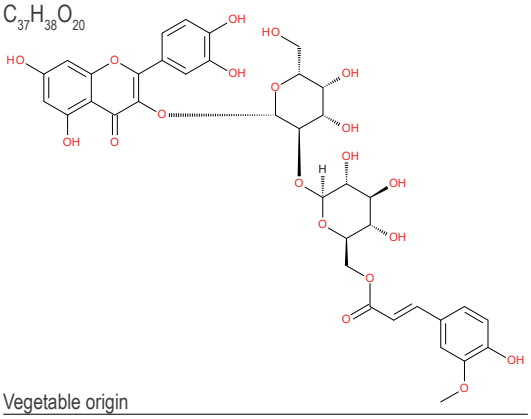


Vegetable origin

NAVP2
Quercetin Dihydrate
CAS: 6151-25-3

Vegetable origin

NAVP3
Quercetin 3-O-[2-O-(6-O-E-feruloyl)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]-beta-D-galactopyranoside
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 448948-20-7
$C_{37}H_{38}O_{20}$



Vegetable origin

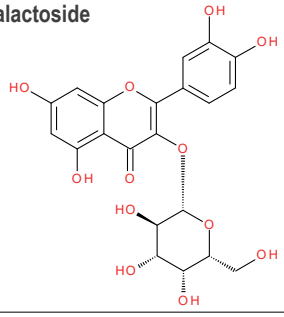
NAVP4

Quercetin 3-beta-D-galactoside

CAS: 482-36-0

$C_{21}H_{20}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVP5

Quercetin 3-O-beta-gentiobioside

CAS: 7431-83-6

$C_{27}H_{30}O_{17}$

Synonym: 3,3',4',5,7-Pentahydroxyflavone 3-gentiobioside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Primula sinensis and other plant spp.
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

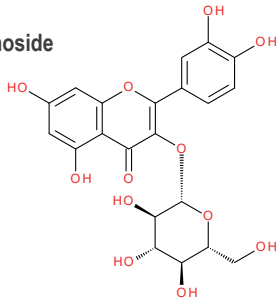
AND Enantiomer

NAVP9

Quercetin-3-glucopyranoside

CAS: 482-35-9

$C_{21}H_{20}O_{12}$



Vegetable origin

NAVPA

Quercetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

CAS: 491-50-9

Vegetable origin

NAVP6

Quercetin 3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside

CAS: 60778-02-1

Vegetable origin

NAVP7

Quercetin 3-O-glucoside-7-O-rhamnoside

CAS: 18016-58-5

Vegetable origin

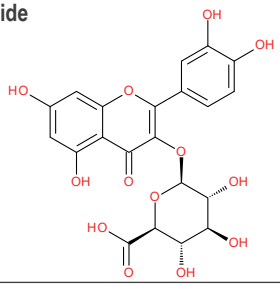
NAVPB

Quercetin-3-O-glucuronide

CAS: 22688-79-5

$C_{21}H_{18}O_{13}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVP8

Quercetin 3-O-β-D-xylopyranoside

CAS: 549-32-6

Vegetable origin

NAVPC

Quercitin-3-beta-D-glucofuranoside

CAS: 21637-25-2

Vegetable origin

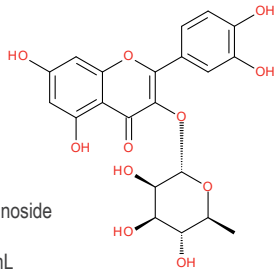
AND Enantiomer

NAVPD

Quercitrin

CAS: 522-12-3

$C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$



Synonym: Quercetin 3-rhamnoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL

Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: There were significant increases in caspase-3 activity, loss of MMP, and increases in the apoptotic cell population in response to quercitrin in DLD-1 colon cancer cells in a time- and dose-dependent manner. [1] In vivo: ICR mice received CCl4 intraperitoneally with or without quercitrin co-administration for 4 weeks. Data showed that quercitrin significantly suppressed the elevation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and malondialdehyde (MDA) content, reduced tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) activity, enhanced the antioxidant enzyme activities and abrogated cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1) induction in mouse brains. [2]

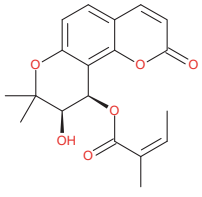
NAVPE

Quianhucoumarin A

CAS: 150135-35-6

$C_{19}H_{20}O_6$

AND Enantiomer

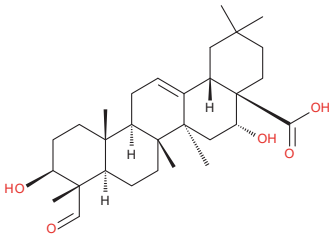


Vegetable origin

Natural compounds

NAVPF
Quillaic acid
CAS: 631-01-6
$C_{30}H_{46}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



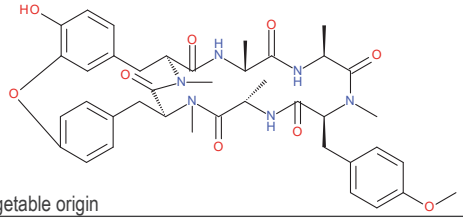
Synonym: Quillaja sapogenin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 41mg/mL
Quillaic acid (Quillaja sapogenin) is the major aglycone of the widely studied saponins of the Chilean indigenous tree Quillaja saponaria Mol; can elicit dose-dependent antinociceptive effects in two murine thermal models.

NAVPG
Quinic acid
CAS: 77-95-2

Vegetable origin

NAVPR
RA-V
CAS: 64725-24-2
$C_{40}H_{48}N_6O_9$

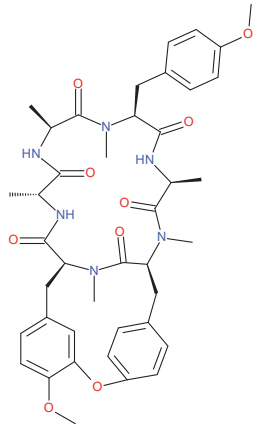
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

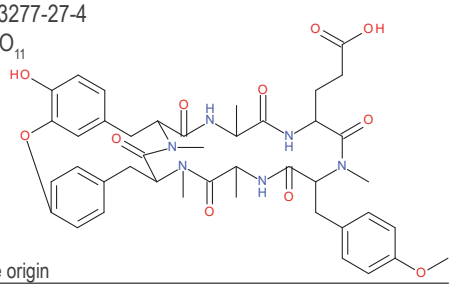
NAVPH
RA VII
CAS: 86229-97-2
$C_{41}H_{50}N_6O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

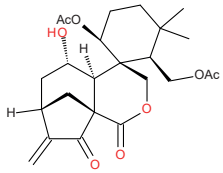
NAVPS
RA-XI
CAS: 143277-27-4
$C_{42}H_{50}N_6O_{11}$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVPI
Rabdosin B
CAS: 84304-92-7
$C_{24}H_{32}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAVPJ
Raddeanin A
CAS: 89412-79-3
$C_{47}H_{76}O_{16}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVPK
Raddeanoside 20
CAS: 335354-79-5

Vegetable origin

NAVPL
Raddeanoside R8
CAS: 124961-61-1

Vegetable origin

NAVPM
D-(+)-Raffinose (pentahydrate)
CAS: 17629-30-0
$C_{18}H_{42}O_{21}$

Synonym: D-Raffinose pentahydrate
Vegetable origin

NAVPN
Ranaconitine
CAS: 1360-76-5

Vegetable origin

NAVPO
Raspberry Ketone
CAS: 5471-51-2

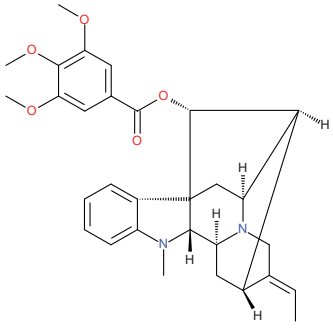
Vegetable origin

NAVPP
Raspberry Ketone glucoside
CAS: 38963-94-9

Vegetable origin

NAVPQ
Rauvomitin
CAS: 466-57-9
$C_{30}H_{34}N_2O_5$

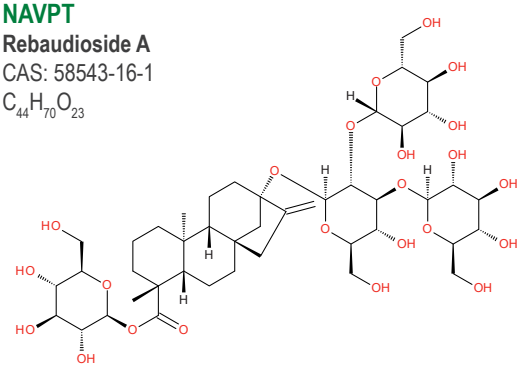
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVPT
Rebaudioside A
CAS: 58543-16-1
$C_{44}H_{70}O_{23}$

AND Enantiomer



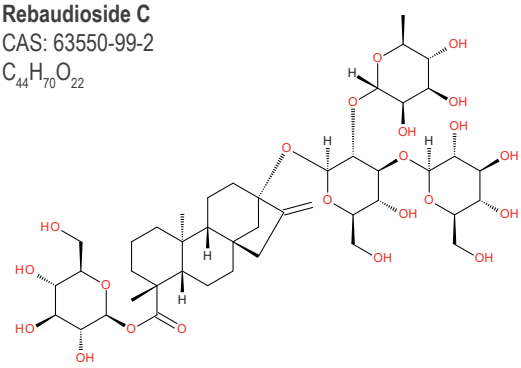
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 150mg/mL
Rebaudioside A is a steviol glycoside, α-glucosidase inhibitor with IC50 of 35.01μg/ml.can inhibit ATP-sensitive K+-channels. Target: α-glucosidase [1] IC 50: 35.01μg/mL In vitro: rebaudioside A stimulat the insulin secretion from MIN6 cells in a dose- and glucose-dependent manner. In conclusion, the insulinotropic effect of rebaudioside A is mediated via inhibition of ATP-sensitive K+-channels and requires the presence of high glucose. [2] In vivo: in vivo mouse micronucleus test at doses up to 750mg/kg bw and an unscheduled DNA synthesis test in rats at doses up to 2000mg/kg bw, rebaudioside A do not cause any genotoxic effects at any of the doses tested. [3]

NAVPX
Rebaudioside B
CAS: 58543-17-2

Vegetable origin

NAVPU
Rebaudioside C
CAS: 63550-99-2
$C_{44}H_{70}O_{22}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Dulcoside B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 40mg/mL
Rebaudioside C(Dulcoside B) is used as natural sweeteners to diabetics and others on carbohydrate-controlled diets.

NAVPV
Rebaudioside D
CAS: 63279-13-0

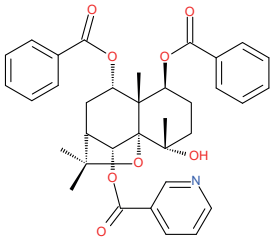
Vegetable origin

NAVPW
Rebaudioside G
CAS: 127345-21-5

Vegetable origin

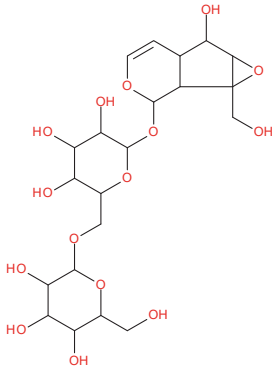
NAVPY
Regelidine
CAS: 114542-54-0
$C_{35}H_{37}NO_8$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVPZ
Rehmannioside A
CAS: 81720-05-0
$C_{21}H_{32}O_{15}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Rehmannioside A is an iridoid glucoside.

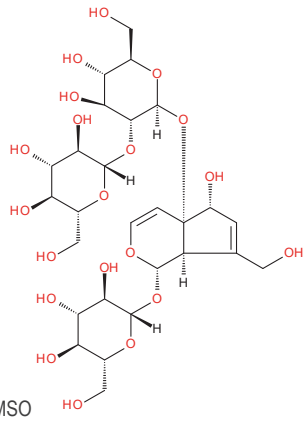
NAVQ0

Rehmannioside D

CAS: 81720-08-3

$C_{27}H_{42}O_{20}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Rehmannioside D is a carotenoid glycoside.

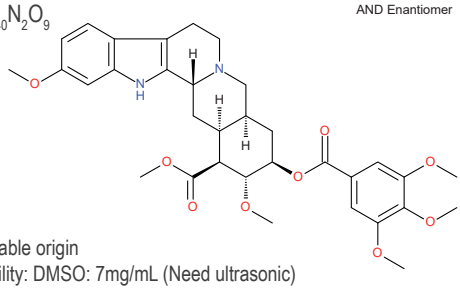
NAVQ1

Reserpine

CAS: 50-55-5

$C_{33}H_{40}N_2O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: 7mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)

Reserpine (Serpalan) is an indole alkaloid antipsychotic and antihypertensive drug that irreversibly blocks the vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT). Target: vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT) Reserpine (Lannett's Serpalan) is an indole alkaloid antipsychotic and antihypertensive drug that has been used for the control of high blood pressure and for the relief of psychotic symptoms, although because of the development of better drugs for these purposes and because of its numerous side-effects, it is rarely used today. The antihypertensive actions of reserpine are a result of its ability to deplete catecholamines (among other monoamine neurotransmitters) from peripheral sympathetic nerve endings. These substances are normally involved in controlling heart rate, force of cardiac contraction and peripheral vascular resistance. Reserpine irreversibly blocks the vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT). This normally transports free intracellular norepinephrine, serotonin, and dopamine in the presynaptic nerve terminal into presynaptic vesicles for subsequent release into the synaptic cleft ("exocytosis"). Unprotected neurotransmitters are metabolized by MAO (as well as by COMT) in the cytoplasm and consequently never excite the postsynaptic cell.

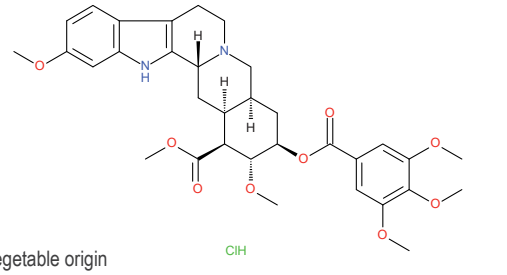
NAVQ2

Reserpine (hydrochloride)

CAS: 16994-56-2

$C_{33}H_{41}ClN_2O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 12.66mg/mL; H_2O: < 0.1mg/mL

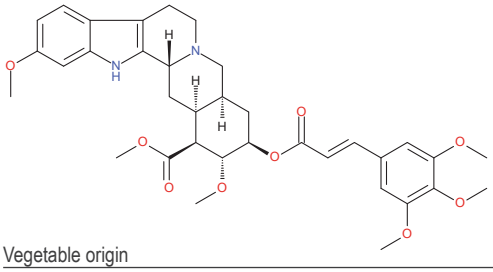
NAVQ3

Reserpinine

CAS: 24815-24-5

$C_{35}H_{42}N_2O_9$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVQ4

Resibufagin

CAS: 20987-24-0

Vegetable origin

NAVQ6

cis-Resveratrol

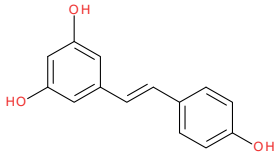
CAS: 61434-67-1

NAVQ8

Resvida

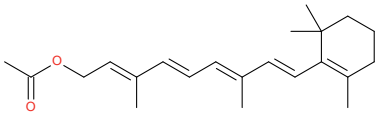
CAS: 501-36-0

$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAVQ9
Retinyl acetate
CAS: 127-47-9
$C_{22}H_{32}O_2$

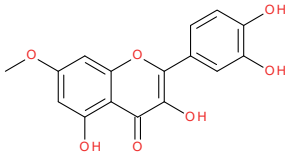


Synonyms: Retinol acetate; Vitamin A acetate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Retinyl acetate is a natural form of vitamin A and has potential anti-neoplastic and chemo preventive activities.

NAVQB
Rhamnocitrin
CAS: 569-92-6
$C_{16}H_{12}O_6$

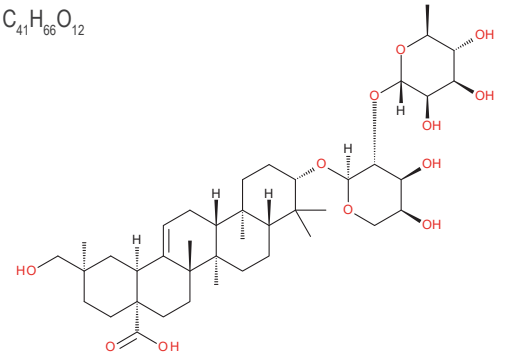
Chemical Name: 3,5-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-methoxy-chromen-4-one
Synonyms: 7-Methylkaempferol; 3,4',5-Trihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVQA
Beta-Rhamnocitrin
CAS: 90-19-7
$C_{16}H_{12}O_7$



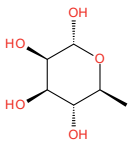
Vegetable origin

NAVQC
3-O-alpha-Rhamnopyranosyl-(12)-alpha-arabinopyranosyl mesembryanthemoidigenic acid
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 120726-97-8
$C_{41}H_{66}O_{12}$



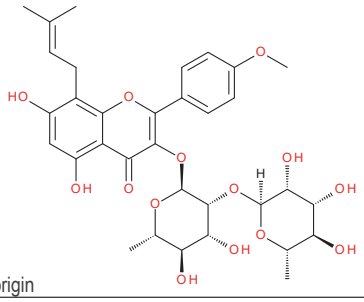
Vegetable origin

NAVQD
α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 6155-35-7
$C_6H_{14}O_6$



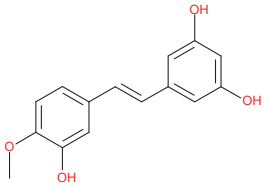
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 100mg/mL
α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate is a component of the plant cell wall pectic polysaccharides rhamnogalacturonan I and rhamnogalacturonan II. α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate is also a component of bacterial polysaccharides where it plays an important role in pathogenicity.

NAVQE
2''-O-Rhamnosylicariside II
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 135293-13-9
$C_{33}H_{40}O_{14}$



Vegetable origin

NAVQF
Rhapontigenin
CAS: 500-65-2
$C_{15}H_{14}O_4$

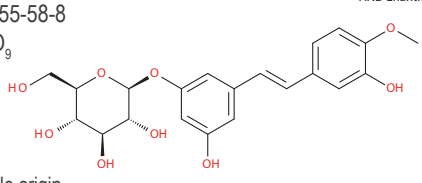


Vegetable origin

NAVQG
Rhapontigenin 3'-O-glucoside
CAS: 94356-22-6

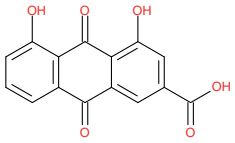
Vegetable origin

NAVQH
Rhapontinum
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 155-58-8
$C_{21}H_{24}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NAVQI
Rhein
CAS: 478-43-3
$C_{15}H_8O_6$



Synonyms: Rheic Acid; Rhubarb yellow; Monorhein
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 12.17mg/mL (Need ultrasonic and warming)
Rhein is a lipophilic anthraquinone extensively found in medicinal herbs, and has many pharmacological effects, including epatoprotective, nephroprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, and antimicrobial activities. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Rhein (0.1 and 1mg/mL) evidently suppressed cell proliferation and mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase activation in human colon adenocarcinoma cells (Caco-2) but significantly lessened H_2O2-induced DNA damage and the elevated MDA and ROS levels induced by H_2O_2/Fe^{2+} at the concentrations of 0.1-10mg/mL [1]. In vivo: Oral administration of rhein (150mg/kg/d) evidently ameliorated renal interstitial fibrotic lesions and attenuated the expression of α-SMA and deposition of fibronectin (FN) in mice with renal interstitial fibrosis induced by unilateral ureteral obstruction. Rhein also suppressed TGF-β1 and its type I receptor expression in obstructed kidneys [1]. The biochemical parameters results of IgAN model rats showed that rhein-prevented and rhein-treated both improved the biochemical parameters and relieved renal pathological injury. The expressions of renal tissue TLR4, TGF-β1, but not TLR9 were significantly elevated in IgAN model rats ($P < 0.05$). Rhein-prevented and rhein-treated both inhibited TLR4 and TGF-β1 expressions [2].

NAVQJ
Rhein-8-glucoside
CAS: 34298-86-7

Synonym: Rhein-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin

NAUXV
RhMannioside C
CAS: 81720-07-2

Vegetable origin

NAVQK
Rhodamine B
CAS: 81-88-9

Vegetable origin

NAVQL
Rhodionin
CAS: 85571-15-9

Vegetable origin

NAVQM
Rhodiosin
CAS: 86831-54-1

Vegetable origin

NAVQN
Rhodojaponin II
CAS: 26116-89-2
$C_{22}H_{34}O_7$

Synonym: (14R)-2β,3β-Epoxygrayanotoxane-5,6β,10,14,16-pentol 6-acetate
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Rhododendron molle
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVQO
Rhodojaponin III
CAS: 26342-66-5

Vegetable origin

NAVQP
Rhodojaponin V
CAS: 37720-86-8

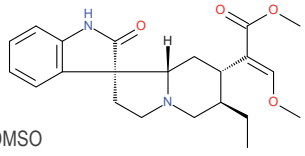
Vegetable origin

NAVQQ
Rhoifolin
CAS: 17306-46-6
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{14}$

Synonym: Apigenin 7-O-neohesperidoside
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVQR
Rhynchophylline
CAS: 76-66-4
$C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$

AND Enantiomer

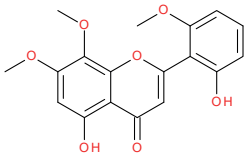


Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Rhyncholphylline, an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria, shows potent inhibition of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NO production in rat primary microglial cells. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Rhynchophylline effectively suppresses release of proinflammatory cytokines in LPS-activated microglial cells and the underling molecular mechanism for the inhibition of microglial activation; Attenuated LPS-induced production of proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF-α and IL-1β as well as NO in mouse N9 microglial cells [1]. Rhynchophylline exerts it protective action against ischemia-induced neuronal damage by preventing NMDA, muscarinic M1, and 5-HT2 receptors-mediated neurotoxicity during ischemia [3]. In vivo: The neuroprotective effect of rhynchophylline was investigated in a stroke model. Following pMCAO, rhynchophylline treatment not only ameliorated neurological deficits, infarct volume and brain edema, but also increased claudin-5 and BDNF expressions ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, rhynchophylline could activate PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling while inhibiting TLRs/NF-κB pathway [2].

NAVQS
Riboflavin
CAS: 83-88-5

Vegetable origin

NAVQT
Rivularin
CAS: 70028-59-0
$C_{18}H_{16}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAVQU
Robinin
CAS: 301-19-9

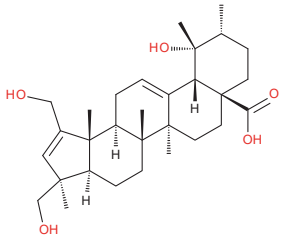
Vegetable origin

NAVQV
Roburic acid
CAS: 6812-81-3
$C_{30}H_{48}O_2$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

NAVQW
Rosamultic acid
CAS: 214285-76-4
$C_{30}H_{46}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVQX
Rosarin
CAS: 84954-93-8
$C_{21}H_{30}O_9$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Rhodiola rosea
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVQY
Rosavin
CAS: 84954-92-7
$C_{20}H_{28}O_{10}$

Chemical Name: 2-(3-phenylprop-2-enoxy)-6-[(3,4,5-trihydroxyoxan-2-yl)oxymethyl]oxane-3,4,5-triol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVQZ
Rosin
CAS: 85026-55-7
$C_{15}H_{20}O_6$

Chemical Name: (2R,3S,4S,5R,6R)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(E)-3-phenylprop-2-enoxy]oxane-3,4,5-triol
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Rhodiola rosea
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVR0
Rosiridin
CAS: 100462-37-1
$C_{16}H_{28}O_7$

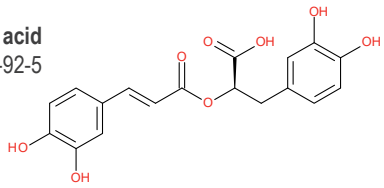
Chemical Name: (2R,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-[(2E)-4-hydroxy-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dienoxy]-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxane-3,4,5-triol
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Rhodiola rosea
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVR1
Rosmanol
CAS: 80225-53-2

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVR2
Rosmarinic acid
CAS: 20283-92-5
$C_{18}H_{16}O_8$



Synonym: Labiatenic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
Rosmarinic acid (RA) is a widespread phenolic ester compound in the plants. Rosmarinic acid inhibits **MAO-A**, **MAO-B** and **COMT** enzymes with **IC_{50}**s of 50.1, 184.6 and 26.7µM, respectively.

NAVR3
Rosmarinic acid (racemate)
CAS: 537-15-5
$C_{18}H_{16}O_8$

Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30 mg/mL

NAVR4
Rotenone
CAS: 83-79-4

Vegetable origin

NAVR5
Rotundatin
CAS: 144506-16-1

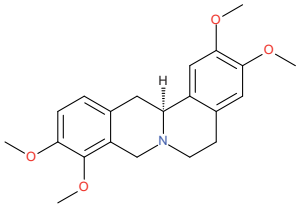
Vegetable origin

NAVR6
Rotundic acid
CAS: 20137-37-5
$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$

Synonyms: Ilexolic acid A; (3beta,4alpha)-3,19,23-Trihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: ZLEX ROTUNDA
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

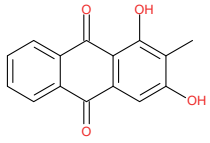
NAVR7
Rotundine
CAS: 483-14-7
$C_{21}H_{25}NO_4$

AND Enantiomer



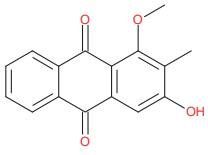
Synonyms: (-)-Tetrahydropalmatine; L-Tetrahydropalmatine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Rotundine is an antagonist of **dopamine D1**, **D2** and **D3 receptors** with **IC_{50}**s of 166nM, 1.4µM and 3.3µM, respectively. Rotundine is also an antagonist of **5-HT_{1A}** with an **IC_{50}** of 370nM.

NAVRC
Rubiadine
CAS: 117-02-2
$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$



Vegetable origin

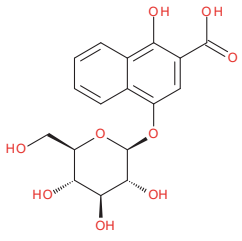
NAVRB
Rubiadin 1-methyl ether
CAS: 7460-43-7
$C_{16}H_{12}O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAVRD
Rubinaphthin A
CAS: 448962-05-8
$C_{17}H_{18}O_9$

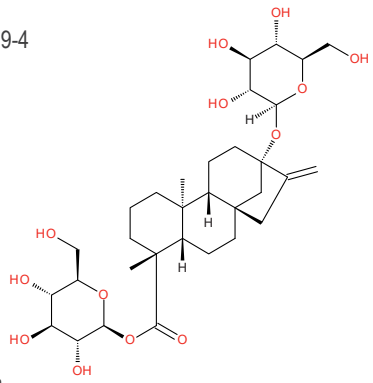
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVRE
Rubusoside
CAS: 64849-39-4
$C_{32}H_{50}O_{13}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Rubusoside is a natural sweetener and a solubilizing agent with anti-angiogenic and antiallergic properties. Rubusoside is an excellent solubilizing agent. It can enhance the solubility of a number of pharmaceutically important compounds, such as liquiritin, teniposide, curcumin, and etoposide.

NAVRF
Ruscogenin
CAS: 472-11-7

Vegetable origin

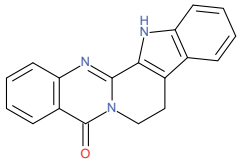
NAVRG
(25RS)-Ruscogenin
CAS: 874485-32-2

Vegetable origin

NAVRH
25(S)-Ruscogenin
1-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-xylopyranoside
CAS: 125225-63-0

Vegetable origin

NAVRI
Rutaecarpine
CAS: 84-26-4
$C_{18}H_{13}N_3O$



Synonym: Rutecarpine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM
Rutaecarpine, an alkaloid of *Evodia rutaecarpa*, is an inhibitor of **COX-2** with an **IC_{50}** value of 0.28µM.

NAVRJ
Rutaevin
CAS: 33237-37-5

Vegetable origin

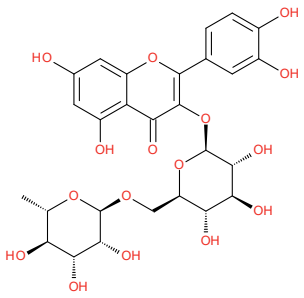
NAVRK

Rutin

CAS: 153-18-4

$C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 35mg/mL
Rutin, a naturally occurring flavonoid glycoside, has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-angiogenic and antiviral properties.

NAVRL

Safflor Yellow A

CAS: 85532-77-0

$C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

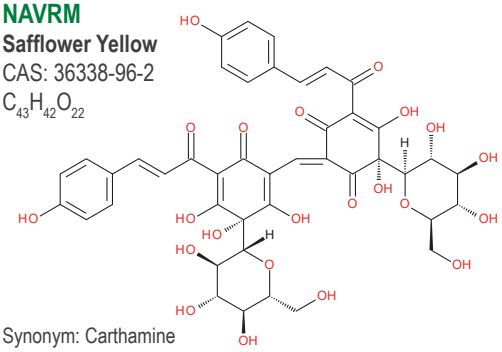
NAVRM

Safflower Yellow

CAS: 36338-96-2

$C_{43}H_{42}O_{22}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Carthamine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 39mg/mL
Safflower Yellow the main active component in the traditional Chinese medicine safflower, modulates inflammatory responses by acting directly on BV2 microglia. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: For LPS stimulated BV2 cells, safflower yellow treatment inhibited expression of TLR4-Myd88 and p-38/p-JNK-NF-κB, downregulated expression of iNOS, CD16/32, and IL-12, and upregulated CD206 and IL-10 [1]. In vivo: In the male Wistar rats, safflower yellow high-dose (HSYA-H, 40mg/kg), and safflower yellow low-dose (HSYA-L, 20 mg/kg) treatment showed a decrease in the elevated ST segments and an increase in the infarct size. The rats in the drug-treated groups showed a significantly lower percentage of Bax-positive cells and a significantly higher percentage of Bcl-2-positive cells than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$) [2].

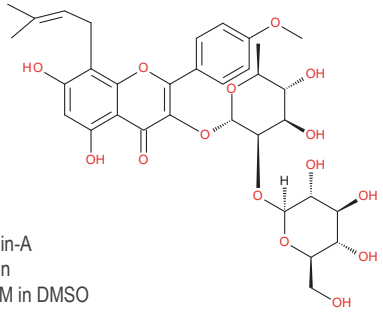
NAVRN

Sagittatoside A

CAS: 118525-35-2

$C_{33}H_{40}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Icariin-A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Sagittatoside A is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

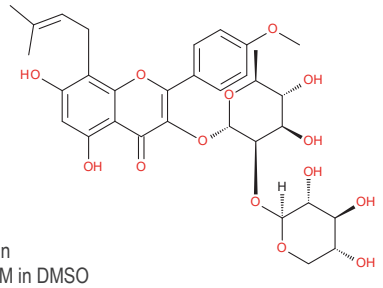
NAVRO

Sagittatoside B

CAS: 118525-36-3

$C_{32}H_{38}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Sagittatoside B is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

NAVRP

Saikosaponin A

CAS: 20736-09-8

$C_{42}H_{68}O_{13}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVRR

Saikosaponin B1

CAS: 58558-08-0

Vegetable origin

NAVRQ

Saikosaponin B2

CAS: 58316-41-9

$C_{42}H_{68}O_{13}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Bupleurum falcatum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVRS
Saikosaponin C
CAS: 20736-08-7
$C_{48}H_{78}O_{17}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVRT
Saikosaponin D
CAS: 20874-52-6
$C_{42}H_{68}O_{13}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVRU
Saikosaponin F
CAS: 62687-63-2

Vegetable origin

NAVRV
Saikosaponin H
CAS: 91990-63-5

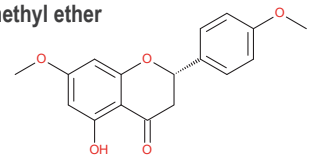
Vegetable origin

NAVRW
Sakuranetin
CAS: 2957-21-3

Vegetable origin

NAVRX
Sakuranetin 4'-methyl ether
CAS: 29424-96-2
$C_{17}H_{16}O_5$

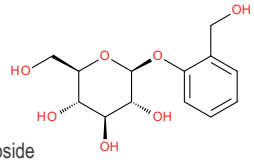
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVRY
Salicin
CAS: 138-52-3
$C_{13}H_{18}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



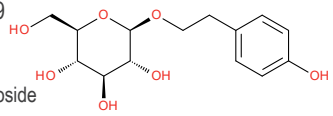
Synonyms: D-(−)-Salicin; Salicoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 150mg/mL
Salicin is a natural **COX** inhibitor.

NAVRZ
Salicylic acid
CAS: 69-72-7
$C_7H_6O_3$

Chemical Name: 2-hydroxybenzoic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

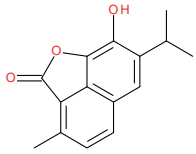
NAVS0
Salidroside
CAS: 10338-51-9
$C_{14}H_{20}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Rhodioloside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 150mg/mL
Salidroside is a bioactive phenolic glycoside compound isolated from Rhodiola crenulata. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Salidroside significantly reduces brain infarct size and cerebral edema. Salidroside could effectively decrease the levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin- 1β (IL-1β), and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) in serum of the MCAO rats and supernatant of I/R-induced SH-SY5Y cells [2]. In vivo: Plasma, urine, bile, and feces samples were collected from male rats after a single intragastric gavage of salidroside at a dose of 50mg/kg. Results indicated that metabolic pathways of salidroside in male rats included hydroxylation, dehydrogenation, lucuronidation, and sulfate conjugation [1]. SD rats were administrated with 50, 100, or 200mg/kg salidroside for 28 days. BLM-triggered structure distortion, collagen overproduction, excessive inflammatory infiltration, and pro-inflammatory cytokine release, and oxidative stress damages in lung tissues were attenuated by salidroside in a dose-dependent manner [3].

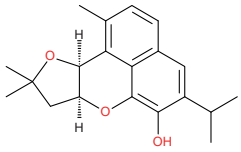
NAVS1
Salpriolactone
CAS: 132278-72-9
$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

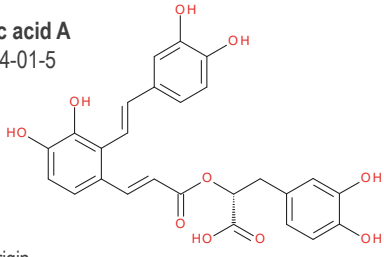
NAVS2
Salprionin
CAS: 171439-43-3
$C_{20}H_{24}O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVS3
Salvianolic acid A
CAS: 96574-01-5
$C_{26}H_{22}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

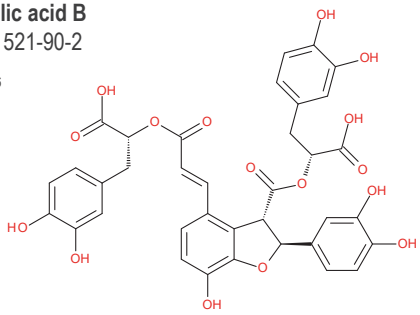
NAVS4

AND Enantiomer

Salvianolic acid B

CAS: 121521-90-2

$C_{36}H_{30}O_{16}$



Synonyms: Dan Shen Suan B; Lithospermic acid B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Salvianolic acid B is an active ingredient of Salvia miltiorrhiza, which has been widely applied in China for the management of various microcirculation-related disorders, such as cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, and diabetic vascular complication. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Salvianolic acid B (SA-B) 1 and 10 micromol/L decrease the cell active TGF-beta1 secretion by 63.3% and 15.6% of the control, down-regulat pro-collgen alpha1(I) mRNA expression to 77.0% and 51.8% respectively (P<0.05). SA-B 1 and 10 micromol/L also inhibit MAPK activity by 1 to 2 fold respectively [3]. In vivo: Salvianolic acid B (SalB) (5mg · kg-1 · h-1) significantly attenuates LPS-induced pulmonary microcirculatory disturbance, including the increase in leukocyte adhesion and albumin leakage. In addition, LPS increases pulmonary tissue wet-to-dry weight ratio and tumor necrosis factor [alpha] and interleukin 8 levels in plasma and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid enhances the expression of E-selectin, intercellular adhesion molecule 1, myeloperoxidase, MMP-2, and MMP-9, whereas it decreases the expression of AQP-1 and AQP-5 in pulmonary tissue, all of which are attenuated by SalB pretreatment[1]. SalB administration (10mg/kg) significantly ameliorate the Aβ25-35 peptide-induced memory impairment in the passive avoidance task (P<0.05). SalB treatment also reduced the number of activated microglia and astrocytes that are observed during the inflammatory reaction after the administration of the Aβ25-35 peptide. Moreover, SalB markedly reduce inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclooxygenase-2 expression levels and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances, which are increased by the administration of the Aβ25-35 peptide. Furthermore, SalB administration significantly rescue the Aβ25-35 peptide-induced decrease of choline acetyltransferase and brain-derived neurotrophic factor protein levels[2].

NAVS5

Salvianolic acid C

CAS: 115841-09-3

$C_{26}H_{20}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Salvia miltiorrhiza
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVS6

Salvianolic acid D

CAS: 142998-47-8

$C_{20}H_{18}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Salvia miltiorrhiza
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVS7

Salvianolic acid F

CAS: 158732-59-3

Vegetable origin

NAVS8

Salvigenin

CAS: 19103-54-9

Vegetable origin

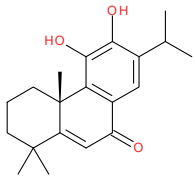
NAVS9

AND Enantiomer

Salvinolone

CAS: 120278-22-0

$C_{20}H_{26}O_3$



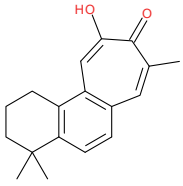
Vegetable origin

NAVSA

Salviolone

CAS: 119400-86-1

$C_{18}H_{20}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVSB

Samin

CAS: 525-07-5

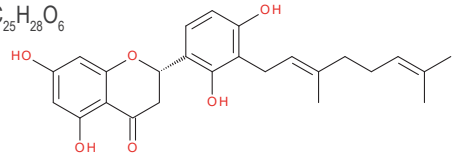
NAVSC

Sanggenol A

CAS: 174423-30-4

AND Enantiomer

$C_{25}H_{28}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAVSD

Sanggenol L

CAS: 329319-20-2

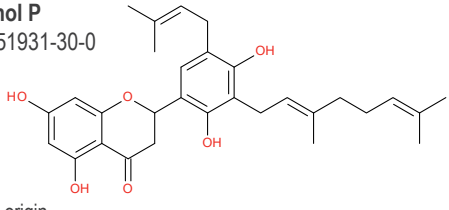
Vegetable origin

NAVSE

Sanggenol P

CAS: 1351931-30-0

$C_{30}H_{36}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAVSF
Sanggenon C
CAS: 80651-76-9

Vegetable origin

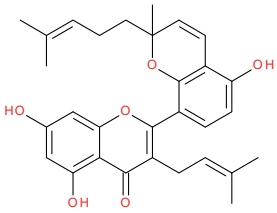
NAVSG
Sanggenone D
CAS: 81422-93-7

Vegetable origin

NAVSH
Sanggenone H
CAS: 86450-80-8

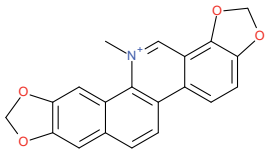
Vegetable origin

NAVSI
Sanggenone K
CAS: 86450-77-3
$C_{30}H_{32}O_6$



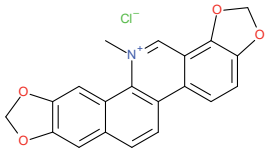
Vegetable origin

NAVSJ
Sanguinarine
CAS: 2447-54-3
$C_{20}H_{14}NO_4$+



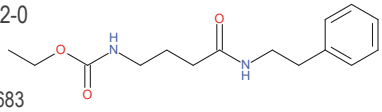
Synonyms: Pseudochelerythrine; Sanguinarin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Sanguinarine(Pseudochelerythrine) is a benzophenanthridine alkaloid which has anti-microbial, anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory properties; specific inhibitor of Rac1b. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Sanguinarine caused cell death in a dose dependent manner in all neuroblastoma cell lines except SK-N-BE(2) with rates of 18% in SH-SY5Y and 21% in Kelly human neuroblastoma cells [1]. Treatment with sanguinarine, but not berberine, inhibited the proliferation of Rac1b cells, which was accompanied by significantly increased the level of PARP-89, and decreased both the level of cyclin-D1 and the percentage of BrdU positive cells [3]. Sanguinarine treatment resulted in a reduction of cell migration, in a dose-dependent inhibition of cell viability and in the induction of cell death by apoptosis in both human (MDA-MB-231 cells) and mouse (A17 cells) in vitro models of BLBC [4]. In vivo: SG pretreatment significantly increased the survival rate of mice from 25% to 58%, 75% and 91% respectively. The production of PGE2 in BALF, the lung MPO activity and the (W/D) weight ratios were also markedly reduced. In addition, immunohistochemical analysis showed that the expression of COX-2 was significantly suppressed in vivo [2]. Oral administration of sanguinarine reduced the development and growth of A17 transplantable tumors in FVB syngeneic mice [4].

NAVSK
Sanguinarine (chloride)
CAS: 5578-73-4
$C_{20}H_{14}ClNO_4$



Synonyms: Pseudochelerythrine chloride; Sanguinarium chloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO; H_2O: < 7.8mg/mL

NAVSL
Santacruzamate A
CAS: 1477949-42-0
$C_{15}H_{22}N_2O_3$

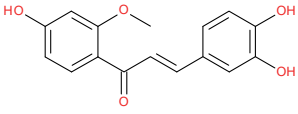


Synonym: CAY-10683
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Santacruzamate A is a potent and selective histone deacetylase inhibitor.

NAVSM
Santalol
CAS: 11031-45-1

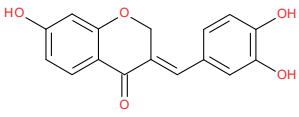
Vegetable origin

NAVSN
Sappanchalcone
CAS: 94344-54-4
$C_{16}H_{14}O_5$



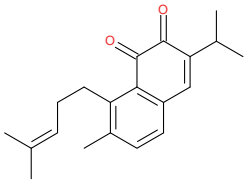
Vegetable origin

NAVSO
Sappanone A
CAS: 102067-84-5
$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$



Vegetable origin

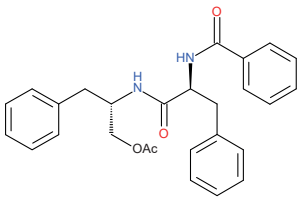
NAVSP
Saprorthoquinone
CAS: 102607-41-0
$C_{20}H_{24}O_2$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

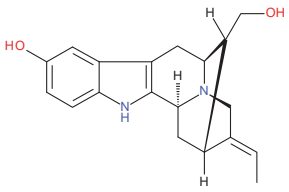
NAVSQ
Saropeptate
CAS: 56121-42-7
$C_{27}H_{28}N_2O_4$



Vegetable origin

NAVSR
(+)-Sarpagine
CAS: 482-68-8
$C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$

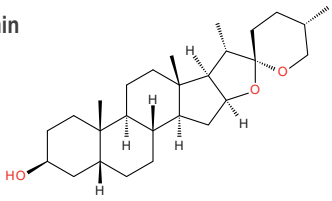
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVSS
Sarsasapogenin
CAS: 126-19-2
$C_{27}H_{44}O_3$

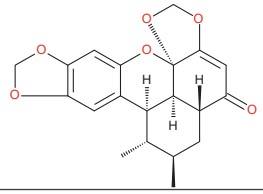
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Parigenin; Sarsagenin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Sarsasapogenin is a sapogenin from the Chinese medical herb *Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge* with antidiabetic, anti-oxidative, anticancer and anti-inflamatory activities.

NAVST
Sauchinone
CAS: 177931-17-8
$C_{20}H_{20}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



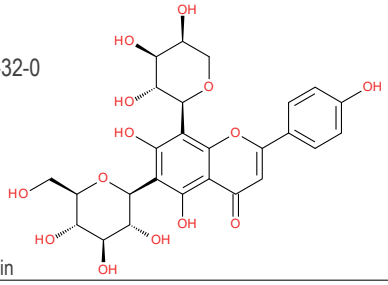
Vegetable origin

NAVSU
Scarlet 808
CAS: 3789-75-1

Vegetable origin

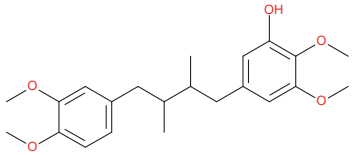
NAVSV
Schaftoside
CAS: 51938-32-0
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

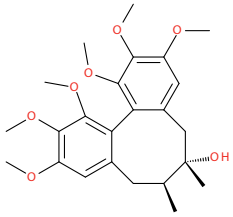
NAVSW
Schineolignin B
CAS: 1352185-26-2
$C_{22}H_{30}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVSX
Schisandrin
CAS: 7432-28-2
$C_{24}H_{32}O_7$

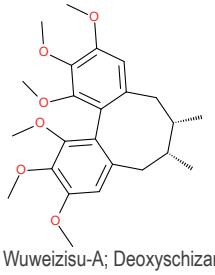
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Schizandrol; Schizandrol-A; Wuweizi alcohol-A; Wuweizichun-A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Schisandrin has various therapeutic effects on a range of medical conditions such as anti-asthmatic, anti-cancer, and anti-inflammatory effects. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Sch inhibited the pro-fibrotic activity of TGF-β1 in AML12 cells; thus, it suppressed the accumulation of ECM proteins. Also, Sch inhibited the EMT as assessed by reduced expression of vimentin and fibronectin, and increased E-cadherin and ZO-1 in TGF-β1 induced AML12 cells. Sch reduced TGF-β1-mediated phosphorylation of Smad2/3 and Smad3/4 DNA binding activity. On the other hand, Sch reduced TGF-β1-induced ERK1/2 and PI3K/Akt phosphorylation in the non-Smad pathway [1]. The anti-inflammatory properties of schisandrin result from the inhibition of nitric oxide (NO) production, prostaglandin E(2) (PGE(2)) release, cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) expression, which in turn results from the inhibition of nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-kappaB), c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) activities in a RAW 264.7 macrophage cell line [2].

NAVSY
Schisandrin A
CAS: 61281-38-7
$C_{24}H_{32}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Schizandrin-A; Wuweizisu-A; Deoxyschizandrin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Schisandrin A is a main effective components extracted from the oriental medicine Schisandra chinensis which is traditionally used to enhance mental and intellectual function.

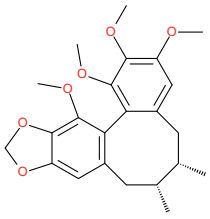
NAVSZ

Schisandrin B

CAS: 61281-37-6

$C_{23}H_{28}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Schizandrin-B; Wuweizisu-B; gamma-Schisandrin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Schisandrin B(Wuweizisu-B) is a dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from Fructus Schisandrae, has been shown to produce antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Schisandrin B exhibits anti-inflammatory activity through modulation of the redox-sensitive transcription factors Nrf2 and NF-κB. SB inhibited mitogen-induced proliferation and cytokine secretion by lymphocytes [1]. Sch B can protect neuronal cells against oxidative challenge, presumably by functioning as a hormetic agent to sustain cellular redox homeostasis and mitoenergetic capacity in neuronal cells [2]. Sch B exerted significant neuroprotective effects against microglial-mediated inflammatory injury in microglia-neuron co-cultures. Sch B significantly downregulated pro-inflammatory cytokines, including nitrite oxide (NO), tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, prostaglandin E(2) (PGE(2)), interleukin (IL)-1β and IL-6 [3]. Sch B could inhibit TGF-β induced EMT of 4T1 cells and of primary human breast cancer cells [4]. In vivo: Similar anti-inflammatory effects of SB on lymphocyte proliferation and cytokine secretion were also observed in vivo [1]. Treatment with Sch B in CsA-treated mice significantly suppressed the elevation of blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and serum creatinine levels and attenuated the histopathological changes. Additionally, Sch B also decreased renal MDA levels and increased GSH levels in CsA-treated mice [5].

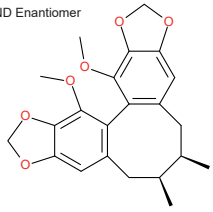
NAVT0

Schisandrin C

CAS: 61301-33-5

$C_{22}H_{24}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Schizandrin-C; Wuweizisu-C
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Schisandrin C is a phytochemical lignan isolated from Schizandra chinensis Baill; shows anticancer-effects in human leukemia U937 cells. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Schisandrin C inhibited cell growth in a dose-dependent manner, which was associated with the induction of G1 arrest of the cell cycle and apoptosis. Schisandrin C induced G1 arrest was correlated with down-regulation of cyclin D1, cyclin E, cyclin-dependent kinase (Cdk) 4 and E2Fs expression, inhibition of phosphorylation of retinoblastoma protein (pRB), and up-regulation of the Cdk inhibitor p21(WAF1/CIP1). In addition, schisandrin C-induced apoptosis was associated with down-regulation of expression of the anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, proteolytic activation of caspase-3 and -9, and a concomitant degradation of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP). Furthermore, schisandrin C-induced apoptosis was significantly inhibited by a caspase-3 specific inhibitor z-DEVD-fmk [1]. Schisandrin C was found to reduce nitric oxide (NO) production from LPS-stimulated Raw 264.7 cells. Pre-treatment of Raw 264.7 cells with gomisin J, gomisin N, or schisandrin C reduced the expression of mRNA and the secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines [2].

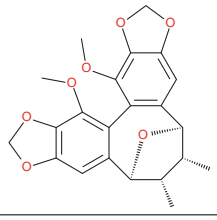
NAVT1

Schisandrin C epoxide

CAS: 81345-36-0

$C_{22}H_{22}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

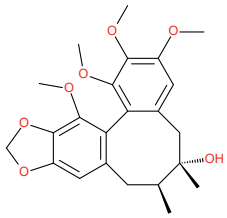
NAVT2

Schisandrol B

CAS: 58546-54-6

$C_{23}H_{28}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Gomisin-A; Besigomsin; schizandrol-B; TJN-101; Wuweizi alcohol-B; Wuweizichun-B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Schisandrol B is one of its major active constituents of traditional hepato-protective Chinese medicine, Schisandra sphenanthera. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: SolB pretreatment significantly attenuated the increases in alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase activity, and prevented elevated hepatic malondialdehyde formation and the depletion of mitochondrial glutathione (GSH) in a dose-dependent manner. SolB also dramatically altered APAP metabolic activation by inhibiting the activities of CYP2E1 and CYP3A11, which was evidenced by significant inhibition of the formation of the oxidized APAP metabolite NAPQI-GSH [1]. SolB abrogated APAP-induced activation of p53 and p21, and increased expression of liver regeneration and antiapoptotic-related proteins such as cyclin D1 (CCND1), PCNA, and BCL-2.

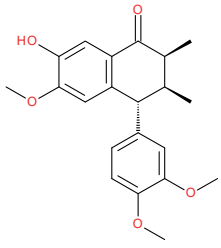
NAVT3

Schisandrone

CAS: 98619-25-1

$C_{21}H_{24}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

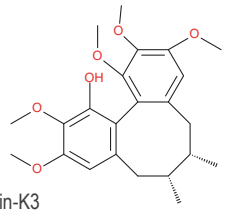
NAVT4

AND Enantiomer

Schisanhenol

CAS: 69363-14-0

$C_{23}H_{30}O_6$



Synonyms: Schizanhenol; Gomisin-K3

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Schisanhenol is a natural compound solated from Schisandra rubriflora; UGT2B7 UDP-glucuronosyltransferases inhibitor. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Schisanhenol exhibited strong inhibition toward UGT2B7, with the residual activity to be 7.9% of control activity [1]. The BAECs were cultured with ox-LDL (200microg/ml) in the presence and absence of Sal (10 and 50micromol L(- 1)) for 24h. The cytotoxicity of ox-LDL was evaluated by LDH leakage, cell viability and morphological change. Cell apoptosis was estimated by DNA ladder, chromatin condensation, and flow cytometry assay. The intracellular ROS production was detected by using DCF, a ROS probe, with laser confocal microscopy and flow cytometry. Sal was shown to reduce LDH leakage and increase cell viability. Sal also attenuated ox-LDL-induced BAECs apoptosis as indicated in typical internucleosomal DNA degradation (DNA ladder), condensed chromatin, and the sub-G1 peak appearance in flow cytometry assay [2]. In vivo: Sal significantly impeded production of MDA and loss of ATPase activity induced by reoxygenation following anoxia. Oral administration of Sal induced increase of cytosol glutathione-peroxidase of brain in mice under the condition of reoxygenation following anoxia [4].

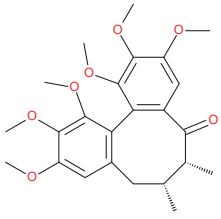
NAVT5

AND Enantiomer

Schisanlignone A

CAS: 135557-67-4

$C_{24}H_{30}O_7$



Vegetable origin

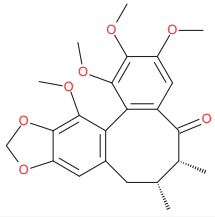
NAVT6

AND Enantiomer

Schisanlignone C

CAS: 144606-83-7

$C_{23}H_{26}O_7$



Vegetable origin

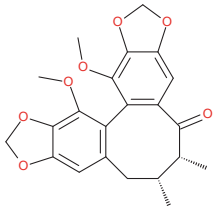
NAVT7

AND Enantiomer

Schisanlignone D

CAS: 144606-84-8

$C_{22}H_{22}O_7$



Vegetable origin

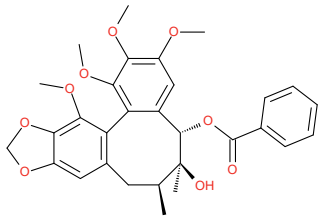
NAVT8

AND Enantiomer

Schisantherin A

CAS: 58546-56-8

$C_{30}H_{32}O_9$



Synonyms: Gomisin-C; Schizantherin-A; Wuweizi ester-A

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

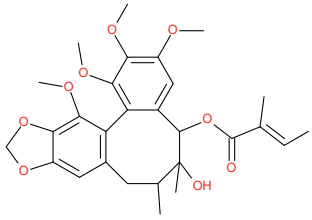
Schisantherin A is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruit of Schisandra sphenanthera, has been used as an antitussive, tonic, and sedative agent.

NAVT9

Schisantherin B

CAS: 58546-55-7

$C_{28}H_{34}O_9$



Synonyms: Gomisin-B; Schizantherin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B

Vegetable origin

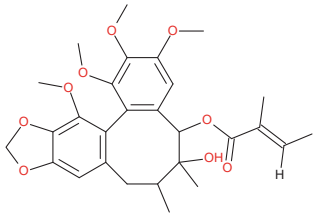
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

NAVTA

Schisantherin C

CAS: 64938-51-8

$C_{28}H_{34}O_9$



Vegetable origin

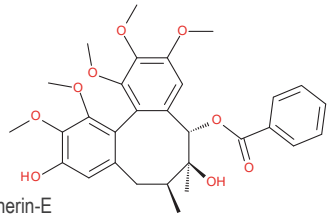
AND Enantiomer

NAVTB

Schisantherin E

CAS: 64917-83-5

$C_{30}H_{34}O_9$



Synonym: Schizantherin-E

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Schisantherin E is a natural compound isolated from the active fraction of the fruits of Schisandra sphenanthera Rehd. et Wils.

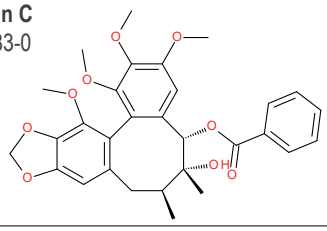
NAVTC

AND Enantiomer

Schisanwilsonin C

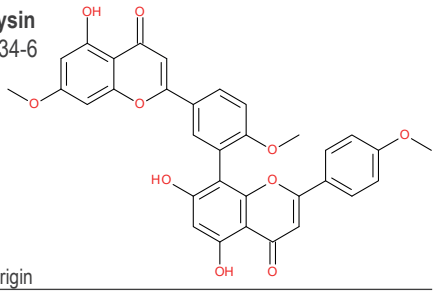
CAS: 1181216-83-0

$C_{30}H_{32}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NAVTD
Sciadopitysin
CAS: 521-34-6
$C_{33}H_{24}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NAVTE
Trans-Scirpusin A
CAS: 69297-51-4

NAVTF
Cis-Scirpusin B
CAS: 288846-83-3

NAVTG
Trans-Scirpusin B
CAS: 483363-92-4

NAVTH
Sclareol
CAS: 515-03-7

Vegetable origin

NAVTI
Sclareolide
CAS: 564-20-5

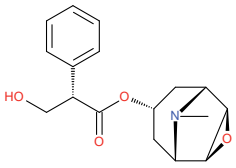
Vegetable origin

NAVTJ
Scoparone
CAS: 120-08-1
$C_{11}H_{10}O_4$

Chemical Name: 6,7-dimethoxychromen-2-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVTK
Scopolamine
CAS: 51-34-3
$C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$

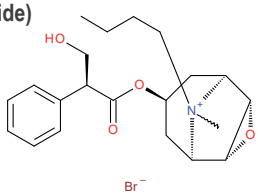
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Hyoscine; Scopine (-)-tropate; Scopine tropate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Scopolamine is a high affinity (nM) **muscarinic** antagonist. **5-HT$_3$** receptor-responses are reversibly inhibited by Scopolamine with an **IC$_{50}$** of 2.09µM.

NAVTL
Scopolamine (butylbromide)
CAS: 149-64-4
$C_{21}H_{30}BrNO_4$

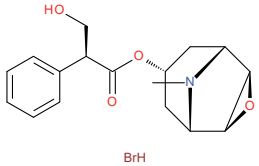
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Hyoscine butylbromide; (-)-Scopolamine butylbromide; Butylscopolammonium bromide; Butylscopolamine bromide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O
Scopolamine butylbromide is a competitive antagonist of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR) with an IC50 of 55.3 ± 4.3. Target: mAChR Scopolamine (USAN), also known as levo-duboisine and hyoscine is a tropane alkaloid drug with muscarinic antagonist effects. It is among the secondary metabolites of plants from Solanaceae (nightshade) family of plants, such as henbane, jimson weed (Datura), angel's trumpets (Brugmansia), and corkwood (Duboisia). Scopolamine exerts its effects by acting as a competitive antagonist at muscarinic acetylcholine receptors, specifically M1 receptors; it is thus classified as an anticholinergic, antimuscarinic drug. Its use in medicine is relatively limited, with its chief uses being in the treatment of motion sickness and postoperative nausea and vomiting. Scopolamine is named after the plant genus Scopolia. The name "hyoscine" is from the scientific name for henbane, Hyoscyamus niger.

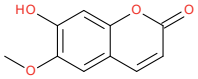
NAVTM
Scopolamine (hydrobromide)
CAS: 114-49-8
$C_{17}H_{22}BrNO_4$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: (-)-Scopolamine hydrobromide; Hyoscine hydrobromide; Scopine hydrobromide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Scopolamine hydrobromide is a high affinity (nM) **muscarinic** antagonist. **5-HT$_3$** receptor-responses are reversibly inhibited by Scopolamine with an **IC$_{50}$** of 2.09µM.

NAVTN
Scopoletin
CAS: 92-61-5
$C_{10}H_8O_4$



Synonyms: Gelseminic acid; Chrysatropic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 32mg/mL
Scopoletin has important anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting the phosphorylation of NF-κB and p38 MAPK. Scopoletin cause significant suppression of sprouting of microvessels in rat aortic explants with IC50 of 0.06μM. target: NF-κB, p38 [1] In vitro: Scopoletin at a dose of 1 mg/kg is able to significantly reduce cell migration and exudation to the pleural fluid ($p < 0.01$). Scopoletin at the same dose also decreased the myeloperoxidase and adenosine-deaminase activities and nitric oxide, tumor necrosis factor-α, and interleukin-1β levels.[1] Scopoletin showed remarkable inhibition on tumor growth (34.2 and 94.7% at 100 and 200mg/kg, respectively). Scopoletin may have strong anti-angiogenic effect by inhibiting ERK1, VEGF-A, and FGF-2.[2] In vivo: Scopoletin significantly reduce p65 and p38 phosphorylation in the mouse lungs.[1] Scopoletin (100 and 200mg/kg) strongly inhibited (59.72 and 89.4%, respectively) vascularization in matrigel plugs implanted in nude mice. [2]

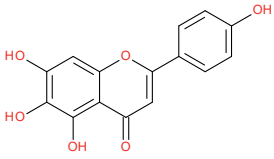
NAVTP
Scopolin
CAS: 531-44-2
$C_{16}H_{18}O_9$

Chemical Name: 6-methoxy-7-[3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl]oxychromen-2-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVTQ
Scutebarbatine A
CAS: 176520-13-1

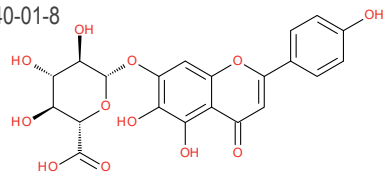
Vegetable origin

NAVTR
Scutellarein
CAS: 529-53-3
$C_{15}H_{10}O_6$



Synonyms: 6-Hydroxyapigenin; 4',5,6,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 30mg/mL
Scutellarin, a main active ingredient extracted from Erigeron breviscapus (Vant.) Hand-Mazz., has been wildly used to treat acute cerebral infarction and paralysis induced by cerebrovascular diseases.

NAVTS
Scutellarin
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 27740-01-8
$C_{21}H_{18}O_{12}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM
Scutellarin, an active flavone isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis, can down-regulates the **STAT3/Girdin/Akt** signaling in HCC cells, and inhibits RANKL-mediated **MAPK and NF-κB** signaling pathway in osteoclasts.

NAVTT
Scutellarin methyl ester
CAS: 119262-68-9

Vegetable origin

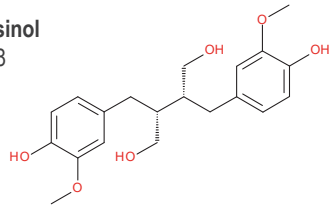
NAVRA
(2R,3S)-SDG
CAS: 492449-92-0

NAVTU
SDG Mixture

NAUIH
Sec-O-Glucosylhamaudol
CAS: 80681-44-3

Vegetable origin

NAVTV
Secoisolariciresinol
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 29388-59-8
$C_{20}H_{26}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAVTW
Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside
CAS: 158932-33-3
$C_{32}H_{46}O_{16}$

Chemical Name: 2,3-Bis(3-methoxy-4-hydroxybenzyl)butane-1,4-diol 1,4-diglucoside
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVTX
Seconeokadsuranic acid A
CAS: 124817-74-9

Vegetable origin

NAVTY
Secoxyloganin
CAS: 58822-47-2
$C_{17}H_{24}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Lonicera japonica
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVU0
Sedanolide
CAS: 6415-59-4

Vegetable origin

NAVTZ
Trans-Sedanolide
CAS: 4567-33-3

Vegetable origin

NAVU1
Segetalin A
CAS: 161875-97-4

Vegetable origin

NAVU2
Segetalin B
CAS: 164991-89-3

Vegetable origin

NAVU3
Semilicoisoflavone B
CAS: 129280-33-7

Vegetable origin

NAVU4
Senegenin
CAS: 2469-34-3
$C_{30}H_{45}ClO_6$

Synonyms: Senegin; UNII-06S1QH951L; 06S1QH951L
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVU5
Senkyunolide A
CAS: 63038-10-8

Vegetable origin

NAVU6
Senkyunolide C
CAS: 91652-78-7

Vegetable origin

NAVU7
Senkyunolide G
CAS: 94530-85-5

Vegetable origin

NAVU8
Senkyunolide H
CAS: 94596-27-7

Vegetable origin

NAVU9
Senkyunolide I
CAS: 94596-28-8

Vegetable origin

NAVUA
Sennoside A
CAS: 81-27-6
$C_{42}H_{38}O_{20}$

Chemical Name: (9R)-9-[(9R)-2-CARBOXY-4-HYDROXY-10-OXO-5-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL) OXAN-2-YL]OXY-9H-ANTHRACEN-9-YL]-4-HYDROXY-10-OXO-5-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL) OXAN-2-YL]OXY-9H-ANTHRACENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVUB
Sennoside B
CAS: 128-57-4
$C_{42}H_{38}O_{20}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVUC
Sennoside C
CAS: 37271-16-2

Vegetable origin

NAVUD
Sennoside D
CAS: 37271-17-3

Vegetable origin

NAVUE
L-Serine
CAS: 56-45-1
$C_3H_7NO_3$

Synonyms: (-)-Serine; (S)-2-Amino-3-hydroxypropanoic acid; (S)-Serine
Vegetable origin

NAVUF
Sesamin
CAS: 607-80-7
$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Sesamum indicum DC
Part Used: Seeds
Specification: 50% min; 90% min; 95% min; 98% min by HPLC

NAVUG
(-)-Sesamin
CAS: 13079-95-3

NAVUH
(-)-Sesamin/(+)-Sesamin [enantiomeric mixture]

NAVUI
Sesaminol
CAS: 74061-79-3

NAVUJ
Sesaminol (1→2) Diglucoside
CAS: 157469-82-4

NAVUL
Sesaminol (1→6) Diglucoside
CAS: 474431-66-8

NAVUK
Sesaminol Triglucoside
CAS: 157469-83-5

NAVUM
Sesamol
CAS: 533-31-3

Vegetable origin

NAVUN
Sesamolin
CAS: 526-07-8
$C_{20}H_{18}O_7$

Chemical Name: 5-[(3S,3AR,6R,6AR)-6-(1,3-BENZODIOXOL-5-YLOXY)-1,3,3A,4,6,6A-HEXAHYDROFURO[3,4-C]FURAN-3-YL]-1,3-BENZODIOXOLE
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: sesame oil/Justicia orbiculata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVUO
Sesamoside
CAS: 117479-87-5
$C_{17}H_{24}O_{12}$

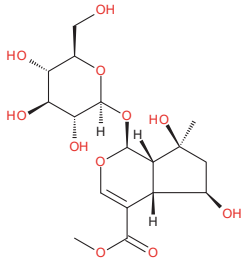
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVUP
Shanzhiside
CAS: 29836-27-9
$C_{16}H_{24}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

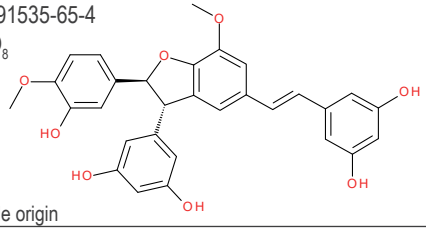
NAVUQ
Shanzhiside methyl ester
CAS: 64421-28-9
$C_{17}H_{26}O_{11}$



Vegetable origin

NAVUR
Shegansu B
CAS: 291535-65-4
$C_{30}H_{26}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



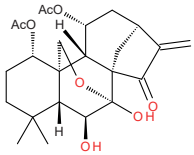
Vegetable origin

NAVUS
Shikimic acid
CAS: 138-59-0

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

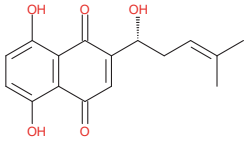
NAVUT
Shikokianin
CAS: 24267-69-4
$C_{24}H_{32}O_8$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVUU
Shikonin
CAS: 517-89-5
$C_{16}H_{16}O_5$



Synonyms: C.I. 75535; Isoarnebin 4
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 31mg/mL
Shikonin is an inhibitor of TMEM16A chloride channel with IC50 value of 6.5μM. target: TMEM16A chloride channel [1] IC50: 6.5μM [1] In vitro: Shikonin inhibits basolateral K(+) channel activity without affecting Na(+)/K(+)-ATPase activities. [1] Shikonininhibited ASC speck formation and caspase-1 activation in murine macrophages and suppressed the activity of isolated caspase-1, demonstrating that it directly targets caspase-1. [3] In vivo: shikonin significantly delayed intestinal motility in mice and reduced stool water content in a neonatal mice model of rotaviral diarrhea without affecting the viral infection process in vivo. [1] Shikonin inhibits inflammation and chondrocyte apoptosis by regulating the phosphoinositide 3-kinase/Akt signaling pathway in a rat model of osteoarthritis. [2]

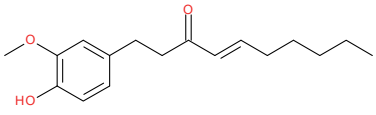
NAVUV
Shikonofuran A
CAS: 85022-66-8

Vegetable origin

NAVUW
Shionone
CAS: 10376-48-4
$C_{30}H_{50}O$

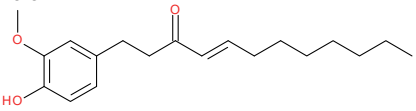
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVUX
6-shogaol
CAS: 555-66-8
$C_{17}H_{24}O_3$



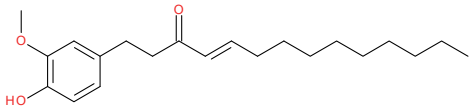
Vegetable origin

NAVUY
8-shogaol
CAS: 36700-45-5
$C_{19}H_{28}O_3$



Vegetable origin

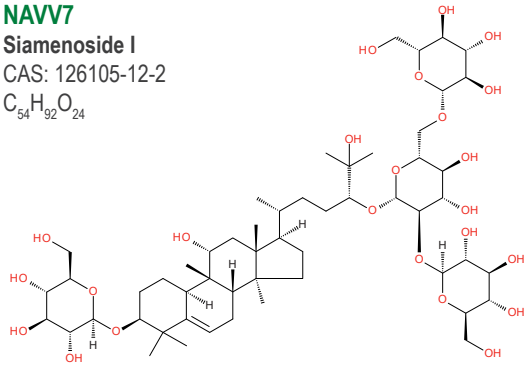
NAVUZ
10-shogaol
CAS: 36752-54-2
$C_{21}H_{32}O_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAVV7
Siamenoside I
CAS: 126105-12-2
$C_{54}H_{92}O_{24}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Siamenoside I is one of the mogrosides that has several kinds of bioactivities.

NAVV8
Sibiricaxanthone B
CAS: 241125-81-5
$C_{24}H_{26}O_{14}$

Synonym: 2-(2-O-D-apio-beta-D-Furanosyl-beta-D-glucopyranosyl)-1,3,7-trihydroxy-9H-xanthen-9-one
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Polygala sibirica
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVV9
Sibiricose A5
CAS: 107912-97-0
$C_{22}H_{30}O_{14}$

Synonyms: 3'-Feruloylsucrose; Arillanin B
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Polygala tenuifolia
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVVA
Sibiricose A6
CAS: 241125-75-7

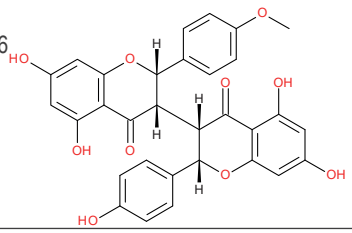
Vegetable origin

NAVVB
Siegesmethyetheric acid
CAS: 196399-16-3

Vegetable origin

NAVVD
AND Enantiomer

Sikokianin A
CAS: 106293-99-6
$C_{31}H_{24}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NAVVE
Silybin
CAS: 22888-70-6
$C_{25}H_{22}O_{10}$

Silybin is the mixture of Silybin A and Silybin B
Silybin A
(2R,3R)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-[(2R,3R)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl]-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
Silybin B
(2R,3R)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-[(2S,3S)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl]-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVVF
Silychristin
CAS: 33889-69-9
$C_{25}H_{22}O_{10}$

Chemical Name: (2R,3R)-3,5,7-TRIHYDROXY-2-[(2R,3S)-7-HYDROXY-2-(4-HYDROXY-3-METHOXYPHENYL)-3-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-2,3-DIHYDRO-1-BENZOFURAN-5-YL]-2,3-DIHYDROCHROMEN-4-ONE
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Silybum marianum (milk thistle)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVVG
Silydianin
CAS: 29782-68-1
$C_{25}H_{22}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Silybum marianum (milk thistle)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

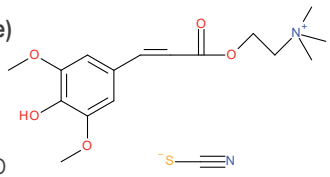
NAVVH
Sinapic acid
CAS: 530-59-6

Vegetable origin

NAVVI
Sinapine
CAS: 18696-26-9

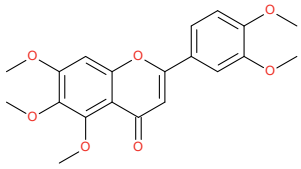
Vegetable origin

NAVVJ
Sinapine (thiocyanate)
CAS: 7431-77-8
$C_{17}H_{24}N_2O_5S$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Sinapine, an alkaloid derived from seeds of the cruciferous species, possess antioxidant and radio-protective activities, downregulats multi-drug resistance 1 (MDR1) expression. In vitro: sinapine plays an important role in the downregulation of MDR1 expression through suppression of fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR)4/FRS2α-ERK1/2 mediated NF-κB activation in MCF-7/dox cancer cells. [1] Sinapine can effectively protect against ·OH-induced damage to DNA and MSCs. [2] Sinapine promotes doxorubicin accumulation in Caco-2 cell by inducing P-gp decrease. Sinapine significantly reduces phosphorylation of FRS2α, ERK1/2. Sinapine sensitive effects may occur through the suppression FGFR4-FRS2α-ERK1/2 signal pathway. [3]

NAVVK
Sinensetin
CAS: 2306-27-6
$C_{20}H_{20}O_7$



Synonym: Pedalitin permethyl ether
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. pocess potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis. In vitro: Sinensetin promots adipogenesis in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes growing in incomplete differentiation medium, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis by increasing cAMP levels. [1] Sinensetin shows anti-inflammatory activity by regulating the protein level of inhibitor κB-α (IκB-α). [2] In vivo: Sinensetin has the most potent antiangiogenesis activity and the lowest toxicity, inhibits angiogenesis by inducing cell cycle arrest in the G0/G1 phase in HUVEC culture and downregulating the mRNA expressions of angiogenesis genes flt1, kdrl, and hras in zebrafish. [3]

NAVVL
Sinigrin
CAS: 3952-98-5

Vegetable origin

NAVVM
Sinoacutine
CAS: 4090-18-0
$C_{19}H_{21}NO_4$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVVN
Sinomenine
CAS: 115-53-7

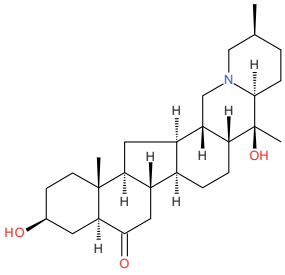
Vegetable origin

NAVVO
Sinominene HCl 2H2O
CAS: 6080-33-7
$C_{19}H_{23}NO_4.ClH.H_2O_2$

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

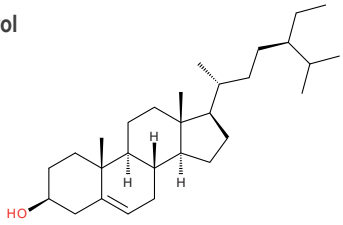
NAVVP
Sipeimine
CAS: 61825-98-7
$C_{27}H_{43}NO_3$



Synonym: Imperialine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Sipeimine is a natural product isolated from Fritillaria ussuriensis. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Sipeimine can induce rejuvenation of a endophytic fungus; Sipeimine yield of the strain rejuvenated by adding 3% bulbus was effectively improved to 0.0563mg/L and it is 21.9% higher than that of the initial strain [1]. In vivo.

AND Enantiomer

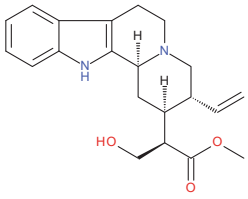
NAVVQ
Beta-Sitosterol
CAS: 83-46-5
$C_{29}H_{50}O$



Synonyms: β-Sitosterol; 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in Ethanol
Beta-Sitosterol weakly inhibits porcine pancreatic lipase (PPL) activity. Sitosterol is an important compound extracted from the leaves of *Aloe vera*.

NAVR9
16R-sitsirikine
CAS: 1245-00-7
$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$

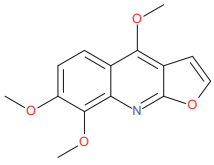
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVVR
Siver behenate
CAS: 2489-05-6

NAVVS
Skimmianin
CAS: 83-95-4
$C_{14}H_{13}NO_4$

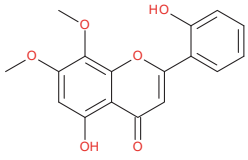


Vegetable origin

NAVVT
Skimmin
CAS: 93-39-0

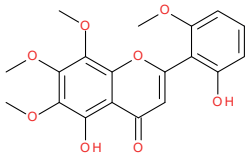
Vegetable origin

NAVVU
Skullcapflavone I
CAS: 41060-16-6
$C_{17}H_{14}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAVVV
Skullcapflavone II
CAS: 55084-08-7
$C_{19}H_{18}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAVVW
Smyrindioloside
CAS: 87592-77-6

Vegetable origin

NAVVX
Sodium Aescinate
CAS: 20977-05-3

Vegetable origin

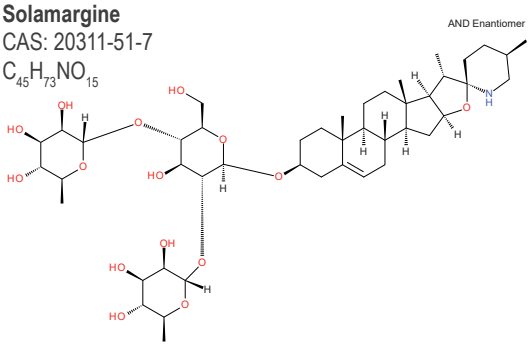
NAVVY
Sodium dichloroacetate
CAS: 2156-56-1

Vegetable origin

NAVVZ
Sodium Houttuyfonate
CAS: 1847-58-1

Vegetable origin

NAVW0
Solamargine
CAS: 20311-51-7
$C_{45}H_{73}NO_{15}$



Synonyms: Solamargin; δ-Solanigrine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 8.8mg/mL
Solamargine is a major steroidal alkaloid glycoside extracted from a traditional Chinese medicinal herb, Solanum nigrum L. (SNL); has been shown to inhibit growth and induce apoptosis of various cancer cells. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: Solamargine reduced HepG2 cell viability in a concentration-dependent manner. At 7.5μM solamargine decreased cell viability by less than 20% in HepG2 cells. At the highest dose, solamargine decreased cell migration and invasion by more than 70% and 72% in HepG2 cells, respectively. Western blotting and gelatin zymography results showed that solamargine reduced expression and function of MMP-2 and MMP-9 proteins [1]. SM increased phosphorylation of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (p38 MAPK) in a time-dependent fashion. SM also inhibited phosphorylation and protein expression of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (Stat3), a transcription factor, which was abrogated by the SB203580, a specific inhibitor of p38 MAPK. In addition, SM induced protein expression of p21, one of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors, and this was not observed in cell overexpression of Stat3 or cells treated with SB203580 [2]. SM significantly inhibited the growth of SMMC-7721 and HepG2 cells and induced cell apoptosis. Cell cycle analysis revealed that SM caused cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase. Moreover, SM could up-regulate the expression of caspase-3 [3].

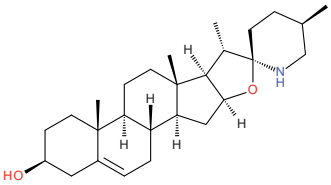
NAVW1
Solamarine
CAS: 20318-30-3

Vegetable origin

NAVW2
Solanesol
CAS: 13190-97-1
$C_{45}H_{74}O$

Chemical Name: 3,7,11,15,19,23,27,31,35-nonamethylhexatriaconta-2,6,10,14,18,22,26,30,34-nonaen-1-ol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVW3
Solasodine
CAS: 126-17-0
$C_{27}H_{43}NO_2$



Synonyms: Purapuridine; Solancarpidine; Solasodin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: < 4.4/mL
Solasodine(Purapuridine) is a poisonous alkaloid chemical compound that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family. Solasodine showed selective cytotoxicity against cervical cancer cell line (HeLa) and human myeloid leukemia cell line (U937). IC50 Value: 12.17 ± 3.3uM (Hela cell line)[1] Target: Anticancer in vitro: Mouse embryonic teratocarcinoma P19 cells exposed to solasodine for 2 days followed by a 5-day washout differentiated into cholinergic neurons that expressed specific neuronal markers and displayed important axonal formation that continued growing even 30 days after treatment [2]. In vivo: A 2-week infusion ofsolasodine into the left ventricle of the rat brain followed by a 3-week washout resulted in a significant increase in bromodeoxyuridine uptake by cells of the ependymal layer, subventricular zone, and cortex that co-localized with doublecortin immunostaining, demonstrating the proliferative and differentiating properties of solasodine on neuronal progenitors. Solasodine treatment in rats resulted in a dramatic increase in expression of the cholesterol- and drug-binding translocator protein in ependymal cells, suggesting a possible role played by neurosteroid production in solasodine-induced neurogenesis. In GAD65-GFP mice that express the green fluorescent protein under the control of the glutamic acid decarboxylase 65-kDa promoter, solasodine treatment increased the number of GABAergic progenitors and neuroblasts generated in the subventricular zone and present in the olfactory migratory tract [2]. Intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of solasodine (25mg/kg) significantly delayed ($p < 0.01$) latency of hind limb tonic extensor (HLTE) phase in the PCT-induced convulsions. In the MES model, solasodine significantly reduced ($p < 0.001$) duration of HLTE at 25, 50, and 100mg/kg, i.p. in a dose-dependent manner [3]. Oral administration (80mg/kg body wt/day for 30 days) of solasodine (extracted and isolated from the berries of the Solanum xanthocarpum) to intact dogs significantly decreased the epithelial cell height of cauda epididymides [4].

NAVW4
Solasonine
CAS: 19121-58-5

Vegetable origin

NAVW5
Solasurine
CAS: 27028-76-8

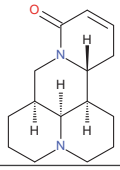
Vegetable origin

NAVW6
Songorine
CAS: 509-24-0
$C_{22}H_{31}NO_3$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

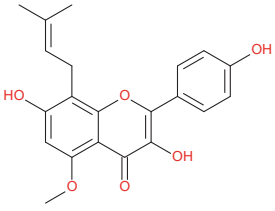
AND Enantiomer

NAVW7
Sophocarpine
CAS: 6483-15-4
$C_{15}H_{22}N_2O$



Vegetable origin

NAVW8
Sophoflavescenol
CAS: 216450-65-6
$C_{21}H_{20}O_6$



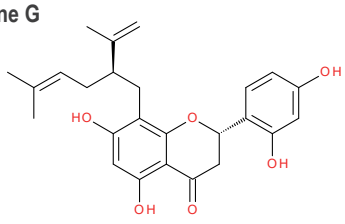
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Sophoflavescenol is a prenylated flavonol, which shows great inhibitory activity with **IC_{50}** of 0.013μM against **Phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5)**, and also inhibits RLAR, HRAR, AGE, BACE1, AChE and BChE with **IC_{50}**s of 0.30μM, 0.17μM, 17.89μg/mL, 10.98μM, 8.37μM and 8.21μM, respectively.

NAVW9
Sophorabioside
CAS: 2945-88-2

Vegetable origin

NAVWA
Sophoraflavanone G
CAS: 97938-30-2
$C_{25}H_{28}O_6$

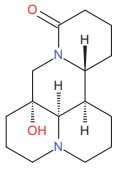
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

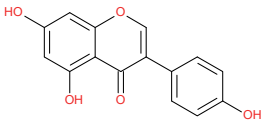
AND Enantiomer

NAVWB
(+)-Sophoranol
CAS: 3411-37-8
$C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVWC
Sophoricol
CAS: 446-72-0
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVWD
Sophoricoside
CAS: 152-95-4
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVWE
Sophoridine
CAS: 6882-68-4

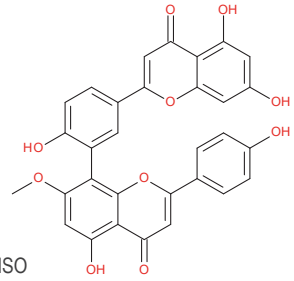
Vegetable origin

NAVWF
L-Sorbitol
CAS: 6706-59-8

NAVWH
D-Sorbose
CAS: 3615-56-3

NAVWG
L-Sorbose
CAS: 87-79-6

NAVWI
Sotetsuflavone
CAS: 2608-21-1
$C_{31}H_{20}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Sotetsuflavone is a potent inhibitor of DENV-NS5 RdRp (Dengue virus NS5 RNA-dependent RNA polymerase) with an IC50 of 0.16uM, is the most active compound of this series.

NAVWK
Soya-cerebroside I
CAS: 114297-20-0

Vegetable origin

NAVWL
Soya-cerebroside II
CAS: 115074-93-6

Vegetable origin

NAVWM
Soyasapogenol A
CAS: 508-01-0

Vegetable origin

NAVWN
Soyasapogenol B
CAS: 595-15-3

Vegetable origin

NAVWO
Soyasaponin Aa
CAS: 117230-33-8
$C_{64}H_{100}O_{31}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Glycine max (soybean)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVWP
Soyasaponin Ab
CAS: 118194-13-1
$C_{67}H_{104}O_{33}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Glycine max (soybean)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVWQ
Soyasaponin Ac
CAS: 133882-74-3

Vegetable origin

NAVWR
Soyasaponin Ba
CAS: 114590-20-4
$C_{48}H_{78}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Glycine max (soybean)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVWS
Soyasaponin Bb
CAS: 51330-27-9
$C_{48}H_{78}O_{18}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Glycine max (soybean)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVWJ
Soy bean phospholipid
CAS: 8002-43-5

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Apocynum L.
Specification: 98%

NAVWT
Sparteine
CAS: 492-08-0
$C_{15}H_{26}N_2$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVWU
Sparteine sulfate
CAS: 299-39-8

Vegetable origin

NAVWV
Specneuzhenide
CAS: 449733-84-0

Vegetable origin

NAVWW
Specnuezhenide
CAS: 39011-92-2
$C_{31}H_{42}O_{17}$

Synonym: Nuzhenide
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVWX
Trans-4-cis-8-Sphingadienine
CAS: 41679-33-8

NAVX0
C12-Sphingosine
CAS: 128427-86-1

NAVWZ
C14-Sphingosine
CAS: 24558-60-9

NAVWY
C16-Sphingosine
CAS: 6982-09-8

NAVX1
C18-Sphingosine
CAS: 123-78-4

NAVX2
C20-Sphingosine
CAS: 6918-49-6

NAVX3
Spinosin
CAS: 72063-39-9
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{15}$

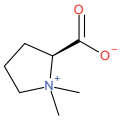
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVX4
Squalene
CAS: 111-02-4

Vegetable origin

NAVX5
Stachydrine
CAS: 471-87-4
$C_7H_{13}NO_2$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 32mg/mL; DMSO: ≥ 26mg/mL
Stachydrine is a major constituent of Chinese herb leonurus heterophyllus sweet used to promote blood circulation and dispel blood stasis.

NAVX6
Stachydrine (chloride)
CAS: 4136-37-2
$C_7H_{14}ClNO_2$

Vegetable origin

NAVX7
Stearic acid
CAS: 57-11-4

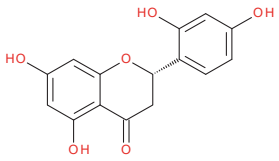
Vegetable origin

NAVX8
L-Stepholidine
CAS: 16562-13-3

Vegetable origin

NAVX9
Steppogenin
CAS: 56486-94-3
$C_{15}H_{12}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVXA
Steviol
CAS: 471-80-7

Vegetable origin

NAVXB
Steviolbioside
CAS: 41093-60-1

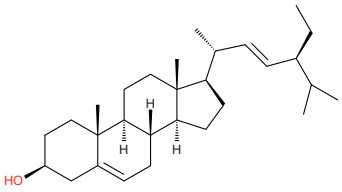
Vegetable origin

NAVXC
Stevioside
CAS: 57817-89-7
$C_{38}H_{60}O_{18}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Stevia rebaudiana
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVXD
Stigmasterol
CAS: 83-48-7
$C_{29}H_{48}O$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Stigmasterin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in Ethanol
Stigmasterol is a plant sterol which has been focused on the cholesterol-lowering activity and is valued as an anti-stiffness factor in the therapy of rheumatic diseases.

NAVXE
Stigmasterol glucoside
CAS: 19716-26-8

Vegetable origin

NAVXF
Strychnine
CAS: 57-24-9
$C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVXG
Styraxlignolide F
CAS: 823214-06-8
$C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$

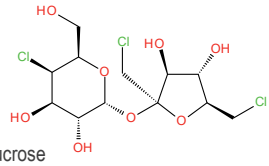
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVXH
Succinic acid
CAS: 110-15-6
$C_4H_6O_4$

Chemical Name: butanedioic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

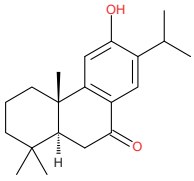
NAVXI
Sucralose
CAS: 56038-13-2
$C_{12}H_{19}Cl_3O_8$



Synonyms: E955; Trichlorosucrose
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 53.3mg/mL
Sucralose is an intense organochlorine artificial sweetener.

AND Enantiomer

NAVXJ
Sugiol
CAS: 511-05-7
$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVXK
Sulforafan
CAS: 4478-93-7

Vegetable origin

NAVXL
Sulforaphane
CAS: 142825-10-3

Synonym: Sulphoraphane
Vegetable origin

NAVXM
Sweroside
CAS: 14215-86-2
$C_{16}H_{22}O$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVXN
Swertiajaponin
CAS: 6980-25-2

Vegetable origin

NAVXO
Swertiamarin
CAS: 17388-39-5
$C_{16}H_{22}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVXP
Swertianin
CAS: 20882-75-1

Vegetable origin

NAVXQ
Swertianolin
CAS: 23445-00-3

Vegetable origin

NAVXR
Swertisin
CAS: 6991-10-2

Vegetable origin

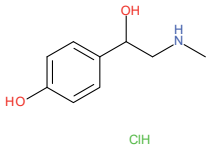
NAVXS
Sylvestroside I
CAS: 71431-22-6

Vegetable origin

NAVXT
Synephrine
CAS: 94-07-5
$C_9H_{13}NO_2$

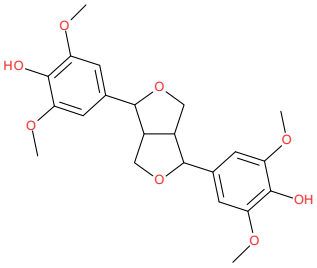
Chemical Name: 4-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]phenol
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVXU
Synephrine (hydrochloride)
CAS: 5985-28-4
$C_9H_{14}ClNO_2$



Synonym: Oxedrine hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 52mg/mL
Synephrine Hcl(Oxedrine) is an alkaloid; synephrine produces most of its biological effects by acting as an agonist at adrenergic receptors. IC50 value: Target: adrenergic receptor agonist There is some evidence that synephrine also has weak activity at 5-HT receptors, and that it interacts with TAAR1 (trace adrenergic amine receptors). D-synephrine inhibited the uptake of [3H]-norepinephrine with an IC50 = 5.8μM; l-synephrine was less potent (IC50 = 13.5μM). D-Synephrine also competitively inhibited the binding of nisoxetine[m] to rat brain cortical slices, with a Ki = 4.5 μM; l-synephrine was less potent (Ki = 8.2μM). In experiments on the release of [3H]-norepinephrine from rat brain cortical slices, however, the l-isomer of synephrine was a more potent enhancer of the release (EC50 = 8.2μM) than the d-isomer (EC50 = 12.3μM). This enhanced release by l-synephrine was blocked by nisoxetine.

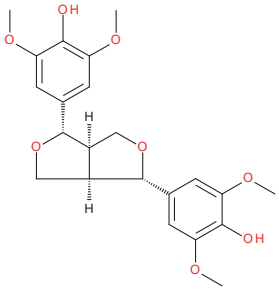
NAVXW
Syringaresinol
CAS: 487-35-4
$C_{22}H_{26}O_8$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

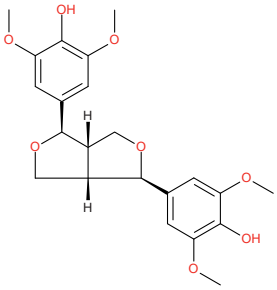
NAVXV
dl-Syringaresinol
CAS: 1177-14-6
$C_{22}H_{26}O_8$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

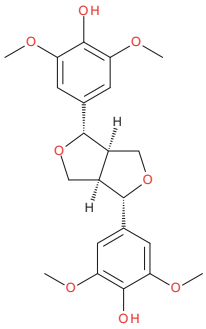
NAVXX
(-)-Syringaresinol
CAS: 6216-81-5
$C_{22}H_{26}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAVXY
(+)-Syringaresinol
CAS: 21453-69-0
$C_{22}H_{26}O_8$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVXZ
(-)-Syringaresinol diglucoside
CAS: 66791-77-3
$C_{34}H_{46}O_{18}$

Synonyms: Liriodendrin; Acanthoside D
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVY0
(-)-Syringaresinol-4''-O-β-D-monoglucopyranoside
CAS: 137038-13-2
$C_{28}H_{36}O_{13}$

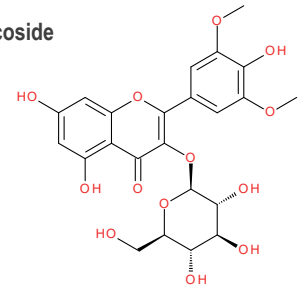
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAVY1
(-)-Syringaresnol-4-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 136997-64-3
$C_{33}H_{44}O_{17}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Albizia julibrissin Durazz
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

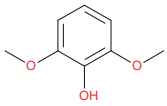
AND Enantiomer

NAVY2
Syringetin-3-O-glucoside
CAS: 40039-49-4
$C_{23}H_{24}O_{13}$



Vegetable origin

NAVY3
Syringol
CAS: 91-10-1
$C_8H_{10}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAVY4
Syrosingopine
CAS: 84-36-6
$C_{35}H_{42}N_2O_{11}$

Synonyms: Syringopine; Syrosingopin; Singoserp; Ipores
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVY5
Tabersonine
CAS: 4429-63-4

Vegetable origin

NAVY6
Taccalonolide A
CAS: 108885-68-3

Vegetable origin

NAVY7
Taccalonolide B
CAS: 108885-69-4

Vegetable origin

NAVY8
Tacrolimus
CAS: 104987-11-3

Vegetable origin

NAVY9
D-Tagatose
CAS: 87-81-0

NAVYA
L-Tagatose
CAS: 17598-82-2

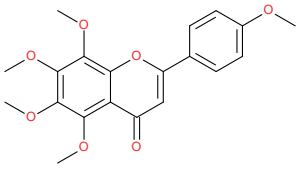
NAVYB
Talatisamine
CAS: 20501-56-8

Vegetable origin

NAVYC
D-Talitol
CAS: 643-03-8

NAVYD
L-Talitol
CAS: 60660-58-4

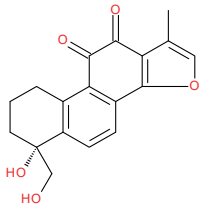
NAVYE
Tangeretin
CAS: 481-53-8
$C_{20}H_{20}O_7$



Synonyms: Tangeritin; NSC53909; NSC618905; Ponkanetin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Tangeretin, a flavonoid from citrus fruit peels, has been proven to play an important role in anti-inflammatory responses and neuroprotective effects in several disease models, and was also selected as a Notch-1 inhibitor. IC50 value: Target: Notch-1 In vitro: Tangeretin enhanced the radiosensitivity of GC cells as demonstrated by MTT and colony formation assays. Tangeretin also attenuated radiation-induced EMT, invasion and migration in GC cells, accompanied by a decrease in Notch-1, Jagged1/2, Hey-1 and Hes-1 expressions. Tangeretin triggered the upregulation of miR-410, a tumor-suppressive microRNA. Furthermore, re-expression of miR-410 prevented radiation-induced EMT and cell invasion [1]. In vivo: In this study, we investigated the in vivo anti-RSV activity of tangeretin in 3-week-old male BALB/c mice. A plaque reduction assay and fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (FQ-PCR) showed that tangeretin inhibited RSV replication in the lung of mice [2].

NAVYG
Tanshindiol A
CAS: 97411-46-6
$C_{18}H_{16}O_5$

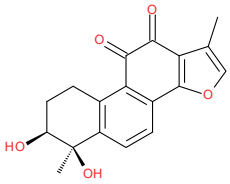
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVYH
Tanshindiol B
CAS: 97465-70-8
$C_{18}H_{16}O_5$

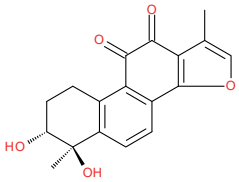
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

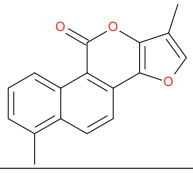
NAVYI
Tanshindiol C
CAS: 97465-71-9
$C_{18}H_{16}O_5$

AND Enantiomer



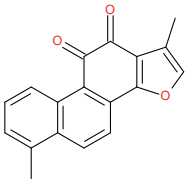
Vegetable origin

NAVYJ
Tanshinlactone
CAS: 105351-70-0
$C_{17}H_{12}O_3$



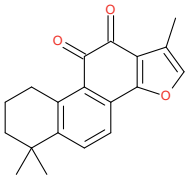
Vegetable origin

NAVYK
Tanshinone I
CAS: 568-73-0
$C_{18}H_{12}O_3$



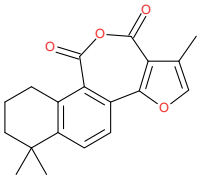
Synonym: Tanshinone A
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Tanshinone I is an inhibitor of type IIA human recombinant **sPLA$_2$** (**IIC$_{50}$**=11µM) and rabbit recombinant **cPLA$_2$** (**IC$_{50}$**=82µM).

NAVYL
Tanshinone IIA
CAS: 568-72-9
$C_{19}H_{18}O_3$



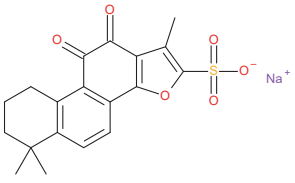
Synonym: Dan Shen ketone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Tanshinone IIA (Tan IIA) is one of the main fat-soluble compositions in the root of red-rooted salvia. Tanshinone IIA may suppress angiogenesis by targeting the protein kinase domains of **VEGF VEGFR2.**

NAVYM
Tanshinone IIA anhydride
CAS: 61077-78-9
$C_{19}H_{18}O_4$



Vegetable origin

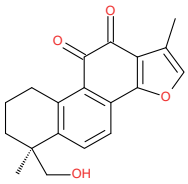
NAVYO
Tanshinone IIA sulfonate (sodium)
CAS: 69659-80-9
$C_{19}H_{17}NaO_6S$



Synonyms: Sodium Tanshinone IIA sulfonate; Tanshinone IIA sodium sulfonate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 106.66mg/mL
Tanshinone IIA sulfonate (sodium) is a water-soluble derivative of tanshinone IIA, which acts as an inhibitor of store-operated Ca^{2+} entry (SOCE), and is used to treat cardiovascular disorders.

NAVYN
Tanshinone IIB
CAS: 17397-93-2
$C_{19}H_{18}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAVYP
Taraxasteryl acetate
CAS: 6426-43-3

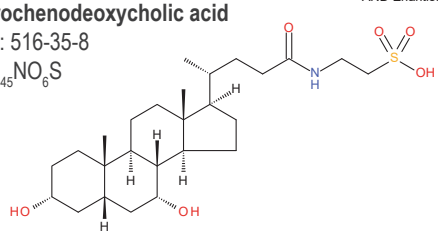
Vegetable origin

NAVYQ
DL-Tartaric acid
CAS: 133-37-9

Vegetable origin

NAVYR
Taurochenodeoxycholic acid
CAS: 516-35-8
$C_{26}H_{45}NO_6S$

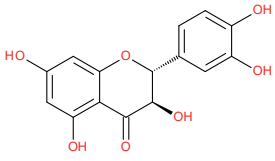
AND Enantiomer



Synonym: 12-Deoxycholyltaurine
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 25mg/mL
Taurochenodeoxycholic acid is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid.

NAVYS
Taxifolin
CAS: 480-18-2
$C_{15}H_{12}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Dihydroquercetin; Taxifoliol; (+)-Dihydroquercetin; (+)-Taxifolin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 26mg/mL
Taxifolin exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an **IC$_{50}$** value of 193.3µM.

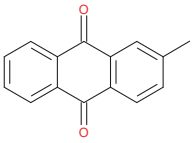
NAVYT
Taxifolin 7-rhamnoside
CAS: 137592-12-2

Vegetable origin

NAVYU
Tectochrysin
CAS: 520-28-5
$C_{16}H_{12}O_4$

Chemical Name: 5-Hydroxy-7-methoxyflavone
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVYV
Tectoquinone
CAS: 84-54-8
$C_{15}H_{10}O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAVYW
Tectoridin
CAS: 611-40-5
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{11}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVYX
Tectorigenin
CAS: 548-77-6
$C_{16}H_{12}O_6$

Chemical Name: 5,7-dihydroxy-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6-methoxy-chromen-4-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVYY
Tectorigenin 7-O-xylosylglucoside
CAS: 231288-19-0

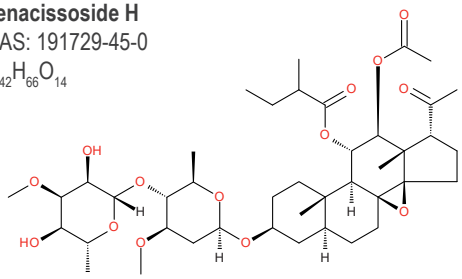
Vegetable origin

NAVZ0
Tenacissoside G
CAS: 191729-43-8

Vegetable origin

NAVZ1
Tenacissoside H
CAS: 191729-45-0
$C_{42}H_{66}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: Tenacissimoside C
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Tenacissoside H is a Chinese medicine monomer extracted, isolated from Caulis Marsdeniae Tenacissimae. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: TDH significantly inhibited cells proliferation in a time-and-dose-dependent manner. TDH arrested the cell cycle in S phase and significantly inhibited PI3K and NF-κB mRNA expression, compared with blank controlled group (P < 0.05). [1] In vivo: TDH strongly inhibits tumor growth and volume. PCNA expression was significantly decreased after treatment of TDH. TDH downregulated proteins expression in PI3K/Akt-NF-κB transduction cascade (P < 0.05). [1]

NAVZ2
Tenacissoside I
CAS: 191729-44-9

Vegetable origin

NAVZ3
Tenuifolin
CAS: 20183-47-5
$C_{36}H_{56}O_{12}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVZ5
Tenuifoliside B
CAS: 139726-36-6

Vegetable origin

NAVZ6
Tenuifoliside C
CAS: 139726-37-7

Vegetable origin

NAVZ7
Gamma-Terpinene
CAS: 99-85-4

Vegetable origin

NAVZ8
4-Terpineol
CAS: 562-74-3

Vegetable origin

NAVZ9
Alpha-Terpinolene
CAS: 586-62-9

Vegetable origin

NAVZA
Terrestrosin D
CAS: 179464-23-4

Vegetable origin

NAVZB
Terrestrosin K
CAS: 193605-07-1

Vegetable origin

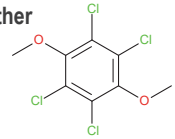
NAVZC
α-Terthiophene
CAS: 1081-34-1
$C_{12}H_8S_3$

Synonyms: Trithiophene; α-Terthienyl; α-Trithienyl
Vegetable origin

NAVZD
2,3,4,5-Tetracaffeoyl-D-Glucaric acid
CAS: 1419478-52-6

Vegetable origin

NAVZE
Tetrachlorohydroquinone dimethyl ether
CAS: 944-78-5
$C_8H_6Cl_4O_2$



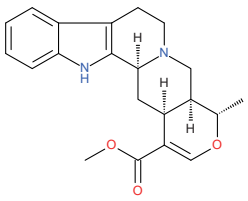
Vegetable origin

NAVZF
12-O-tetradecanoyl phorbol-13-acetate
CAS: 16561-29-8

Synonyms: Cocarcinogen A1; Cocarcinogen C3
Vegetable origin

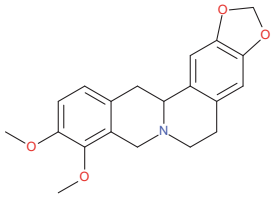
NAVZJ
Tetrahydroalstonine
CAS: 6474-90-4
$C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

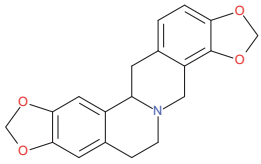
NAVZK
Tetrahydroberberine
CAS: 522-97-4
$C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$



Synonym: Canadine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Tetrahydroberberine is an isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from corydalis tuber; has micromolar affinity for dopamine D(2) (pK(i) = 6.08) and 5-HT(1A) (pK(i) = 5.38) receptors but moderate to no affinity for other relevant serotonin receptors (5-HT(1B), 5-HT(1D), 5-HT(3), and 5-HT(4); pK(i) < 5.00).

NAVZL
dl-Tetrahydroberberrubine
CAS: 17388-17-9

NAVZM
Tetrahydrocoptisine
CAS: 4312-32-7
$C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$



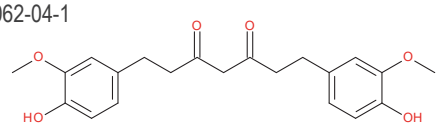
Synonyms: (RS)-Stylopine; (±)-Stylopin
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Tetrahydrocoptisine is an alkaloid compound originally isolated from Corydalis tubers that exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-parasitic activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: THC significantly inhibited LPS-induced TNF-α, interleukin-6(IL-6) and nitric oxide (NO) production. THC inhibited the production of TNF-α and IL-6 by down-regulating LPS-induced IL-6 and TNF-α mRNA expression [1]. In vivo: Pretreatment with THC (i.p.) inhibited the paw and ear edema in the carrageenan-induced paw edema assay and xylene-induced ear edema assay, respectively. In the lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced systemic inflammation model, THC significantly inhibited serum tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) release in mice [1]. Pretreatment of THC at doses of 10 and 20mg/kg bodyweight significantly attenuated the gastric lesions as compared to the ethanol group [2].

NAVZO

Tetrahydrocurcumin

CAS: 36062-04-1

$C_{21}H_{24}O_6$



Synonym: HZIV 81-2

Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 3.6mg/mL

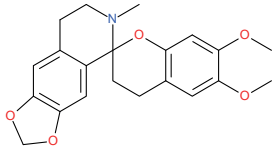
Tetrahydrocurcumin is one of the major metabolites of Curcumin; apoptosis inducer and has been demonstrated to be an antioxidant. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: HC exhibited significant cell growth inhibition by inducing MCF-7 cells to undergo mitochondrial apoptosis and G2/M arrest. Moreover, co-treatment of MCF-7 cells with THC and p38 MAPK inhibitor, SB203580, effectively reversed the dissipation in mitochondrial membrane potential (Δψm), and blocked THC-mediated Bax up-regulation, Bcl-2 down-regulation, caspase-3 activation as well as p21 up-regulation, suggesting p38 MAPK might mediate THC-induced apoptosis and G2/M arrest [1]. THC is superior to curcumin for induction of GSH peroxidase, glutathione-S-transferase, NADPH: quinone reductase, and quenching of free radicals [2]. In vivo: THU was administered intragastrically at dose of 50 or 100mg/kg/day concurrently with Cd treatment. Supplementation with THU significantly decreased blood pressure, improved vascular responsiveness, and reversed the structural and mechanical alterations of the aortas, including collagen and elastin deposition [3]. Brain edema and Evans Blue leakage were reduced in I/R + THC-treated groups as compared to sham-operated groups along with reduced brain infarct size. THC also decreased oxidative damage and ameliorated the homocysteinylation of cyto-c in-part by MMP-9 activation which leads to autophagy in I/R groups as compared to sham-operated groups [4].

NAVZG

1,4,7',8'-tetrahydro-7,8-dimethoxy-6'-methyl-Spiro[3H-2-benzopyran-3,5'(3'aH)-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]isoquinoline]

CAS: 87264-55-9

$C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$



Vegetable origin

NAVZP

Tetrahydroepiberberine

CAS: 38853-67-7

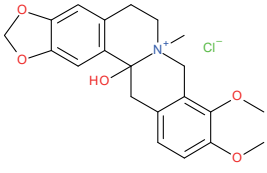
Vegetable origin

NATFY

5,8,13,13a-tetrahydro-13a-hydroxy-9,10-dimethoxy-7-methyl-6H-Benzo[g]-1,3-benzodioxolo[5,6-a]quinolizinium chloride

CAS: 63251-92-3

$C_{21}H_{24}ClNO_5$



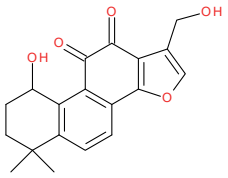
Vegetable origin

NAVZH

6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-9-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-Phenanthro[1,2-b]furan-10,11-dione

CAS: 1015255-57-8

$C_{19}H_{18}O_5$



Vegetable origin

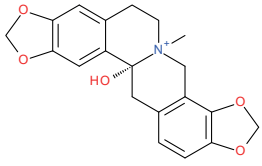
NATH5

6,7,12b,13-tetrahydro-12b-hydroxy-5-methyl-4H-Bis[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-a:4',5'-g]quinolizinium inner salt

CAS: 41475-28-9

AND Enantiomer

$C_{20}H_{20}NO_5$



Vegetable origin

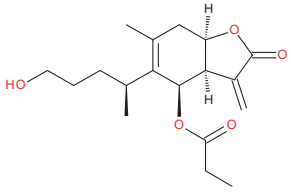
NAVZI

(3aR,4R,7aR)-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-5-[(1S)-4-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-6-methyl-3-methylene-4-(1-oxopropoxy)-2(3H)-Benzofuranone

CAS: 863658-29-1

AND Enantiomer

$C_{18}H_{26}O_5$



Vegetable origin

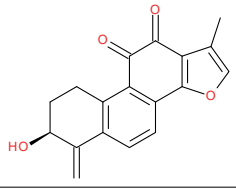
NAVJC

(7S)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-7-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-methylene-Phenanthro[1,2-b]furan-10,11-dione

CAS: 83145-47-5

AND Enantiomer

$C_{18}H_{14}O_4$



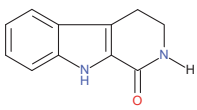
Vegetable origin

NAVZQ

1,2,3,4-Tetrahydronorharman-1-one

CAS: 17952-82-8

$C_{11}H_{10}N_2O$



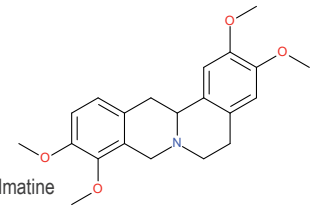
Vegetable origin

NAVZR

Tetrahydropalmatine

CAS: 2934-97-6

$C_{21}H_{25}NO_4$



Synonym: DL-Tetrahydropalmatine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Tetrahydropalmatine, an active component isolated from corydalis (a Chinese herbal medicine), possesses analgesic effects. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Methods Enzyme digestion was used to isolate single ventricular myocyte and whole cell patch clamp technique was used to record potassium current. Results In ventricular myocytes of guinea pig, the delayed rectified potassium current(I_K) and the inwardly rectifying potassium current (I_ K1) were blocked by Tetrahydropalmatine in a concentration-dependent fashion [4]. In vivo: Administration of dl-tetrahydropalmatine iv, ip, and ig lowered the pressure and concurrently slowed the heart rate in anesthetized rats. The HPLC coupled with electrochemical detection showed that the contents of horepinephrine (NE) in the heart, aorta, and femoral artery and epinephrine (E) in the adrenal gland were markedly reduced by THP (P0. 01) [1]. THP may act through inhibition of amygdaloid dopamine release to inhibit an epileptic attack [2]. Mice were administracted with dl-tetrahydropalmatine ip 20,40mg·kg~(-1) daily for 9 d respectively, and then actue liver injury model was induced by 0.1% carbon tetrachloride ip 20mL·kg~(-1). Tetrahydropalmatine significantly reduced the level of serum ALT and AST, inhibited lipoperxidation in liver, while increased SOD activity in liver tissue. Degeneration of hepatocytes was obviously prevented in mice treated with dl-THP, and the liver histological structure was well maintained [3].

NAVZS

D-Tetrahydropalmatine

CAS: 3520-14-7

Vegetable origin

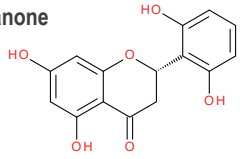
NAVZU

AND Enantiomer

5,7,2',6'-Tetrahydroxyflavanone

CAS: 80604-16-6

$C_{15}H_{12}O_6$



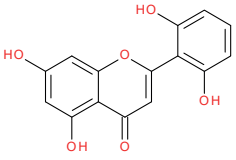
Vegetable origin

NAVZV

2',5,6',7-Tetrahydroxyflavone

CAS: 82475-00-1

$C_{15}H_{10}O_6$



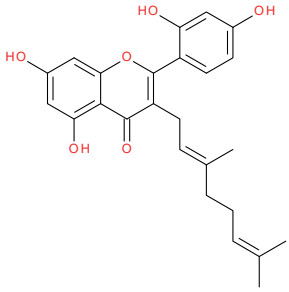
Vegetable origin

NAVZW

5,7,2',4'-Tetrahydroxy-3-geranylflavone

CAS: 376361-87-4

$C_{25}H_{26}O_6$



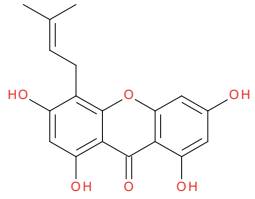
Vegetable origin

NAVZX

1,3,6,8-tetrahydroxy-4-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-9H-Xanthen-9-one

CAS: 1319198-98-5

$C_{18}H_{16}O_6$



Vegetable origin

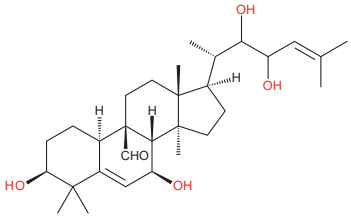
NAVZY

(3beta,7beta,9beta,10alpha)-3,7,22,23-tetrahydroxy-19-Norlanosta-5,24-diene-9-carboxaldehyde

CAS: 1446447-96-6

AND Enantiomer

$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$



Vegetable origin

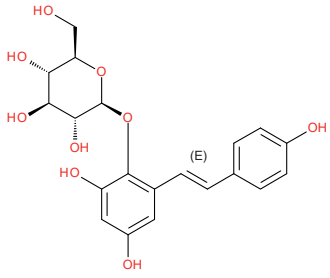
NAVZZ

2,3,5,4'-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-β-D-glucoside

CAS: 82373-94-2

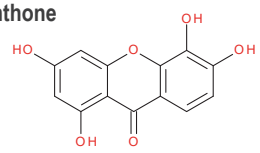
AND Enantiomer

$C_{20}H_{22}O_9$



Synonym: 2,3,4',5-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 35mg/mL
2,3,4',5-tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside isolats from the roots of Polygonum species, inhibits the formation of 5-HETE, HHT and thromboxane B2, although less strongly. [1]

NAWA0
1,3,5,6-Tetrahydroxyxanthone
CAS: 5084-31-1
$C_{13}H_8O_6$

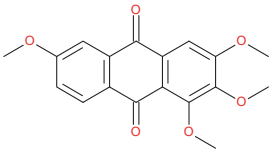


Vegetable origin

NAWA1
1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone
CAS: 2980-32-7

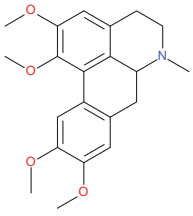
Synonym: Desmethylbellidifolin
Vegetable origin

NAWA2
1,2,3,6-tetramethoxy-9,10-Anthracenedione
CAS: 133101-29-8
$C_{18}H_{16}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAWA3
2,3,5,6-Tetramethoxyaporphine
CAS: 5630-11-5
$C_{21}H_{25}NO_4$

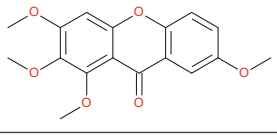


Vegetable origin

NAWA4
4',5,7,8-Tetramethoxyflavone
CAS: 6601-66-7
$C_{19}H_{18}O_6$

Chemical Name: 5,7,8-trimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)chromen-4-one
Synonyms: 6-Demethoxytangeretin; 6-Demethoxytangeritin
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Citrus sinensis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWA5
1,2,3,7-Tetramethoxyxanthone
CAS: 22804-52-0
$C_{17}H_{16}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAWA6
Tetramethylcurcumin
CAS: 52328-97-9

Vegetable origin

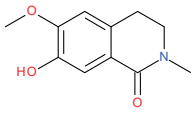
NAWA7
Tetramethylpyrazine
CAS: 1124-11-4
$C_8H_{12}N_2$

Vegetable origin

NAWA9
Tetrandrine
CAS: 518-34-3
$C_{38}H_{42}N_2O_6$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

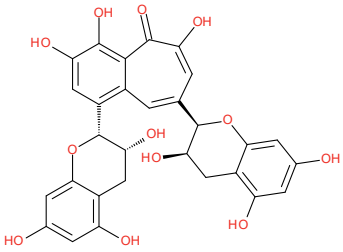
NAWAB
Thalifoline
CAS: 21796-15-6
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

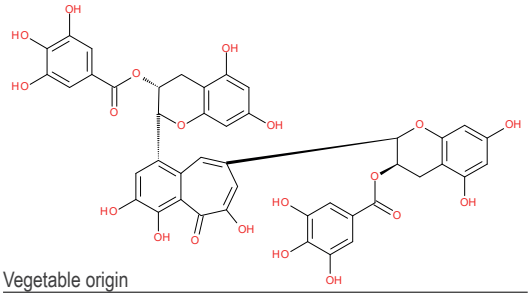
NAWAD
Theaflavin
CAS: 4670-05-7
$C_{29}H_{24}O_{12}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: 2mg/mL (Need ultrasonic and warming); DMSO: 1.42mg/mL (Need ultrasonic and warming)
Theaflavin is a suitable natural inhibitor against influenza A (**H1N1**) neuraminidase.

NAWAF
Theaflavin-3,3'-digallate
CAS: 30462-35-2, 33377-72-9
$C_{43}H_{32}O_{20}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

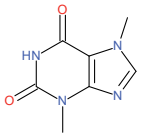
NAWAE
Theaflavin 3'-gallate
CAS: 28543-07-9
$C_{36}H_{28}O_{16}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: black tea (Camellia sinensis)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWAH
L-Theanine
CAS: 3081-61-6
$C_7H_{14}N_2O_3$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 99%

NAWAI
Theobromine
CAS: 83-67-0
$C_7H_8N_4O_2$



Synonym: 3,7-Dimethylxanthine
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 6mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Theobromine is a methylxanthine found in cacao beans which can inhibit **adenosine receptor A1 (AR1)** signaling.

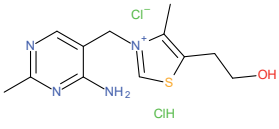
NAWAJ
Theophylline
CAS: 58-55-9
$C_7H_8N_4O_2$

Chemical Name: 1,3-dimethyl-7H-purine-2,6-dione
Vegetable origin
Specification: 99% min by HPLC

NAWAK
Thermopsine
CAS: 486-90-8

Vegetable origin

NAWAL
Thiamine hydrochloride
CAS: 67-03-8
$C_{12}H_{18}Cl_2N_4OS$



Synonyms: Vitamin B1 hydrochloride; Thiamine chloride hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Thiamine hydrochloride is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes.

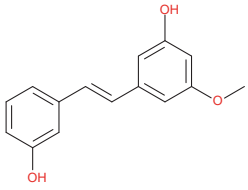
NAWAM
Thonningianin A
CAS: 271579-11-4
$C_{42}H_{34}O_{21}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAWAN
L-Threonine
CAS: 72-19-5
$C_4H_9NO_3$

Vegetable origin

NAWAO
Thunalbene
CAS: 220862-05-5
$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$



Vegetable origin

NAWAP
Thymidine
CAS: 50-89-5
$C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_5$

Synonyms: DThyd; Deoxyribothymidine; Deoxythymidine; NSC 21548; Thymidin
Vegetable origin

NAWAQ
Tiglic acid
CAS: 80-59-1

Vegetable origin

NAWAR
21-O-Tigloylgymnemagenin
CAS: 1581276-63-2

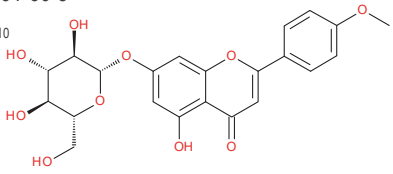
Vegetable origin

NAWAS
Tigogenin
CAS: 77-60-1

Vegetable origin

NAWAT
Tilianin
CAS: 4291-60-5
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{10}$

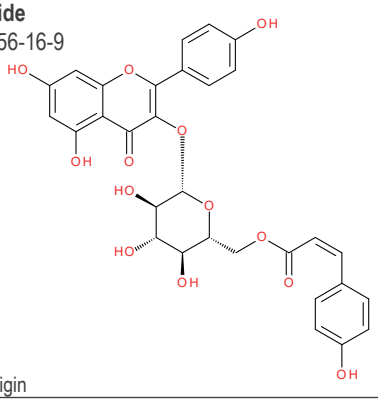
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWAV
Cis-Tiliroside
CAS: 163956-16-9
$C_{30}H_{26}O_{13}$

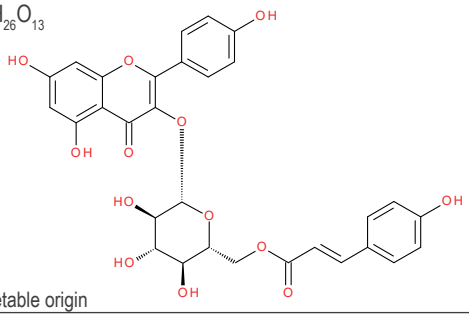
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWAU
Trans-Tiliroside
CAS: 20316-62-5
$C_{30}H_{26}O_{13}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWAW
Timosaponin A1
CAS: 68422-00-4

Vegetable origin

NAWAX
Timosaponin A-III
CAS: 41059-79-4
$C_{39}H_{64}O_{13}$

Synonym: Timosaponin A3
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWAY
Timosaponin B II
CAS: 136656-07-0
$C_{45}H_{76}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWAZ
Tinnevellin glucoside
CAS: 80358-06-1
$C_{20}H_{24}O_{9}$

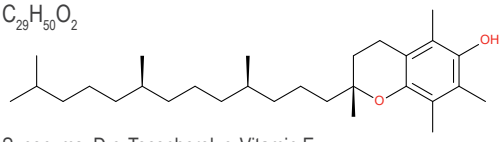
Synonym: 1-[6-(beta-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1-hydroxy-8-methoxy-3-methyl-2-naphthalenyl]ethanone
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Cassia angustifolia
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWB1
Tobramycin
CAS: 32986-56-4
$C_{18}H_{37}N_5O_9$

Vegetable origin

NAWB2
(+)-α-Tocopherol
CAS: 59-02-9
$C_{29}H_{50}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



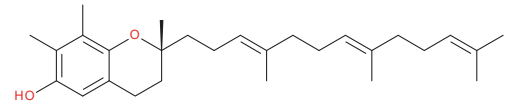
Synonyms: D-α-Tocopherol; α-Vitamin E
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
(+)-α-Tocopherol is a vitamin E derivative. Vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant.

NAWB3
DL-α-Tocopherol
CAS: 10191-41-0

Vegetable origin

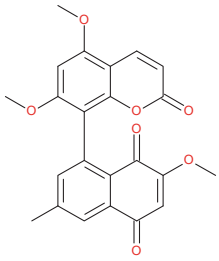
NAWB4
Gamma-Tocotrienol
CAS: 14101-61-2
$C_{28}H_{42}O_2$

AND Enantiomer



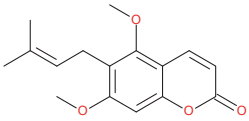
Vegetable origin

NAWB5
Toddacoumaquinone
CAS: 142878-03-3
$C_{23}H_{18}O_7$



Vegetable origin

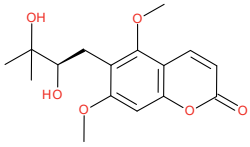
NAWB6
Toddaculine
CAS: 4335-12-0
$C_{16}H_{18}O_4$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

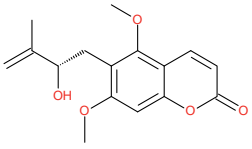
NAWB7
(+)-Toddalolactone
CAS: 483-90-9
$C_{16}H_{20}O_6$



Vegetable origin

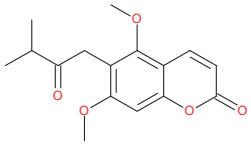
NAWB8
AND Enantiomer

(-)-Toddanol
CAS: 77715-99-2
$C_{16}H_{18}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAWB9
Toddanone
CAS: 77636-08-9
$C_{16}H_{18}O_5$

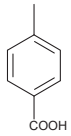


Vegetable origin

NAWBA
Tokinolide B
CAS: 112966-16-2

Vegetable origin

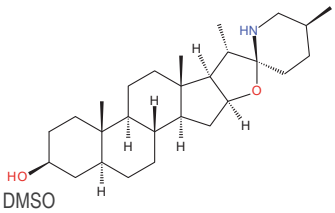
NAWBB
p-Toluic acid
CAS: 99-94-5
$C_8H_8O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAWBC
AND Enantiomer

Tomatidine
CAS: 77-59-8
$C_{27}H_{45}NO_2$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Tomatidine acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking **NF-κB** and **JNK** signaling.

NAWBD
Tomatidine hydrochloride
CAS: 6192-62-7
$C_{27}H_{46}ClNO_2$

Chemical Name: (3beta,5alpha,22beta,25S)-Spirosolan-3-ol hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Tomato leaves
Specification: 90%-98%

NAWBE
Tomatine
CAS: 17406-45-0
$C_{50}H_{83}NO_{21}$

Synonyms: Lycopersicin, alpha-Tomatine, A"-Tomatidine, Tomatin, Tomatidine, glycoside, CHEBI:9630
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWBF
Toosendanin
CAS: 58812-37-6
$C_{30}H_{38}O_{11}$

Synonyms: 28-Deacetylsendanin; Chuanliansu
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

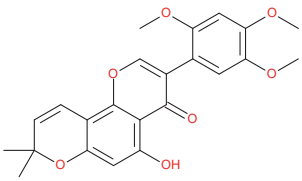
NAWBG
Topotecan Hydrochloride
CAS: 119413-54-6

Vegetable origin

NAWBH
Tormentic acid
CAS: 13850-16-3

Vegetable origin

NAWBI
Toxicarol isoflavone
CAS: 3044-60-8
$C_{23}H_{22}O_7$



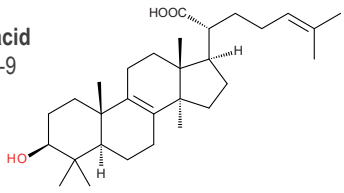
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Toxicarol isoflavone is an isoflavone extracted from *Millettia brandisiana*.

NAWBJ
Tracheloside
CAS: 33464-71-0
$C_{27}H_{34}O_{12}$

Synonym: 2-Hydroxyarctiin
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Trachelospermum asiaticum
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWBK
Trametenolic acid
CAS: 24160-36-9
$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWBL
D-Trehalose
CAS: 99-20-7

Vegetable origin

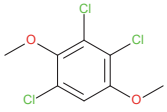
NAWBM
Triacontanol
CAS: 593-50-0

Vegetable origin

NAWBN
1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid
CAS: 1073897-80-9

Vegetable origin

NAWBO
Trichloro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene
CAS: 69653-71-0
$C_8H_7Cl_3O_2$



Vegetable origin

NAWBP
Tricosanoic Acid
CAS: 2433-96-7

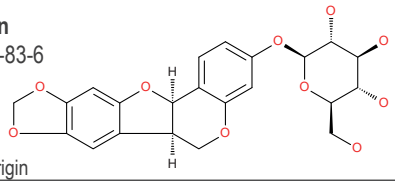
NAWBQ
Tridecanoic Acid
CAS: 638-53-9

NAWBR
Trifolin
CAS: 23627-87-4

Vegetable origin

NAWBS
Trifolirhizin
CAS: 6807-83-6
$C_{22}H_{22}O_{10}$

AND Enantiomer

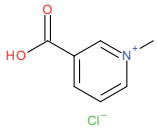


Vegetable origin

NAWBT
1,3,6-Trigalloylglucose
CAS: 18483-17-5

Synonym: 1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranose
Vegetable origin

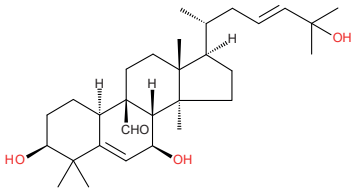
NAWBU
Trigonelline chloride
CAS: 6138-41-6
$C_7H_8ClNO_2$



Synonym: Trigonelline hydrochloride
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 6mg/mL (Need ultrasonic)
Trigonelline chloride, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee.

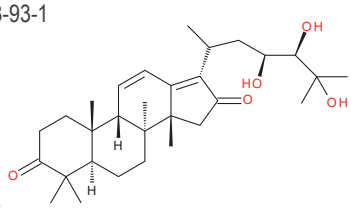
NAWBV
3beta,7beta,25-Trihydroxycucurbita-5,23(E)-dien-19-al
CAS: 85372-65-2
$C_{30}H_{48}O_4$

AND Enantiomer



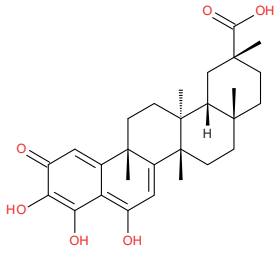
Vegetable origin

NATQ6
(8alpha,9beta,14beta,23S,24R)-23,24,25-trihydroxy-Dammara-11,13(17)-diene-3,16-dione
CAS: 156338-93-1
$C_{30}H_{46}O_5$
AND Enantiomer



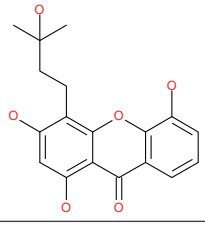
Vegetable origin

NAWAA
(9beta,13alpha,14beta,20alpha)-3,4,6-trihydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-2-oxo-23,24,25,26-Tetranoroleana-1(10),3,5,7-tetraen-29-oic acid
CAS: 1253387-35-7
$C_{28}H_{36}O_6$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWBW
1,3,5-Trihydroxy-4-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)xanthone
CAS: 299895-11-7
$C_{18}H_{18}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAWBY
6,7,4'-Trihydroxyisoflavone
CAS: 17817-31-1

Vegetable origin

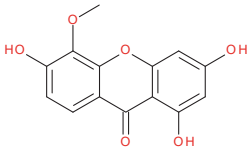
NAWBX
7,2',4'-Trihydroxyisoflavone
CAS: 7678-85-5

Vegetable origin

NAWBZ
(2R,3R)-3,7,4'-Trihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-prenylflavanone
CAS: 204935-85-3

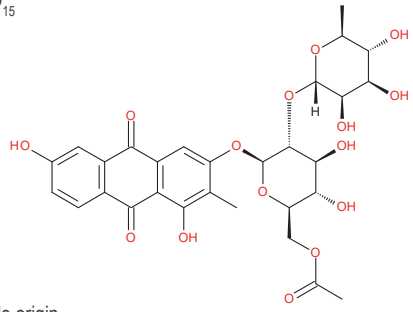
Vegetable origin

NAWC0
1,3,6-Trihydroxy-5-methoxyxanthone
CAS: 41357-84-0
$C_{14}H_{10}O_6$



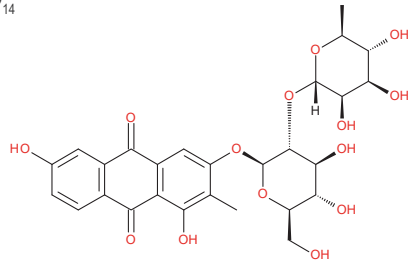
Vegetable origin

NAWC1
1,3,6-Trihydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone 3-O-(6'-O-acetyl)-a-L-rhamnosyl-(1-2)-beta-D-glucoside
CAS: 87686-87-1
$C_{29}H_{32}O_{15}$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWC2
1,3,6-Trihydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone 3-O-alpha-L-rhamnosyl-(1→2)-beta-D-glucoside
CAS: 87686-88-2
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{14}$
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWC3
5,7,4'-Trihydroxy-8-methylflavanone
CAS: 916917-28-7

Vegetable origin

NAWC4
5,6,7-trihydroxy-2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid
CAS: 167409-11-2
$C_{11}H_8O_5$

Vegetable origin

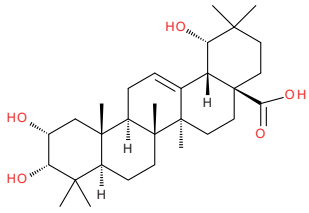
NAWC5

2alpha,3alpha,19alpha-Trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 308101-62-4

$C_{30}H_{48}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAWC6

3β,7β,15β-trihydroxy-11-oxo-lanosta-8-en-24→20 lactone

CAS: 1694587-15-9

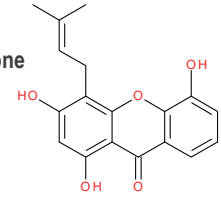
Vegetable origin

NAWC7

1,3,5-Trihydroxy-4-prenylxanthone

CAS: 53377-61-0

$C_{18}H_{16}O_5$



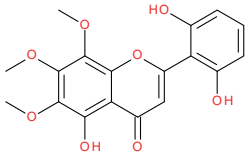
Vegetable origin

NAWC9

5,2',6'-Trihydroxy-6,7,8-trimethoxyflavone

CAS: 98187-98-5

$C_{18}H_{16}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAWC8

5,7,3'-Trihydroxy-6,4',5'-trimethoxyflavone

CAS: 78417-26-2

$C_{18}H_{16}O_8$

Synonym: 5,7-Dihydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-6-methoxy-4H-chromen-4-one

Vegetable origin

Plant Source: Eupatorium capillifolium

Specification: 98% min by HPLC

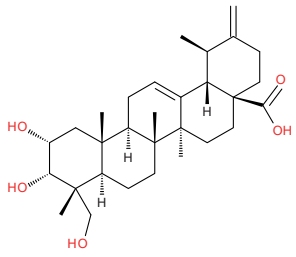
NAWCA

(2alpha,3alpha,4alpha)-2,3,23-trihydroxy-Ursa-12,20(30)-dien-28-oic acid

AND Enantiomer

CAS: 143839-01-4

$C_{30}H_{46}O_5$



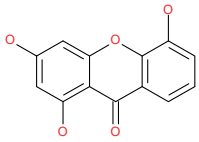
Vegetable origin

NAWCB

1,3,5-Trihydroxyxanthone

CAS: 6732-85-0

$C_{13}H_8O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAWCC

Trilobatin

CAS: 4192-90-9

$C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$

Vegetable origin

Plant Source: Lithocarpus litseifolius

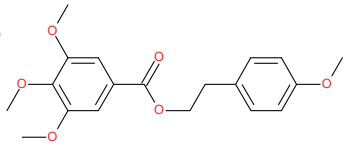
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWCD

3,4,5-trimethoxy-Benzoic acid 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl ester

CAS: 1002980-81-5

$C_{19}H_{22}O_6$



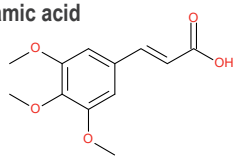
Vegetable origin

NAWCE

3,4,5-Trimethoxy-trans-cinnamic acid

CAS: 20329-98-0

$C_{12}H_{14}O_5$



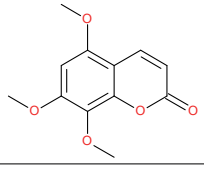
Vegetable origin

NAWCF

5,7,8-Trimethoxycoumarin

CAS: 60796-65-8

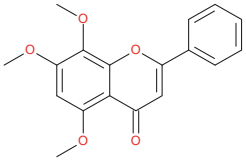
$C_{12}H_{12}O_5$



Vegetable origin

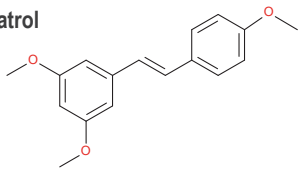
Natural compounds

NAWCG
5,7,8-Trimethoxyflavone
CAS: 23050-38-6
$C_{18}H_{16}O_5$



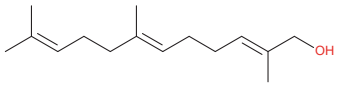
Vegetable origin

NAWCH
Trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol
CAS: 22255-22-7
$C_{17}H_{18}O_3$



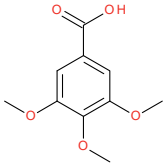
Synonyms: trans-trismethoxy Resveratrol; E-Resveratrol Trimethyl Ether; Tri-O-methylresveratrol
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol is a derivative of Resveratrol (RSV),and it may be a more potent anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic and vascular-disrupting agent when compared with resveratrol. In vitro: The in vitro study of resveratrol and trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol showed rather weak cytotoxic effects on three cancer cell lines (HepG2, MCF-7, and MDA-MB-231), which contradicted a previous study reporting that resveratrol inhibited MCF-7 cells with an IC50 of about 10 μM. This discrepancy might be explained by the fact that the measurements were made 24 h after drug treatment, whereas the measurements of the previous study were taken 6 days after. The fact that the cytotoxic effect of trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol was lower than that of resveratrol is surprising, because in many studies, trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol is the most active analogue of resveratrol , although resveratrol shows much stronger antioxidant effects than that of trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol.[1] In vivo: Zebrafish embryos offer great advantage over their adults as well as other in vivo models because of the external development and optical transparency during their first few days, making them invaluable in the inspection of developmental processes. These unique advantages can even be made more useful when specific cell types are labeled with fluorescent probes. Zebrafish embryo in vivo, suggests that trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol has both more potent antiangiogenic activity and more importantly, stronger specific cytotoxic effects on endothelial cells than does resveratrol.[1]

NAWCI
(E,E)-2,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol
CAS: 16910-29-5
$C_{15}H_{26}O$



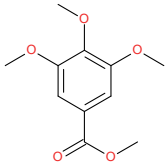
Vegetable origin

NAWCJ
Trimethylgallic acid
CAS: 118-41-2
$C_{10}H_{12}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAWCK
Trimethylgallic acid methyl ester
CAS: 1916-07-0
$C_{11}H_{14}O_5$



Vegetable origin

NAWCL
3,6,7-Trimethylquercetagetin
CAS: 14965-20-9

Vegetable origin

NAWCM
2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethyl β-D-galactopyranoside
CAS: 117252-95-6

NAWCN
2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethyl 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
CAS: 115969-51-2

NAWCO
Trimyristin
CAS: 555-45-3

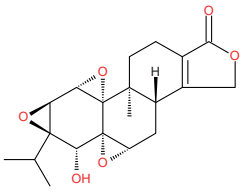
Vegetable origin

NAWCP
Tripterifordin
CAS: 139122-81-9

Vegetable origin

NAWCQ
Triptolide
CAS: 38748-32-2
$C_{20}H_{24}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWCR
Triptonide
CAS: 38647-11-9
$C_{20}H_{22}O_6$

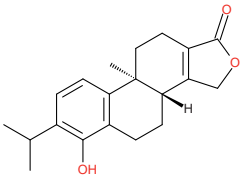
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWCS
Triptonine B
CAS: 168009-85-6

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

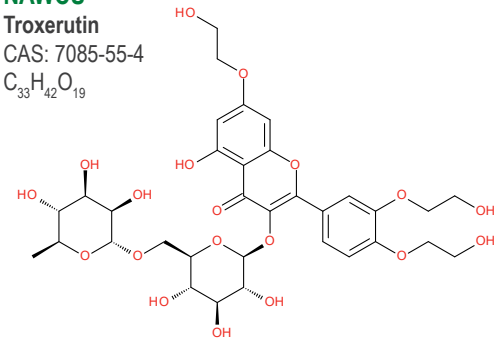
NAWCT
Triptophenolide
CAS: 74285-86-2
$C_{20}H_{24}O_3$



Synonyms: Hypolide; (+)-Triptophenolide
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Triptophenolide can remarkably inhibit the delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) reaction induced by DNCB and BSA; and diminished the peripheral blood ANAE+lymphocytes in rats and micc. Moreover, triptophenolide can dramatically increase the amount of total serum complement and significautly decrcase the serum antibody products (1gG) of rats and mice. The phagocytosis of perioneal exudate macrophages in mice present double effects in vitro [1]. In vivo.

AND Enantiomer

NAWCU
Troxerutin
CAS: 7085-55-4
$C_{33}H_{42}O_{19}$



Synonym: Trihydroxyethylrutin
Vegetable origin
olubility: DMSO: 100mg/mL
Troxerutin, also known as vitamin P4, is a tri-hydroxyethylated derivative of natural bioflavonoid rutins which can inhibit the production of **reactive oxygen species** (**ROS**) and depress ER stress-mediated **NOD** activation.

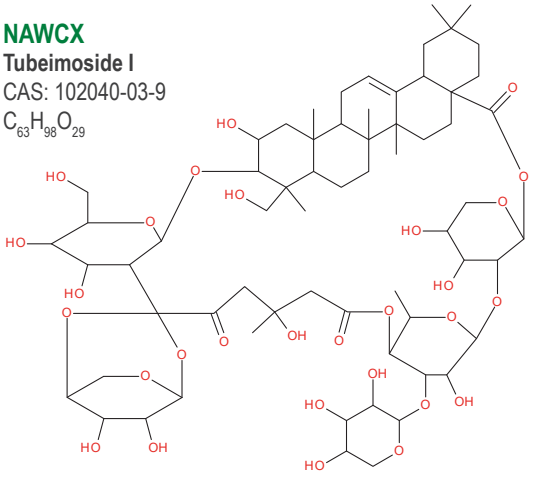
NAWCV
L-Tryptophan
CAS: 73-22-3
$C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$

Synonyms: Tryptophan; Tryptophane
Vegetable origin

NAWCW
Tsugaric acid A
CAS: 174391-64-1
$C_{32}H_{50}O_4$

Synonym: 3alpha-Acetoxylanosta-8,24-dien-21-oic acid
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Boswellia carteri/Boswellia serrata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

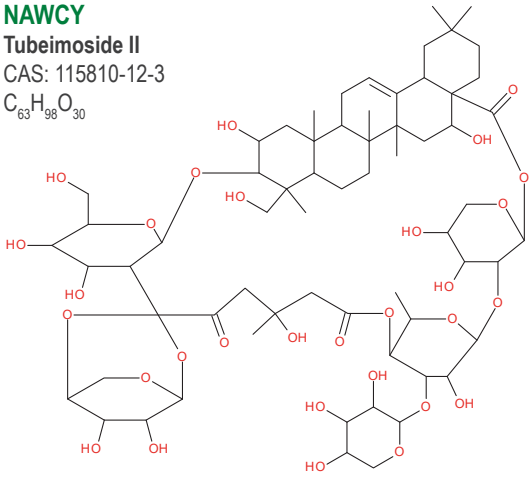
NAWCX
Tubeimoside I
CAS: 102040-03-9
$C_{63}H_{98}O_{29}$



Synonyms: Tubeimoside-1; Lobatoside-H
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10 in DMSO
Tubeimoside I(Lobatoside-H) is an extract from Chinese herbal medicine Bolbostemma paniculatum (MAXIM.) FRANQUET (Cucurbitaceae) has been shown as a potent anti-tumor agent for a variety of human cancers. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: TBMS I inhibited the proliferation of both HepG2 and L-02 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner, but HepG2 cells appeared more sensitive to the agent. When exposed to TBMS I for 24, 48 and 72h, IC50 for HepG2 cells versus L-02 cells were 15.5 vs. 23.1, 11.7 vs. 16.2, 9.2 vs. 13.1 (μM, $p<0.01$), respectively. TBMS I induced cell shrinkage, nuclear condensation and fragmentation, cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase, mitochondrial membrane disruption, release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria, activation of caspase 3 and 9, and shifting Bax/Bcl-2 ratio from being anti-apoptotic to pro-apoptotic, all indicative of initiation and progression of apoptosis involving mitochondrial dysfunction [1]. TBMS1-induced molecular events were related to mitochondria-induced intrinsic apoptosis and P21-cyclin B1/cdc2 complex-related G2/M cell cycle arrest [2]. TBMS1 combined with CDDP promoted cell apoptosis, decreased proliferation activity and increased cytosolic Ca^{2+} levels. Bcl-2 protein expression was down-regulated but Bax was up-regulated. Moreover, GST-π mRNA and protein expression were decreased. TBMS1 reduced the resistance of the cells to CDDP-induced cytotoxicity [4]. Treatment with TBMS1 resulted in dose- and time-dependent inhibition of proliferation, led to arrest in phase G2/M of the cell cycle and increased the levels of intracellular Ca2. Furthermore, TBMS1 up-regulated the levels of the glucose-regulated protein 78/immunoglobuin heavy chain binding protein (GRP78/Bip), C/EBP homologous protein (CHOP), Bax, and cleaved caspase-3 and down-regulated the levels of Bcl-2 [5]. In vivo: TBMS1 significantly inhibited the production of the pro-inflammatory cytokines, TNF-α, IL-6 and IL-1β in vitro and in vivo. Pretreatment with TBMS1 markedly attenuated the development of pulmonary edema, histological severities and inflammatory cells infiltration in mice with ALI [3].

Natural compounds

NAWCY
Tubeimoside II
CAS: 115810-12-3
$C_{63}H_{98}O_{30}$



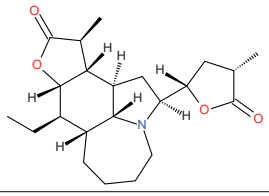
Synonym: Tubeimoside-B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Tubeimoside II(Tubeimoside-B) is a natural analogue of oleanane type of triterpenoid saponin; show anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and antitumor-promoting effects. IC50 value: Target: The anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, and anti-tumorigenic activities of tubeimoside II are stronger than those of tubeimoside I, and the acute toxicity of tubeimoside II is lower than that of tubeimoside I; the anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, and anti-tumorigenic activities of tubeimoside III are stronger than those of tubeimoside II, and the acute toxicity of tubeimoside III is also stronger than that of tubeimoside II.

NAWCZ
Tubeimoside III
CAS: 115810-13-4
$C_{64}H_{100}O_{31}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWD0
Tuberostemonin
CAS: 6879-01-2
$C_{22}H_{33}NO_4$

AND Enantiomer



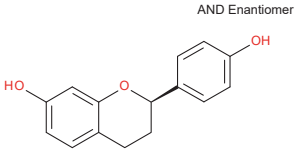
Vegetable origin

NAWD1
Tubuloside A
CAS: 112516-05-9
$C_{37}H_{48}O_{21}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Cistanche tubulosa
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWD2
Tupichinol C
CAS: 118204-66-3
$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWD3
Turkesterone
CAS: 41451-87-0
$C_{27}H_{44}O_8$

Synonym: 2,3,11,14,20,22,25-Heptahydroxycholestenone
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWD4
Tussilagone
CAS: 104012-37-5
$C_{23}H_{34}O_5$

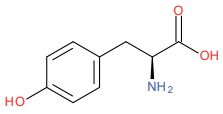
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min

NAWD5
Typhaneoside
CAS: 104472-68-6
$C_{34}H_{42}O_2$

Synonyms: Aervitrin, Isorhamnetin3-O-(2'',6''-di-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl)- β-D-glucopyranoside
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Caragana sinica
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWD6
L-Tyrosine
CAS: 60-18-4
$C_9H_{11}NO_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
L-Tyrosine is a non-essential amino acid which can inhibit **citrate synthase** activity in the posterior cortex.

NAWD7
Tyrosol
CAS: 501-94-0
$C_8H_{10}O_2$

Vegetable origin

NAWD8
UDP-Gal
CAS: 137868-52-1

UDP-galactose
Vegetable origin

NAUMS
Umbelliferone
CAS: 93-35-6
$C_9H_6O_3$

Synonyms: 7-Hydroxycoumarin; 7-Hydroxylcoumarin; 7-Oxycoumarin; Hydrangin; Hydrangine; NSC 19790; Skimmetin; Skimmetine; Umbelliferon
Vegetable origin

NAWDA
5'-UMP disodium salt
CAS: 3387-36-8

Vegetable origin

NAWDB
Uncarine C
CAS: 5629-60-7

Vegetable origin

NAWDC
Uridine
CAS: 58-96-8

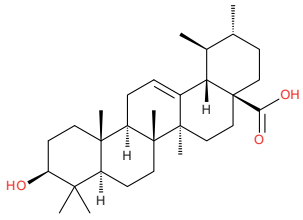
Vegetable origin

NAWDD
Ursodeoxycholic Acid
CAS: 128-13-2
$C_{24}H_{40}O_4$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 99% min by HPLC

NAWDE
Ursolic acid
CAS: 77-52-1
$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$

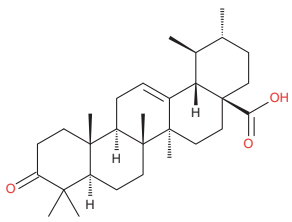
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Prunol; Urson; Malol; Bungeolic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Ursolic acid(Bungeolic acid) is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid carboxylic acid, exerts anti-tumor effects and is an effective compound for cancer prevention and therapy. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: UA induced phosphorylation of AMP-activated protein kinase alpha (AMPKα) and suppressed the protein expression of DNA methyltransferase 1 (DNMT1) in the dose-dependent manner [1]. The combination of ursolic acid (0.5μM) and leucine (10μM) proved to be the most effective in promoting myogenic differentiation. The combination of ursolic acid and leucine significantly increased CK activity than treatment with either agent alone. The level of myosin heavy chain, a myogenic differentiation marker protein, was also enhanced by the combination of ursolic acid and leucine [2]. Ursolic acid efficiently induced apoptosis, possibly via the downregulation of B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2), the upregulation of Bcl-2-associated X protein and the proteolytic activation of caspase-3. Furthermore, the activation of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase and c-Jun N-terminal kinase was increased by the administration of ursolic acid. In addition, ursolic acid significantly suppressed the invasive phenotype of the SNU-484 cells and significantly decreased the expression of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 [3]. Ursolic acid (UA) potently induces the apoptosis of gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells. Further mechanistic studies revealed that the ROCK1/PTEN signaling pathway plays a critical role in UA-mediated mitochondrial translocation of cofilin-1 and apoptosis [4]. In vivo: UA treatment markedly improved the survival of septic rats, and attenuated CLP-induced lung injury, including reduction of lung wet/dry weight ratio, infiltration of leukocytes and proteins, myeloperoxidase activity, and malondialdehyde content. In addition, UA significantly decreased the serum levels of tumor necrosis factor-α, interleukin-6, and interleukin-1β, inhibited the expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclooxygenase-2 in the lung, which are involved in the productions of nitric oxide and prostaglandin E2 [5].

NAWDF
Ursonic acid
CAS: 6246-46-4
$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonym: 3-Ketoursolic acid
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: 10mg/mL

Natural compounds

NAWDG
Usnic Acid
CAS: 125-46-2
$C_{18}H_{16}O_7$

Chemical Name: 2,6-diacetyl-7,9-dihydroxy-8,9b-dimethyldibenzofuran-1,3-dione
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWDH
Vaccarin
CAS: 53452-16-7
$C_{32}H_{38}O_{19}$

Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Vaccaria segetalis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWDI
Valechlorine
CAS: 51771-49-4
$C_{22}H_{31}ClO_8$

Synonym: Valtrate chlorohydrin
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: VALERIANA OFFICINALIS
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWDJ
L-Valine
CAS: 72-18-4
$C_5H_{11}NO_2$

Vegetable origin

NAWDK
Valtrate
CAS: 18296-44-1

Vegetable origin

NAWDL
Vancomycin Hcl
CAS: 1404-93-9
$C_{66}H_{75}Cl_2N_9O_{24}.ClH$

Vegetable origin

NAWDM
Vanillic Acid
CAS: 121-34-6
$C_8H_8O_4$

Chemical Name: 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoic acid
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWDN
Vanillin
CAS: 121-33-5
$C_8H_8O_3$

Synonyms: m-Methoxy-p-hydroxybenzaldehyde; p-Hydroxy-m-methoxybenzaldehyde; p-Vanillin
Vegetable origin

NAWDO
Velutin
CAS: 25739-41-7

Vegetable origin

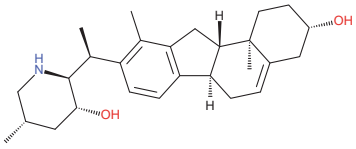
NAWDP
Veraguensin
CAS: 19950-55-1

Vegetable origin

NAWDQ
Veratraldehyde
CAS: 120-14-9
$C_9H_{10}O_3$

Synonyms: 4-O-Methylvanillin; Methylvanillin; NSC 24521; Veratrum aldehyde; Veratryl aldehyde
Vegetable origin

NAWDR
Veratramine
CAS: 60-70-8
$C_{27}H_{39}NO_2$



Synonyms: NSC17821; NSC23880
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Veratramine (NSC17821; NSC23880) is useful as a signal transduction inhibitor for treating tumors.

NAWDS
Veratramine 3-glucoside
CAS: 475-00-3

Vegetable origin

NAWDT
Veratric acid
CAS: 93-07-2

Synonym: 3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic Acid
Vegetable origin

NAWDU
Veratridine
CAS: 71-62-5

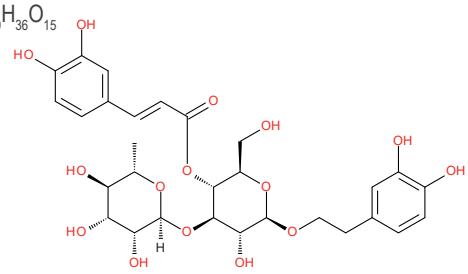
Vegetable origin

NAWDV
Veratryl alcohol
CAS: 93-03-8

Vegetable origin

NAWDW
Verbascoside
CAS: 61276-17-3
$C_{29}H_{36}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



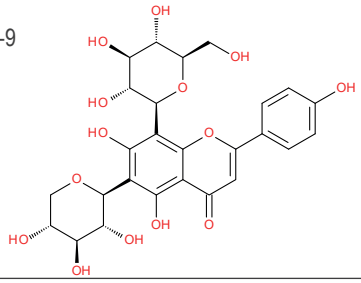
Synonyms: Acteoside; Kusaginin; TJC160
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 6.3mg/mL
Verbascoside (Acteoside; TJC160), is a bioactive polyphenol from olive oil mill wastewater with known antioxidant activity; protein kinase C inhibitor (IC50 = 25μM). IC50 value: Target: In fresh oocytes, VB exerted prooxidant short-term effects, that is, catalase activity increase and uncoupled increases of mitochondria and reactive oxygen species (ROS) fluorescence signals, and long-term effects, that is, reduced blastocyst formation rate. In vitrified oocytes, VB increased ROS levels. Prooxidant VB effects in ovine prepubertal oocytes could be related to higher VB accumulation, which was found as almost one thousand times higher than that reported in other cell systems in previous studies [1]. Although some "in vitro" genotoxicity of verbascoside has been reported on human lymphocytes with an involvement of PARP-1 and p53 proteins, subsequent "in vivo" tests reported no genotoxicity for high dosage oral administration. It is a protein kinase C inhibitor.

NAWDX
Verbenalin
CAS: 548-37-8

Synonyms: Verbenaloside; Cornin
Vegetable origin

NAWDY
Vicenin 1
CAS: 35927-38-9
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$

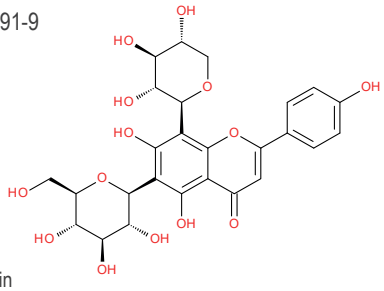
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWDZ
Vicenin 3
CAS: 59914-91-9
$C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWE0
Vicenin-II
CAS: 23666-13-9
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$

Chemical Name: 5,7-DIHYDROXY-2-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-6,8-BIS[(2S,3R,4R,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)OXAN-2-YL]CHROMEN-4-ONE
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Citrus spp

NAWE1
Vina-ginsenoside R3
CAS: 156012-92-9

Vegetable origin

NAWE2
Vina-ginsenoside R4
CAS: 156009-80-2

Vegetable origin

NAWE3
Vina-ginsenoside R8
CAS: 156042-22-7

Vegetable origin

NAWE4
Vinblastine
CAS: 865-21-4

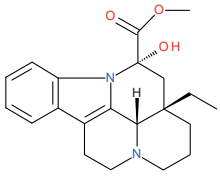
Vegetable origin

NAWE5
Vinblastine sulfate
CAS: 143-67-9

Vegetable origin

NAWE6
Vincamine
CAS: 1617-90-9
$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWE7
Vincetoxicoside B
CAS: 22007-72-3
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$

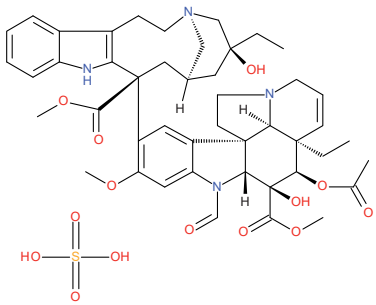
Chemical Name: 2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-3,5-DIHYDROXY-7-([(2S,3R,4R,5R,6S)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-METHYLOXAN-2-YL]OXY)CHROMEN-4-ONE
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Vincetoxicum officinale
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWE8
Vincristine
CAS: 57-22-7

Vegetable origin

NAWE9
Vincristine (sulfate)
CAS: 2068-78-2
$C_{46}H_{58}N_4O_{14}S$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Leurocristine sulfate; 22-Oxovincaleukoblastine sulfate
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Vincristine (sulfate) is an inhibitor of polymerization of microtubules by binding to tubulin with IC_{50} of 32µM in a cell-free assay.

NAWEA
Vindoline
CAS: 2182-14-1
$C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_6$

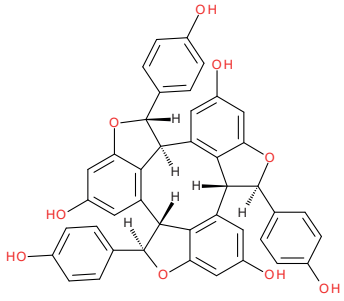
Chemical Name: Methyl 4-(acetyloxy)-3-hydroxy-16-methoxy-1-methyl-6,7-didehydroaspidospermidine-3-carboxylate
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Catharanthus roseus (L.)G.Don
Specification: 98% min

NAWEB
Vindolinine
CAS: 5980-02-9

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAWEC
Alpha-Viniferin
CAS: 62218-13-7
$C_{42}H_{30}O_9$



Vegetable origin

NAWED
ε-Viniferin
CAS: 62218-08-0
$C_{28}H_{22}O_6$

Synonyms: AC1NQYZ4; UNII-0K8Z2K6Y7O; 0K8Z2K6Y7O
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWEE
(+)-ε-Viniferin
CAS: 129170-22-5

NAWEF
(±)-ε-Viniferin(+/-=1:1)
CAS: 253435-07-3

NAWEG
Vinorelbine
CAS: 71486-22-1

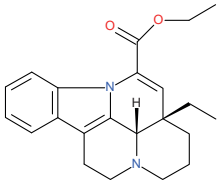
Vegetable origin

NAWEH
Vinorelbine Tartrate
CAS: 125317-39-7

Vegetable origin

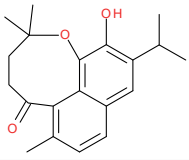
AND Enantiomer

NAWEI
Vinpocetine
CAS: 42971-09-5
$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_2$



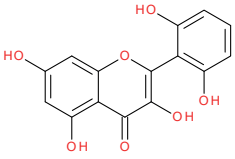
Vegetable origin

NAWEJ
Viroxocin
CAS: 1631054-69-7
$C_{20}H_{24}O_3$



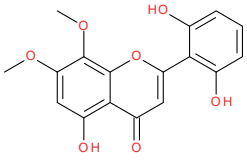
Vegetable origin

NAWEK
Viscidulin I
CAS: 92519-95-4
$C_{15}H_{10}O_7$



Vegetable origin

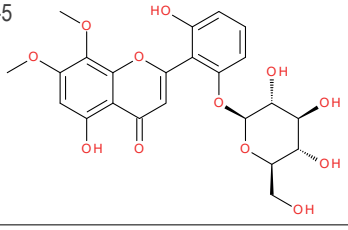
NAWEL
Viscidulin II
CAS: 92519-93-2
$C_{17}H_{14}O_7$



Vegetable origin

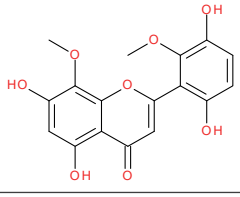
NAWEM
Viscidulin II 2'-O-glucoside
CAS: 172428-46-5
$C_{23}H_{24}O_{12}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

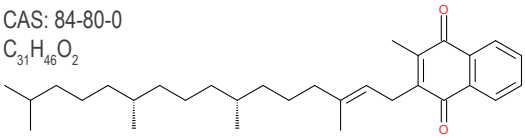
NAWEN
Viscidulin III
CAS: 92519-91-0
$C_{17}H_{14}O_8$



Vegetable origin

NAWEO
Vitamin K1
CAS: 84-80-0
$C_{31}H_{46}O_2$

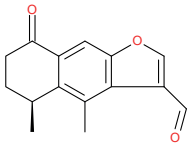
AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Phylloquinone; Phytomenadione
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Vitamin K1 a fat-soluble, naturally occurring vitamin required for blood coagulation and bone and vascular metabolism.

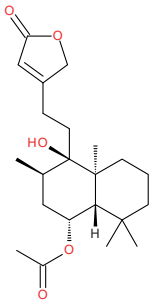
AND Enantiomer

NAWEP
Viteralone
CAS: 87440-75-3
$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$



Vegetable origin

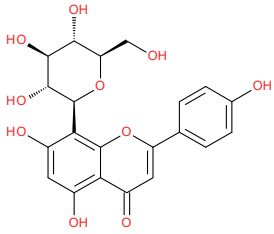
NAWEQ
Vitexilactone
CAS: 61263-49-8
$C_{22}H_{34}O_5$



Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAWER
Vitexin
CAS: 3681-93-4
$C_{21}H_{20}O_{10}$



Vegetable origin

NAWES
Vitexin 2''-O-p-coumarate
CAS: 59282-55-2

Vegetable origin

NAWET
Vitexin 4'-glucoside
CAS: 38950-94-6
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$

Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

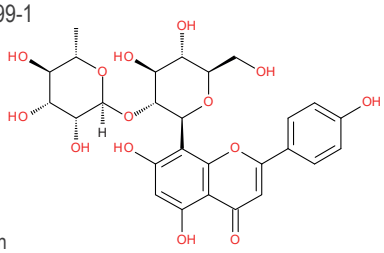
Natural compounds

NAWEU
Vitexin 4''-O-glucoside
CAS: 178468-00-3

Vegetable origin

NAWEV
Vitexin -2''-O-rhamnoside
CAS: 64820-99-1
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



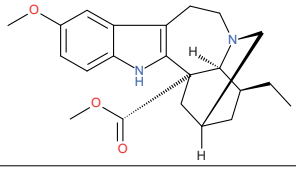
Vegetable origin

NAWEW
Voacamine
CAS: 3371-85-5

Vegetable origin

AND Enantiomer

NAWEX
Voacangine
CAS: 510-22-5
$C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_3$

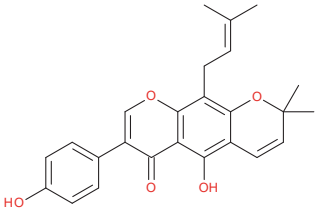


Vegetable origin

NAWEY
Vomicine
CAS: 125-15-5

Vegetable origin

NAWEZ
Warangalone
CAS: 4449-55-2
$C_{25}H_{24}O_5$

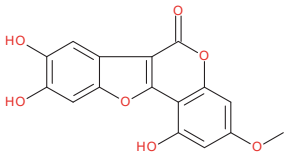


Synonym: Scandenolone
Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO
Warangalone is an anti-malarial compound which can inhibit the growth of both strains of parasite **3D7** (chloroquine sensitive) and **K1** (chloroquine resistant) with **IC_{50}**s of 4.8µg/mL and 3.7µg/mL, respectivly. Warangalone can also inhibit **cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit** (**cAK**) with an **IC_{50}** of 3.5µM.

NAWF0
Warfarin sodium
CAS: 129-06-6

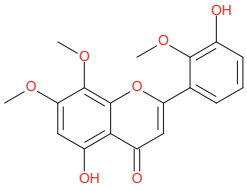
Vegetable origin

NAWF1
Wedelolactone
CAS: 524-12-9
$C_{16}H_{10}O_7$



Vegetable origin

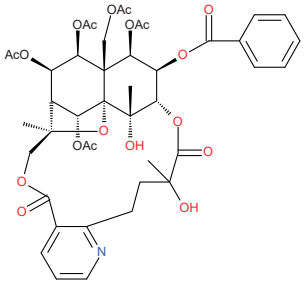
NAWF2
Wightin
CAS: 4825-18-7
$C_{18}H_{16}O_7$



Vegetable origin

NAWF3
Wilfordine
CAS: 37239-51-3
$C_{43}H_{49}NO_{19}$

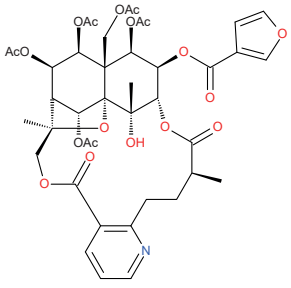
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

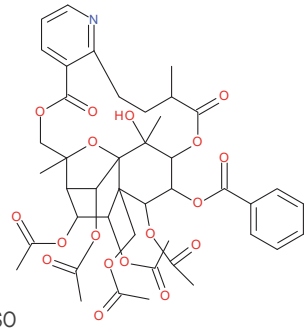
NAWF4
Wilforgine
CAS: 37239-47-7
$C_{41}H_{47}NO_{19}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWF5
Wilforine
CAS: 11088-09-8
$C_{43}H_{49}NO_{18}$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Wilforine is a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid; important bioactive compound in T. wilfordii plants, and is effective in treating idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

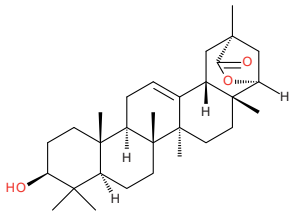
NAWF6

Wilforlide A

CAS: 84104-71-2

$C_{30}H_{46}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Regelide; Abruslactone A

Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Wilforlide A is a natural product, separated from the ethanolic extract of tripterygium wilfordii. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Carrageenan-induced rat pedal swelling, tampon-induced rat granulation, and mice ear inhibition rate of swelling trail results show that high-dose wilforlide A has obvious anti-inflammatory effect, but has no significant immune suppressive activity [1].

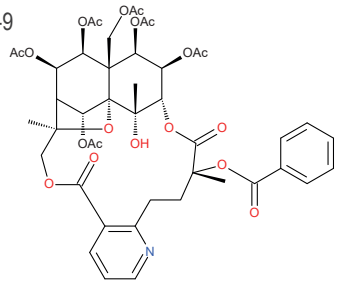
NAWF7

Wilfornine A

CAS: 345954-00-9

$C_{45}H_{51}NO_{20}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

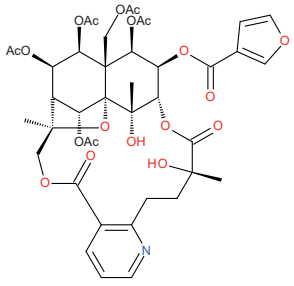
NAWF8

Wilfortrine

CAS: 37239-48-8

$C_{41}H_{47}NO_{20}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWF9

Withaferine A

CAS: 5119-48-2

$C_{28}H_{38}O_6$

Synonyms: Withaferine; NSC 101088; NSC 273757

Vegetable origin

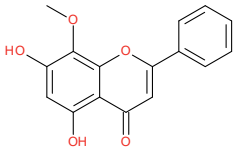
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWFA

Wogonin

CAS: 632-85-9

$C_{16}H_{12}O_5$



Vegetable origin

Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 48mg/mL

Wogonin is a naturally occurring mono-flavonoid, can inhibit the activity of **CDK8** and **Wnt**, and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effects.

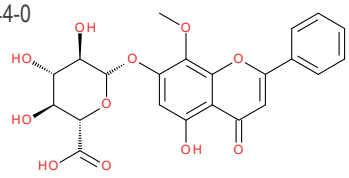
NAWFB

Wogonoside

CAS: 51059-44-0

$C_{22}H_{20}O_{11}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWFC

Worenine

CAS: 38763-29-0

Vegetable origin

NAWFD

Wulignan A1

CAS: 117047-76-4

Vegetable origin

NAWFE

Wushanicaritin

CAS: 521-45-9

$C_{21}H_{22}O_7$

Chemical Name: 3,5,7-trihydroxy-8-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4H-chromen-4-one

Vegetable origin

Plant Source: Epimedium wushanense Ying

Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWFF

Xanthatin

CAS: 26791-73-1

Vegetable origin

NAWFG

Xanthiazone

CAS: 212701-97-8

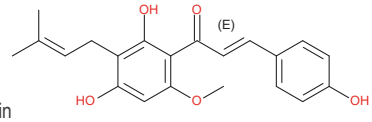
Vegetable origin

Natural compounds

NAWFH
Xanthiside
CAS: 866366-86-1

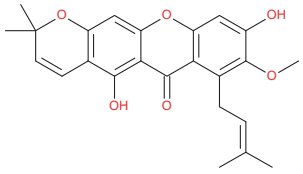
Vegetable origin

NAWFI
Xanthohumol
CAS: 6754-58-1
$C_{21}H_{22}O_5$



Vegetable origin
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 150mg/mL
Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acetyltransferase (**DGAT**), **COX-1** and COX-2, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.

NAWFJ
Xanthone I
CAS: 35349-68-9
$C_{24}H_{24}O_6$



Vegetable origin

NAWFK
Xanthosine
CAS: 146-80-5

Vegetable origin

NAWFL
Xanthotol
CAS: 2009-24-7
$C_{11}H_6O_4$

Chemical Name: 9-hydroxyfuro[3,2-g]chromen-7-one; Xanthotoxol; 8-Hydroxypsoralen
Synonym: 8-Hydroxypsoralen
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

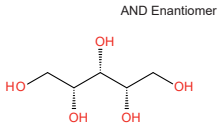
NAWFM
Xanthotoxin
CAS: 298-81-7
$C_{12}H_8O_4$

Chemical Name: 9-methoxyfuro[3,2-g]chromen-7-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWFN
Xanthyletin
CAS: 553-19-5
$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$

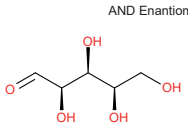
Chemical Name: 2,2-dimethylpyrano[3,2-g]chromen-8-one
Synonyms: Xanthyletine; UNII-3N789LD38N
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWFO
Xylitol
CAS: 87-99-0
$C_5H_{12}O_5$



Synonym: Xylite
Vegetable origin
Solubility: H_2O: ≥ 100mg/mL
Xylitol is a chemical categorized as a polyalcohol or sugar alcohol. Target: Others Xylitol is a chemical categorized as a polyalcohol or sugar alcohol (alditol). Xylitol has the formula (CHOH)3(CH2OH)2 and is an achiral isomer of pentane-1,2,3,4,5-pentol. Xylitol is used as a diabetic sweetener which is roughly as sweet as sucrose with 33% fewer calories. Unlike other natural or synthetic sweeteners, xylitol is actively beneficial for dental health by reducing caries to a third in regular use and helpful to remineralization. Xylitol is naturally found in low concentrations in the fibers of many fruits and Vegetables, and can be extracted from various berries, oats, and mushrooms, as well as fibrous material such as corn husks and sugar cane bagasse and birch.

NAWFP
Xylose
CAS: 58-86-6
$C_5H_{10}O_5$



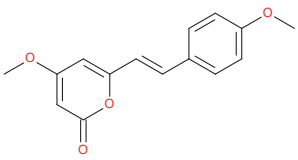
Synonyms: D-(+)-Xylose;(+)-Xylose; Wood sugar
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Xylose, a natural product, can be catalyzed into xylulose by xylose isomerase, and it is the key step for anaerobic ethanolic fermentation of xylose.

NAWFQ

Yangonin

CAS: 500-62-9

$C_{15}H_{14}O_4$



Vegetable origin

Solubility: 10mM in DMSO

Yangonin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; possess significant binding affinity for the cannabinoid receptor CB1 and inhibits NF-κB activation through suppression of the transcriptional activity of the RelA/p65 subunit of NF-κB. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Yangonin potently inhibits NF-κB activation through suppression of the transcriptional activity of the RelA/p65 subunit of NF-κB. This compound significantly inhibited the induced expression of the NF-κB-reporter gene. However, this compound did not interfere with tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α)-induced inhibitor of κBα (IκBα) degradation, p65 nuclear translocation, and DNA-binding activity of NF-κB. Further analysis revealed that yangonin inhibited not only the induced NF-κB activation by overexpression of RelA/p65, but also transactivation activity of RelA/p65. Moreover, yangonin did not inhibit TNF-α-induced activation of p38, but it significantly impaired activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 and stress-activated protein kinase/c-Jun NH(2)-terminal kinase [1]. Yangonin exhibited affinity for the human recombinant CB receptor with a K(i)=0.72μM and selectivity vs. the CB receptor (K(i)>10μM) [2]. Yangonin activate Nrf2 time- and dose-dependently in neural PC-12 and astroglial C6 cells and thereby up-regulate cytoprotective genes [3].

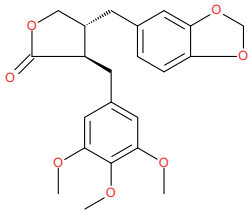
NAWFR

Yatein

CAS: 40456-50-6

$C_{22}H_{24}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

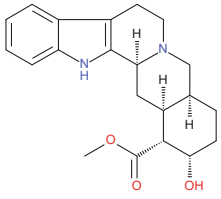
NAWFV

Allo-Yohimbine

CAS: 522-94-1

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

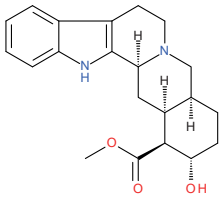
NAWFT

Alpha-yohimbine

CAS: 131-03-3

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

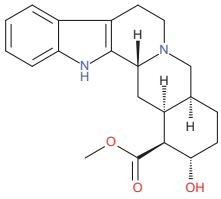
NAWFU

Epi-3alpha-Yohimbine

CAS: 483-09-0

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

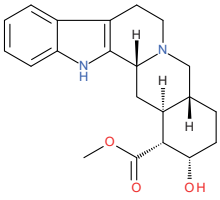
NAWFS

Psi-Yohimbine

CAS: 84-37-7

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

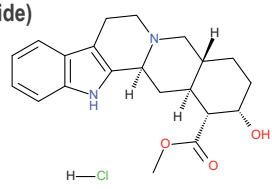
NAWFW

Yohimbine (Hydrochloride)

CAS: 65-19-0

$C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

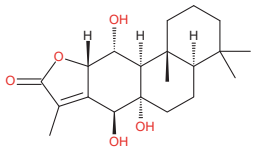
Solubility: DMSO: ≥ 10mM; DMSO: < 12.4mg/mL

Yohimbine hydrochloride is an alpha 2-adrenoreceptor antagonist, blocking the pre- and postsynaptic alpha-2 adrenoreceptors and causing an increased release of noradrenaline and dopamine. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Yohimbine hydrochloride (0.2mg/kg, i.p.) was administered to rats 1h before the stress session daily for 14 consecutive days and its effect was assessed. Results of this section revealed that, immersion of rats in cold water significantly decreased sexual arousal and motivation as indicated by increased latencies and intervals. Decreased copulatory activity was confirmed by decreased testosterone, luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating-hormone (FSH) levels as well as decreased cholesterol content in rat testes. Treatment with yohimbine significantly increased the sexual arousal and potency and corrected the effects induced by stress on the mating behavior of male rats [1].

Natural compounds

NAWFX
Yuexiandajisu D
CAS: 866556-15-2
$C_{20}H_{30}O_5$

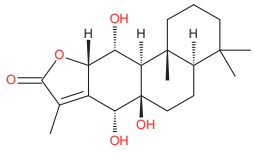
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWFY
Yuexiandajisu E
CAS: 866556-16-3
$C_{20}H_{30}O_5$

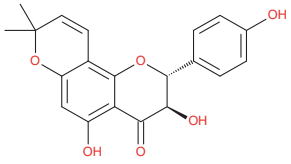
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

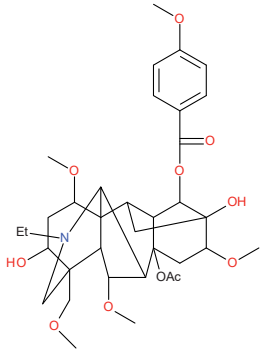
NAWFZ
Yukovanol
CAS: 76265-12-8
$C_{20}H_{18}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

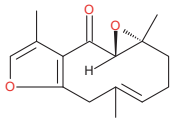
NAWG0
Yunaconitine
CAS: 70578-24-4
$C_{35}H_{49}NO_{11}$



Synonym: Guayewuanine B
Vegetable origin
Solubility: 10mM in DMSO
Yunaconitine (Guayewuanine B) is a highly toxic aconitum alkaloid.

NAWG1
Zederone
CAS: 7727-79-9
$C_{15}H_{18}O_3$

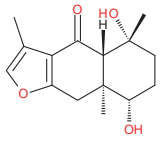
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWG2
Zedoarofuran
CAS: 213833-34-2
$C_{15}H_{20}O_4$

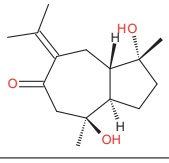
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWG3
Zedoarondiol
CAS: 98644-24-7
$C_{15}H_{24}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



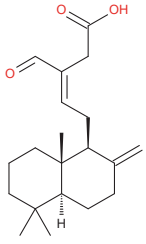
Vegetable origin

NAWG4
Zerumbone
CAS: 471-05-6
$C_{15}H_{22}O$

Chemical Name: (2E,6E,10E)-2,6,9,9-Tetramethyl-2,6,10-cycloundecatrien-1-one
Vegetable origin
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWG5
Zerumin A
CAS: 176050-48-9
$C_{20}H_{30}O_3$

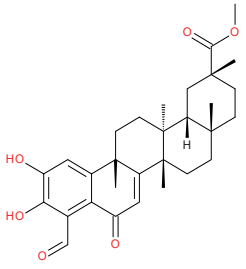
AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWG6
Zeylasteral
CAS: 87064-16-2
$C_{30}H_{38}O_6$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWG7
Zeylenol
CAS: 78804-17-8

Vegetable origin

NAWG8
Zeylenone
CAS: 193410-84-3

Vegetable origin

NAWG9
Zingerone
CAS: 122-48-5

Vegetable origin

NAWGA
Zingiberennewsaponin
CAS: 91653-50-8

Vegetable origin

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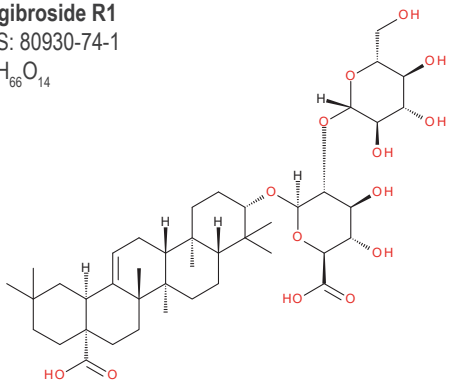
NAWGB

Zingibroside R1

CAS: 80930-74-1

$C_{42}H_{66}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

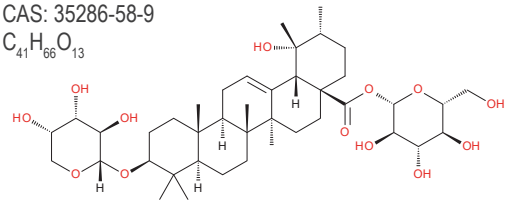
NAWGC

Ziyuglycoside I

CAS: 35286-58-9

$C_{41}H_{66}O_{13}$

AND Enantiomer



Vegetable origin

NAWGD

Ziyuglycoside II

CAS: 35286-59-0

$C_{35}H_{56}O_8$

Synonyms: Zigu-glucoside II, Gouguside 1, (3beta)-3-(alpha-L-Arabinopyranosyloxy)-19-hydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid
Vegetable origin
Plant Source: Sanguisorba officinalis
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

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. supplied by yourself or by interchim®

Excel file sum-up

Natural compounds in Bulk

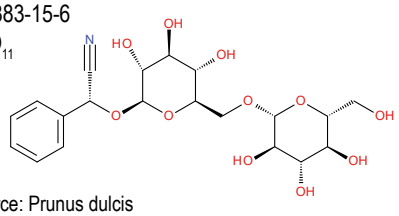
NATLS
Aescin
CAS: 6805-41-0
$C_{55}H_{86}O_{24}$

Plant Source: Aesculus hippocastanum L.
Specification: 20% by HPLC (4 peaks combined) and 98% (by titration)
Packings: 25k/drum for the 20% ; 1kg/bag for the 98%

NAWGT
Aloin
CAS: 1415-73-2
$C_{21}H_{22}O_9$

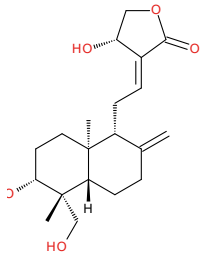
Plant Source: Aloe ferox Mill
Specification: (Aloin A + Aloin B) > 95%min ; (Aloin A + Aloin B) > 98%min

NATD6
Amygdalin
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 29883-15-6
$C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$



Plant Source: Prunus dulcis
Specification: 98% min
Packings: 1kg/bag ; 5kg/bag ; 25kg/drum

NATDD
Andrographolide
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 5508-58-7
$C_{20}H_{30}O_5$

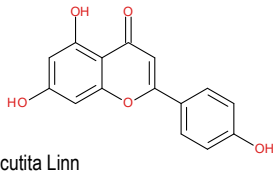


Plant Source: Andrographis paniculata
Specification: 99% min
Biological Activity: antiinflammatory, immunosuppressant and neuroprotective

NAWGE
Anthocyanidins

Plant Source: Vaccinium vitis-idaea L.
Specification: Anthocyanidins 25%
Biological Activity: Antioxidants; antidiabetic, Anti-platelet aggregation, Improve vision

NATE1
Apigenin
CAS: 520-36-5
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



Plant Source: Matricaria recutita Linn
Specification: 98% min
Packings: 1kg/bag ; 5kg/bag ; 25kg/drum

NATF6
Artemisinic acid
CAS: 80286-58-4
$C_{15}H_{22}O_2$

Chemical Name: 2-[(1R,4R,4aS,8aR)-4,7-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl]prop-2-enoic acid
Synonyms: Artemisic acid ; (+)-artemisinic acid ; UNII-53N99527G7
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

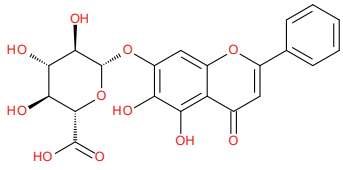
NATF7
Artemisinin
CAS: 63968-64-9
$C_{15}H_{22}O_5$

Plant Source: Artemisia apiacea Hance
Specification: 99% min

NATFN
Astaxanthin
CAS: 472-61-7
$C_{40}H_{52}O_4$

Synonyms: Natupink, BioAstin, Carophyll Pink, Lucantin Pink, trans-Astaxanthin
Source: Fermentation
Specifications: Astaxanthin 1% ; 3%, 5%
Packings: 1kg/vacuum bag ; 20kg/drum or as requested

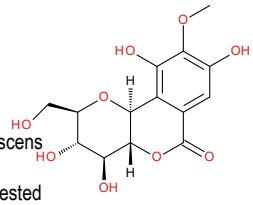
NATGK
Baicalin
AND Enantiomer
CAS: 21967-41-9 (anhydrate basis)
$C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$



Plant Source: Suutellaria baicalensis.Georgi. Sp
Specifications: 90% ; 98% min by HPLC

AND Enantiomer

NATHT
Bergenin
CAS: 477-90-7
$C_{14}H_{16}O_9$



Plant Source: Bergenia purpurascens
Specifications: 97% ; 98%
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested

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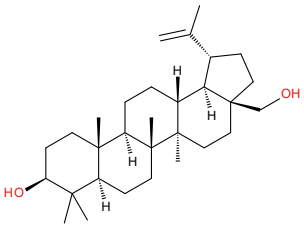
NATHX

AND Enantiomer

Betulin

CAS: 473-98-3

$C_{30}H_{50}O_2$



Synonyms: Betulinol, Trochol, Betuline, Betulol, Lup-20(29)-ene-3beta, 28-diol
Plant Source: Salgssurea lappa Clarke (birch tree)
Specification: 98% min
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Application: Cosmetics

NATHZ

Betulinic acid

CAS: 472-15-1

$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$

Plant Source: Betula Platyphylla (birch tree)
Specification: 98% min by HPLC
Biological Activities: Antiretroviral, antimalarial, and anti-inflammatory

NATK2

Camptothecin

CAS: 7689-03-4

$C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_4$

Plant Source: Camptotheca acuminata Decne.sp
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATK7

Capsaicin

CAS: 404-86-4

$C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$

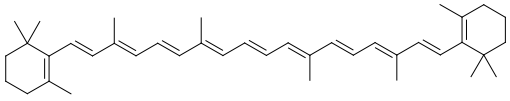
Plant Source: Capsicum annuum Linn.sp
Specification: 65%min (USP31) or the pure 98%

NATKI

β-Carotene

CAS: 7235-40-7

$C_{40}H_{56}$



Specifications: 30% oil ; 10%CWS ; 1% CWS
Packings: 1kg/vacuum bag or as requested

NATL3

Cephalomannine

CAS: 71610-00-9

$C_{45}H_{53}NO_{14}$

Specification: 98% min by HPLC
Synonym: Taxol B

NATL5

Cepharanthine

CAS: 481-49-2

$C_{37}H_{38}N_2O_6$

Plant Source: Stephania cepharantha Hayata
Specification: 98% min by HPLC or as requested
Packings: 10g/vial ; 100g/bag ; 1kg/bag ; 5kg/drum

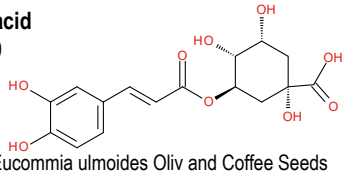
NATLR

AND Enantiomer

Chlorogenic acid

CAS: 327-97-9

$C_{16}H_{18}O_9$



Plant Sources: Eucommia ulmoides Oliv and Coffee Seeds
Specifications: Chlorogenic acid 50%min from Coffee Seeds and 98%, 99% min from Eucommia ulmoides Oliv

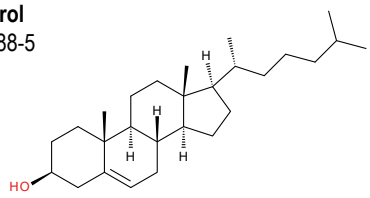
NATLU

AND Enantiomer

Cholesterol

CAS: 57-88-5

$C_{27}H_{46}O$



Synonyms: Cholesterin ; Cholest-5-en-3beta-ol ; Cholesteryl alcohol
Chemical Name: Cholest-5-en-3beta-ol
Specification: 90% ; 95% ; 98% min by HPLC and GC

NATLY

Chrysin

CAS: 480-40-0

$C_{15}H_{10}O_4$

Specifications: 98-99% min
Packings: 25kg/drum

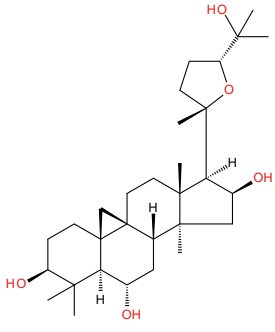
NATPN

AND Enantiomer

Cycloastragenol

CAS: 84605-18-5

$C_{30}H_{50}O_5$



Chemical Name: (3beta,6alpha,16beta,24R), 20,24-epoxy-, 9,19-Cyclolanostane-3,6,16,25-tetrol
Synonyms: Cyclogalegigenin, Astramembrangenin
Plant Source: Hydrolysis of astragoloside IV from Astragalus membranaceus(Fisch.)
Specifications: 90% and 98%
Packings: 10g/vacuum bag ; 100g/vacuum bag

NATQQ
10-Deacetylbaccatin III
CAS: 32981-86-5
$C_{29}H_{36}O_{10}$

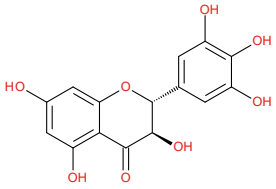
Plant Source: Taxus sp
Specification: 99%min
Packings: 100g/bag ; 500g/bag ; 1kg/bag
Application: Intermediate for the Docetaxel

NAWGF
Diallyl trisulfide
CAS: 2050-87-5
$C_6H_{10}S_3$

Chemical Name: 3-(prop-2-enyltrisulfanyl)prop-1-ene
Synonyms: ALLYL TRISULFIDE ; Allitridin ; Diallyltrisulfide ; Trisulfide, di-2-pro
Specification: 80% min by HPLC

NATUU
Dihydromyricetin
CAS: 27200-12-0
$C_{15}H_{12}O_8$

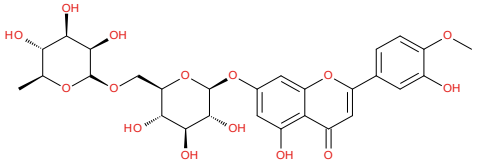
AND Enantiomer



Chemical Name: (2R,3R)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl)-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
Synonyms: Ampelopsin, Ampeloptin, rac-ampelopsin, 27200-12-0, (+)-Ampelopsin, (+)-Dihydromyricetin, Ampelopsin
Plant Source: Ampelopsis grossedentata(Hand-Mazz)WT Wan

NATX0
Diosmin
CAS: 520-27-4
$C_{28}H_{32}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



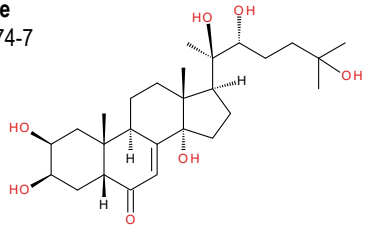
Plant Source: Scrophularia nodosa
Specifications: 90-102%((on anhydrous substance) ; EP6
Packings: 5kg/drum ; 10kg/drum ; 25kg/drum

NATXA
Docetaxel
CAS: 114977-28-5
$C_{43}H_{53}NO_{14}$

Specification: 99%min by HPLC

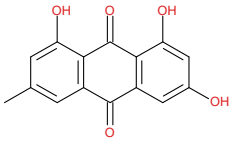
NATXQ
Ecdysterone
CAS: 5289-74-7
$C_{27}H_{44}O_7$

AND Enantiomer



Plant Source: Cyanotis arachnoidea
Specifications: 95% min ; 98% min

NATYC
Emodine
CAS: 518-82-1
$C_{15}H_{10}O_5$



Plant Source: Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. et Zucc .sp
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NATYU
Epigallocatechin gallate(EGCG)
CAS: 989-51-5
$C_{22}H_{18}O_{11}$

Plant Source: Tea Leaves
Specifications: 90% min ; 98% min

NATZH
Erianin
CAS: 95041-90-0
$C_{18}H_{22}O_5$

Chemical Name: 2-methoxy-5-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethyl] phenol
Synonym: CHEMBL10557
Specification: 99% min by HPLC

NATZT
Esculin
CAS: 531-75-9
$C_{15}H_{16}O_9$

Plant Source: Aesculus hippocastanum linn.sp
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAUA0
7-Ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin
CAS: 86639-52-3
$C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_5$

Synonyms:
SN-38; 7-Ethyl-10-hydroxy-camptothecin ; SN 38 lactone
Specification: 98% min by HPLC
Application: Intermediate for Irinotecan

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NAUKK
Eurycomanone / Glycosaponin (mixture)
CAS: 84633-29-4 for eurycomanone

Plant Source: Eurycoma longifolia
Specification: Glycosaponin content 35–45% ; eurycomanone >2% ;
Ratio Extraction 10:1 ; 20:1 ; 50:1
Packings: 25kg/drum

NAUFI
Geniposide
CAS: 24512-63-8
$C_{17}H_{24}O_{10}$

Plant Source: Gardenia jasminoides Ellis.sp
Specification: 98% min

NAWGG
Ginsenosides

Plant Source: Panax ginseng
Specifications: Ginsenosides 4% 5% 8% 15% 30% 80%
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Biological Activities: Antioxidants ; anti-aging, enhance immunity, improve the memory etc.
Applications: Food Suppliments, cosmetics, health products

NAUKK
Glycosaponin / Eurycomanone (mixture)
CAS: 84633-29-4 for eurycomanone

Plant Source: Eurycoma longifolia
Specification: Glycosaponin content 35–45% ; eurycomanone >2% ;
Ratio Extraction 10:1 ; 20:1 ; 50:1
Packings: 25kg/drum

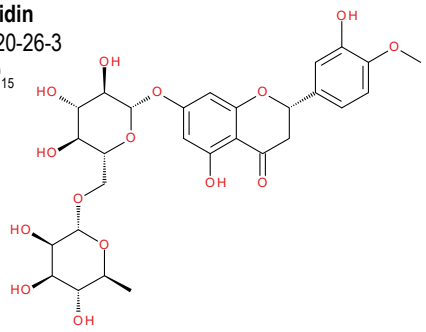
NATA4
Gossypol acetate
CAS: 12542-36-8
$C_{32}H_{34}O_{10}$

Synonym: Gossypol-Acetic acid
Specification: 98%

NAWGH
Hesperetin
CAS: 69097-99-0
$C_{16}H_{14}O_6$

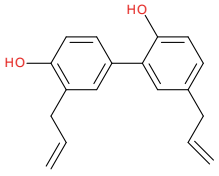
Chemical Name: 5,7-dihydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
Plant Source: Citrus limon.sp
Specification: 98% min
Packings: 25KG/Drum

NAUKX
AND Enantiomer
Hesperidin
CAS: 520-26-3
$C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$



Plant Source: Citrus limon.sp
Specifications: 90% min ; 95% min ; 98% min

NAULK
Honokiol
CAS: 35354-74-6
$C_{18}H_{18}O_2$

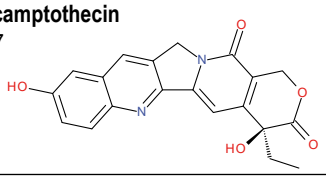


Plant Source: Magnolia officinalis Rehd. et Wils.sp
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAULW
Huperzine A
CAS: 102518-79-6
$C_{15}H_{18}N_2O$

Plant Source: Huperzia serrata
Specifications: 1% ; 5% ; 99% min
Biological Activity: Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor
Application: Memory support

NAUMI
AND Enantiomer
(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin
CAS: 19685-09-7
$C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_5$



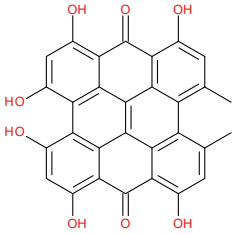
NAUMQ
Hydroxycitric acid
CAS: 6205-14-7
$C_6H_8O_8$

Plant Source: Garcinia Cambogia
Specification: Hydroxycitric acid 50% ; Hydroxycitric acid 60% ; Hydroxycitric acid 70%
Packings: 25kg/drum

NAWGI
5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP)
CAS: 4350-09-8
$C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_3$

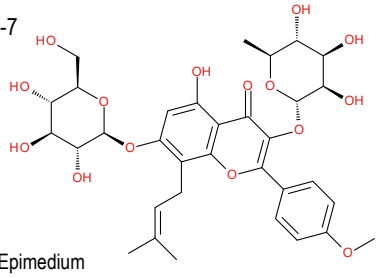
Chemical Name: (2S)-2-amino-3-(5-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)propanoic acid
Plant Source: Griffonia simplicifolia. sp
Specification: 99% min Peak X free
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Applications: Weight management / Memory support

NAUOE
Hypericin
CAS: 548-04-9
$C_{30}H_{16}O_8$



Chemical Name: 1,3,4,6,8,13-Hexahydroxy-10,11-dimethylphenanthro[1,10,9,8-opqra]perylene-7,14-dione
Synonyms: Hypericum red, Cyclo-Werol, Cyclosan, CHEBI:5835, NSC407313, EINECS 208-941-0, NSC622946
Plant Source: Hypericum (Saint John's wort)
Specification: 98% min or talor requirements, Saint John's wort Extract 0.3%
Biological Activities: an antibiotic, antiviral[2] and non-specific kinase inhibitor
Application: Nutraceutical & Pharmaceutical application

NAUON
AND Enantiomer
Icariin
CAS: 489-32-7
$C_{33}H_{40}O_{15}$

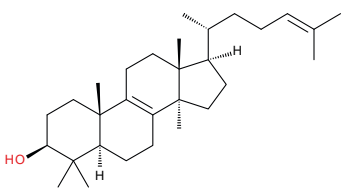


Plant Source: Epimedium
Specifications: Icariin 10%, 20%, 98%.
Biological Activities: Improving Sexual behavior ; nourishing Kidney yang, anti-aging, anti-tumo
Application: health supplements etc.

NAWGJ
Karanjin
CAS: 521-88-0
$C_{18}H_{12}O_4$

Chemical Name: 3-methoxy-2-phenylfuro[2,3-h]chromen-4-one
Plant Source: Radix of Fofdia caulifora
Specification: 98% min

NAUUJ
AND Enantiomer
Lanosterol
CAS: 79-63-0
$C_{30}H_{50}O$



Synonyms: Lanosterin ; Lanster ; Botalan base 138 ; Lanosta-8,24-dienol
Specifications: 65% ; 70% ; 90% ; 98%

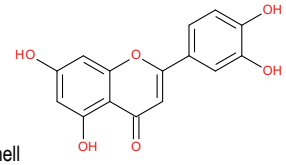
NATXD
Levodopa
CAS: 59-92-7
$C_9H_{11}NO_4$

Plant Source: Mucuna cochinchinensis (Lour.) Cheval.sp
Specification: 98% min
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested

NAUWO
Lutein
CAS: 127-40-2
$C_{40}H_{56}O_2$

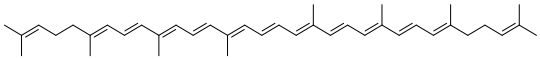
Plant Source: T. erecta L.
Specifications: Lutein 10% powder ; 20% powder ; 10% oil ; 20% oil (for sunflower oil and corn oil)
Packings: 15kg/aluminium drum
Biological Activities: Antioxidants,antimicrobial activity, To maintain normal vision and prevention of eye diseases etc.
Application: health products

NAUWP
Luteolin
CAS: 491-70-3
$C_{15}H_{10}O_6$



Plant Source: Peanut Shell
Specification: 98% min
Biological Activities: Antioxidant ; anti-inflammatory

NAUWV
Lycopene
CAS: 502-65-8
$C_{40}H_{56}$



Plant Source: Fermentation in GMP conditions
Specifications: 5% powder ; 10% powder ; 20% powder ; 90% powder ; 5-20% oil
Packings: 1kg/vacuum bag ; 25kg/drum
Biological Activity: Antioxidant

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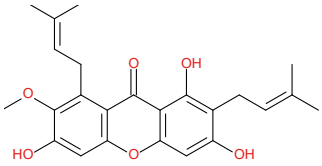
NAUXR

α-Mangostin
CAS: 6147-11-1
$C_{24}H_{26}O_6$



Plant Source: Garcinia mangostana. L.
Specification: α-Mangostin 10-90%
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Biological Activities: antioxidants, convergence, enhance immunity, Inhibition of cyclooxygenase enzymes, anti-bacterial etc.
Applications: beverage, health products
Grade: For food and beverage supplement application

NAUZR

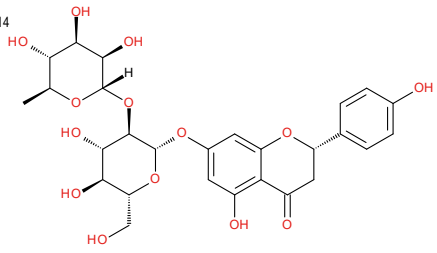
Methyl Hesperidin
CAS: 11013-97-1
$C_{29}H_{36}O_{15}$

Plant Source: Citrus limon.sp
Specification: 98% min

NAVD9

Naringin
CAS: 10236-47-2
$C_{27}H_{32}O_{14}$

AND Enantiomer

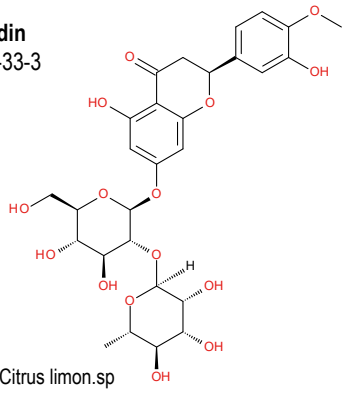


Chemical Name: 4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavanone-7-rhamnoglucoside
Plant Source: Citrus peels
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVDR

Neohesperidin
CAS: 13241-33-3
$C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$

AND Enantiomer



Plant Source: Citrus limon.sp
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

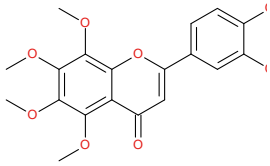
NAWGK

Nervonic Acid
CAS: 506-37-6
$C_{24}H_{46}O_2$

Chemical Name: (Z)-tetracos-15-enoic acid
Synonyms: Cis-15-tetracosenoic acid ; Selacholeic acid ; Cis-selacholeic acid ; Selachol
Plant Source: Oil of Acer truncatum Bge
Specifications: 90% min by HPLC ; 98% min by HPLC

NAVEA

Nobiletin
CAS: 478-01-3
$C_{21}H_{22}O_8$

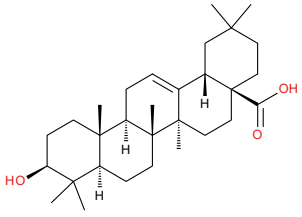


Chemical Name: 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetramethoxychromen-4-one
Plant Source: Citrus nobilis Lour.sp
Specification: 98%
Biological Activities: Anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor invasion ; inhibit cartilage degradation

NAVFU

Oleanolic Acid
CAS: 508-02-1
$C_{30}H_{48}O_3$

AND Enantiomer



Plant Source: Olea europaea l.sp
Specification: 98% min

NAVHG

Paclitaxel
CAS: 33069-62-4
$C_{47}H_{51}NO_{14}$

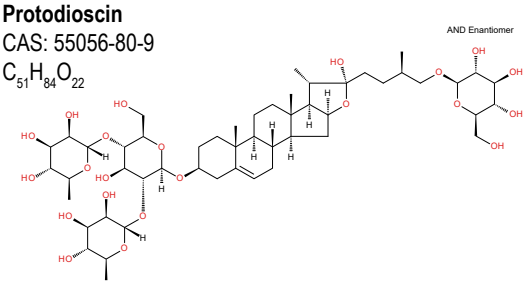
Plant Source: Taxus brevifolia
Specifications: 98% ; 99.5%

NAWGU

Phosphatidylserine
$C_{13}H_{24}NO_{10}P$

Plant Source: Residue of natural soybean oil
Specifications: 20% ; 50% ; 80%
Packings: 10kg/drum ; 25kg/drum

NAVN6
Protodioscin
CAS: 55056-80-9
$C_{51}H_{84}O_{22}$

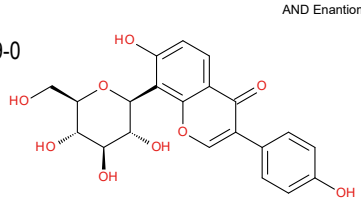


Plant Source: Tribulus terrestris L.
Specifications: Protodioscin 20%-40%
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Biological Activities: Enhance immunity, Non-hormonal nutritional supplements
Applications: Health products, supplements

NAVOC
Pterostilbene
CAS: 537-42-8
$C_{16}H_{16}O_3$

Chemical Name: 4-[(E)-2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]phenol
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAVOE
Puerarin
CAS: 3681-99-0
$C_{21}H_{20}O_9$



Chemical Name: 7,4'-Dihydroxy-8-C-glucosylisoflavone
Plant Source: Pueraria lobata Willd. Ohwi.sp
Specifications: 98% min and 99%

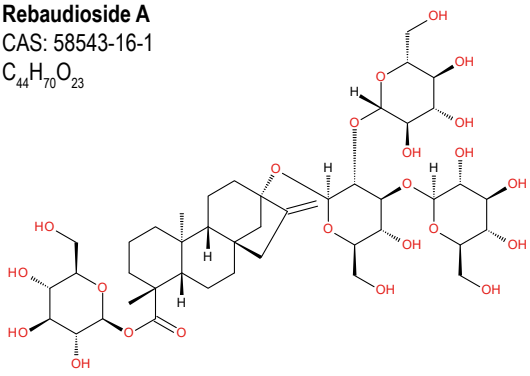
NAWGL
Puerarin Extract

Plant Source: Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi
Specifications: Kudzu Root P.E Isoflavones 40% 60% 80% ; Kudzu Root P.E Total Flavones 40% 60% 80% Puerarin 98%
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Applications: Health products, pharmaceutical application
Biological Activities: Antioxidants, expansion of blood vessels and improve blood circulation, inhibition of cancer cells etc

NAVP2
Quercetin dihydrate
CAS: 6151-25-3
$C_{15}H_{14}O_9$

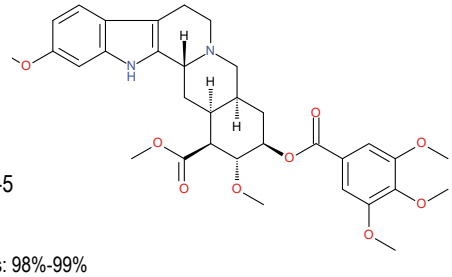
Plant Source: The derivate of Rutin
Specifications: Quercetin Dihydrate 95%, Quercetin Dehydrate 95%
Packings: 25kg/drum
Applications: Cosmetic and Dietary Suppliments
Biological Activities: Anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor

NAVPT
Rebaudioside A
CAS: 58543-16-1
$C_{44}H_{70}O_{23}$



Plant Source: Stevia
Specifications: Rebaudioside A 90% 95% 98% ; steviosides 90%
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Biological Activities: Antidiabetic, lowering blood pressure, build a strong body etc.
Applications: Food Suppliments, sweetener, health products

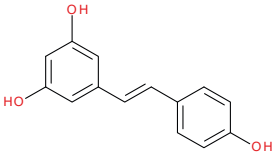
NAVQ1
Reserpine



CAS: 50-55-5
$C_{33}H_{40}N_2O_9$

Specifications: 98%-99%

NAVQ8
Resveratrol



CAS: 501-36-0
$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$

Chemical Name: trans-3,5,4'-Trihydroxystilbene
Plant Source: Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. et Zucc.sp
Specifications: 50% ; 98% min 99% min
Biological Activities: Cardioprotective effects ; Antidiabetic effects and antioxiant effects

NAWGM
α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate
CAS: 10030-85-0
$C_6H_{12}O_5.H_2O$

Plant Source: The hydrolysis by-products of Rutin
Specification: 99% min
Biological Activity: Anti-wrinkle
Applications: Cosmetic and Dietary Suppliments

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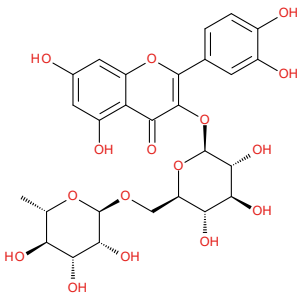
NAWGN
Rhodiola Rosea

Plant Source: Rhodiola Rosea
Specifications: Salidroside 3% 5% ; Rosavin 2%, 3% 5%
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Biological Activities: Enhance immunity, antidepressant, Antioxidants, anticancer, Improve sexual function, Improve memory etc.
Application: Health products

NAVRK
Rutin

AND Enantiomer

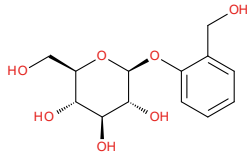


CAS: 153-18-4
$C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$

Synonym: Quercetin-3-O-rutinoside
Plant Source: Sophora japonica
Specifications: NF11 and DAB10
Packings: 25kg/drum

NAVRY
Salicin

AND Enantiomer



CAS: 138-52-3
$C_{13}H_{18}O_7$

Chemical Name: (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(Hydroxymethyl)-6-[2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy]oxane-3, 4,5-triol
Plant Source: Willow bark
Specification: 98% min by HPLC or as requested
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Biological Activity: Anti-inflammatory

NAVTW
Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside
CAS: 158932-33-3
$C_{32}H_{46}O_{16}$

Plant Source: Flaxseed
Specifications: Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside 5% ; 20% ; 40%
Biological Activities: Antioxidants, anti-cancer, women health supporting
Application: Health products

NAVUS
Shikimic acid
CAS: 138-59-0
$C_7H_{10}O_5$

Plant Source: Illicium verum Hook.f
Specification: 98% min
Packings: 25kg/drum

NAWGO
Sodium tauroglycocholate
CAS: 41945-48-6 (11006-55-6)
$C_{28}H_{47}N_2NaO_8S$

Chemical Name: 2-[[[[(3a,5b,7a,12a)-3,7,12-Trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]acetyl]amino]-ethanesulfonic acid mono sodium salt
Synonym: Sodium glycotaurocholate
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWGP
Soy Isoflavones

Plant Source: Soy Bean
Specifications: Soybean Isoflavones 40% ; Soybean Isoflavones 80%
Packings: 25kg/drum
Applications: Nutraceutical Application ; Food Supplements

NAVY5
Tabersonine
CAS: 4429-63-4
$C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_2$

Synonyms: Tabersonin ; CHEBI:16776 ; EINECS 224-615-0 ; BRN 0050163
Specification: 98% min

NAWGQ
Thymol
CAS: 89-83-8
$C_{10}H_{14}O$

Plant Source: Thymus serpyllum L.
Specification: 99%

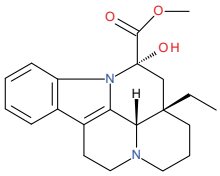
NAWGR
Thymoquinone
CAS: 490-91-5
$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$

Chemical Name: 2-methyl-5-propan-2-ylcyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione
Synonyms: Thymoquinon ; P-Cymene-2,5-dione
Specification: 98% min by HPLC

NAWE6

Vincamine
CAS: 1617-90-9
$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$

AND Enantiomer

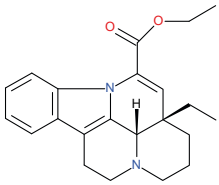


Synonyms: Devincan ; Pervincamine ; Minorine ; Vincamidol ; Monorin
Specification: 98% min
Grade: Intermediate

NAWEI

Vinpocetine
CAS: 42971-09-5
$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_2$

AND Enantiomer



Synonyms: Cavinton ; TCV-3B; Ethyl (+)-apovincaminate ; Ethyl apovincamin-22-oate
Specification: 99% min
Packings: 1kg/bag ; 10kg/drum

NAWGS

Yohimbine hydrochloride
CAS: 6211-32-1
$C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_3$

Plant Source: Pausinystalia yohimbe
Specifications: 8% min and 98% min
Packings: 25kg/drum or as requested
Biological Activity: Stimulant for the sexual dysfunction

This list is not exhaustive. You can ask us for other natural products in bulk quantities.
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Purification of natural compounds

Boosting the antifungal drug discovery by halogenating plant extracts to obtain bioactive "unnatural" natural products

1. Introduction

It is estimated that 20 percent of all pharmaceutical small molecule drugs are halogenated.[1] Carbon–halogen bonds lead to a wide range of effects, including an increase in thermal and oxidative stability and an improved biological membrane permeability [1]. Furthermore in drug discovery, natural products (NPs) represent biologically valuable scaffolds and their halogenation may further improved their properties. A Previous study has demonstrated the potential of chemical halogenation on plant extracts to obtain bioactive compounds [2]. In this context, a strategy for the generic halogenation of plant extracts has been developed to build up libraries of original halogenated NPs in particular for the search of new antifungal agents. To start with, the halogenation reaction was performed with a series of NP standards from different chemical classes. Once the reaction was successfully achieved different plant extracts were submitted to the same generic halogenation procedure (Br, I) [3].

2. Oxidative halogenation of natural products

In this work the idea was to use an eco-friendly halogenation reaction [3] that uses sodium halides in aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution and apply it to a series of pure NPs and crude extracts to estimate if this could increase their antifungal activities.

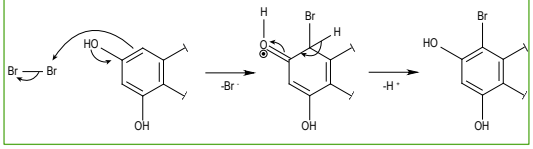
Halogenation Procedure

Chlorination	Bromination	Iodination
• 6eq NaCl	• 6eq NaBr	• 3eq NaI
• 1g standard	• 1g standard	• 1g standard
• 6eq H_2O_2	• 6eq H_2O_2	• 6eq H_2O_2
• 10mL CH_3COOH	• 10mL CH_3COOH	• to 25mL with H_2O
• to 25mL with H_2O	• to 25mL with H_2O	

Reaction Time: 24 hours
Room temperature
Under magnetic stirring

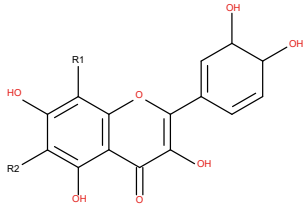
Chemical reaction:

$$H_2O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e^- \xrightarrow{red} 2H_2O$$
$$2Br^- \xrightarrow{ox} Br_2 + 2e^-$$
$$2Br^- + H_2O_2 + 2H^+ \longrightarrow Br_2 + 2H_2O$$

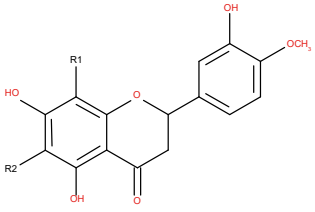


Semisynthetic Compounds Obtained from Oxidative Halogenation - *Yield from 0.7% to 29%*

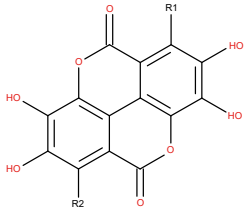
A series of NP standards with different scaffolds were selected for halogenation. The reactions were performed with 50mg of each compound. Purifications of the halogenated derivatives were achieved by reverse phase semi-preparative HPLC-UV.



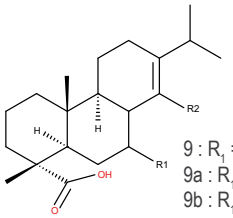
1 : $R_1 = R_2 = H$: Quercetin
1a : $R_1 = R_2 = Cl$ [1]



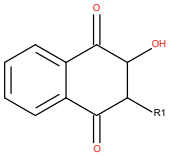
3 : $R_1 = R_2 = H$: Hesperetin
3a : $R_1 = R_2 = Br$ [2]
3b : $R_1 = R_2 = Cl$ [3]
3c : $R_1 = R_2 = I$ New



5 : $R_1 = R_2 = H$: Ellagic Acid
5a : $R_1 = R_2 = Br$ New
5b : $R_1 = R_2 = I$ New



9 : $R_1 = R_2 = H$: Abietic acid
9a : $R_1 = R_2 = Br$ New
9b : $R_1 = R_2 = I$ New



10 : $R_1 = H$: Lawsone
10a $R_1 = Br$ [4]
10b : $R_1 = I$ [3]

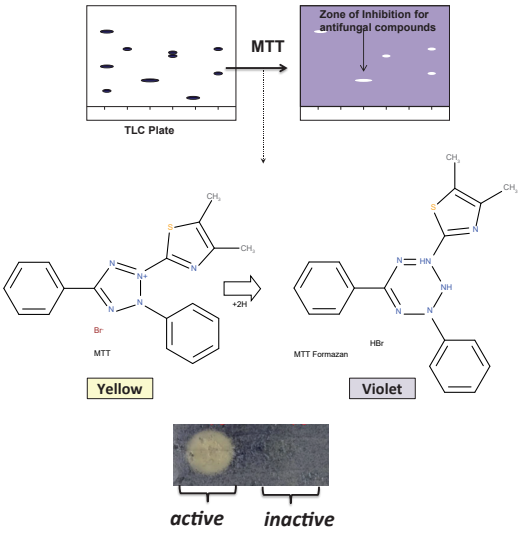
Davide Righi[1], Alice Mainetti[1], Quentin-Favre Godal[1], Laurence Marcourt[1], Jean-Luc Wolfender[1], Emerson F. Queiroz[1]
School of pharmaceutical sciences, University of Geneva, University of Lausanne, Rue Michel Servet 1, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland

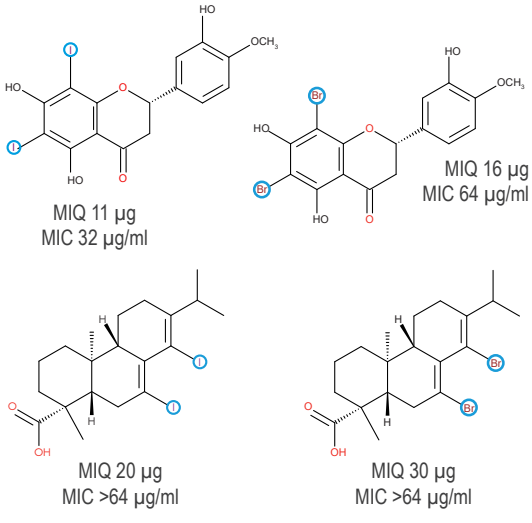
3. Antifungal assay against C. albicans

The antifungal activity of the purified halogenated derivatives was evaluated against C. albicans using both the bioautography assay (MIQ[a]) and dilution assay (MIC).

C. albicans

Antifungal bioautography assay





Ref. compound: miconazole (MIQ 0.0006 mg/MIC 0.0156 mg/ml.
[a] Minimum amount required for antifungal activity on TLC plate.

4. Selection of crude extract rich in flavonoids

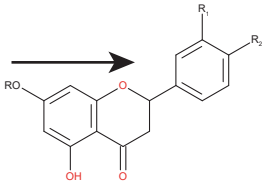
Once the halogenation reaction was validated with the series of standards the methodology was applied to a model crude plant extract (Citrus sinensis pericarp) rich in flavonoids and easily obtainable at large scale.

Citrus species 8.5% world fruits production

40-60% of oranges are used for fruit juices
50% pericarp on total weight

Citrus sinensis Pericarp consitutents

Components	wt% on the basis of dry weight
Ash (%)	2.56
Sugar (%)	9.57
Fat (%)	4.00
Protein (%)	9.06
Flavonoid (%)	**4.50**
Pectin (%)	**23.02**
Lignin (%)	7.52
Cellulose (%)	**37.08**
Hemicellulose (%)	11.04



Flavanone	
Eriocitrin (ERC) :	R=rutinose, R_1=OH, R_2=H
Neoeriocitrin (NER) :	R=neohesperidose, R_1=OH, R_2=H
Narirutin (NRT) :	R=rutinose, R_1=R_2=H
Naringin (NRG) :	R=neohesperidose, R_1=R_2=H
Hesperidin (HSP) :	R=rutinose, R_1=OH, R_2=Me
Neohesperidin (NHP) :	R=neohesperidose, R_1=OH, R_2=MeH
Neoponcirin (NPO) :	R=rutinose, R_1=H, R_2=Me
Poncirin (PON) :	R=neohesperidose, R_1=H, R_2=Me

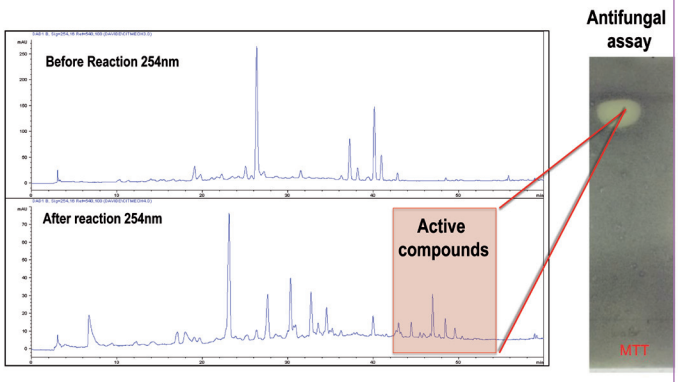
Purification of natural compounds

5. Bromination of the Citrus pericarp methanolic extract

The halogenation of the methanolic extract was first performed at the analytical scale with 100 mg of the extract during 24 hs. After this, the reaction was stopped and controlled by HPLC-UV (A). The crude reaction mixture presented a strong antifungal activity against C. albicans.
In order to isolate these active compounds the reaction was scaled up to 1 g keeping the same reaction time (24 h) (B). The reaction mixture was dried and purified by normal phase flash chromatography (FC). The preparative conditions were firstly determined at the analytical scale and then transposed to the preparative scale using the same stationary phase [5]. The fractions obtained were dried and submitted to the antifungal assay allowing to the localization of the four active compounds (1-4). The structural elucidation of these compounds was performed by HRMS and NMR.

A

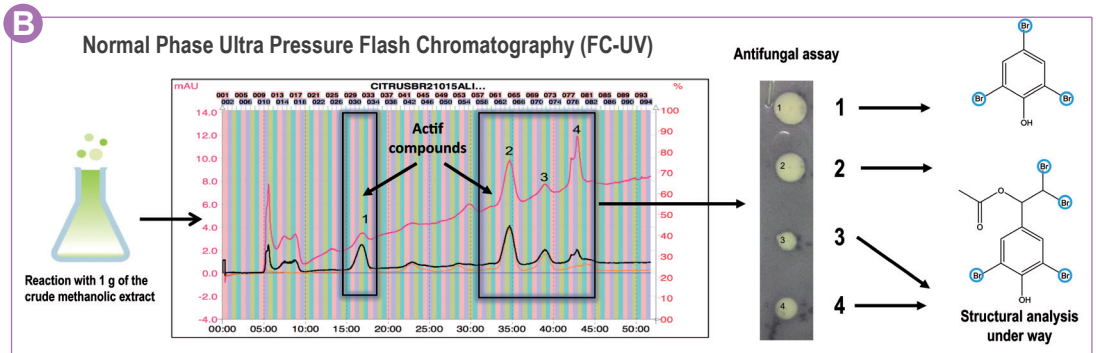
HPLC UV analysis of the crude extract after and before reaction



Instrument: HPLC AGILENT 1100 Column: XBridgeTM C18 5µm, 250x4.6mm-. Mobile Phase: H_2O+ Formic acid 0.1%(A) and MeOH+ Formic acid 0.1%(B) 5%(B) > 100%(B) during 55 minutes then 100%(B) during 5 minutes , flow rate: 1ml/min Injection: 20µL/20µg

B

Normal Phase Ultra Pressure Flash Chromatography (FC-UV)



Instrument: Interchim Puriflash 4250. Flash Column: SI Normal Phase 15µm, 250x19mm-. Mobile Phase: Hexane+ Acoet: 10% Acoet to 100% Acoet in 60 min, UV detection scan 260-600nm, flow rate: 22ml/min Injection: 180mg/500µL

6. Conclusion

The halogenation of a series of NP standards was found efficient to generate antifungal compounds against the human fungal pathogen Candida albicans. The reaction was conducted with eco-friendly condition using soft reagents. The methodology was also successfully applied to the halogenation of a complex crude plant extract obtained from a waste material (citrus pericarp) generating unusual antifungal halogenated derivatives.
These preliminary results further demonstrate the potential of chemical halogenation of plant extracts to obtain bioactive "unnatural" natural products of interest. In this context the application of such reaction to crude extracts from waste biomass might have a great interest to produce valuable bioactive NPs.
The next step will be the evaluation of the halogenated derivatives against different biological targets and also the application of this methodology to a large number of plant extracts with chemodiverse compositions.

7. References

1. Herrera-Rodriguez et al. Chem Today 2011;29:4
2. Mendez et al. ACS Comb Sci. 2011;13:200-204
3. Bernini et al. New J Chemi. 2015;39:2980-2987
4. Favre-Godal et al. Phytochemistry 2014;105:68-78
5. Challal et al. Planta Med. 2015; 81: 1636-1643

8. Acknowledgments

The authors are thankful to the Swiss National Science Foundation for the financial support (Grant CR2313_143733 to J.L.W., E.F.Q.).

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Flash chromatography MS-targeted isolation of natural products under Normal Phase conditions

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School of pharmaceutical sciences, University of Geneva, University of Lausanne, 30 Quai Ernest-Ansermet, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland

1. Introduction

The improvements of analytical techniques and methodological tools play an important role for the characterization and isolation of bioactive secondary metabolites in natural product research. Reversed phase liquid chromatography MS (RP-LC-MS) is widely used for the metabolite profiling of complex natural extracts at the analytical level and start to be more and more used for targeted MS isolation of biomarkers. Normal phase chromatography (NP-LC) is well suited for the purification of apolar secondary metabolites offering also some advantages compared to RP like low operating pressures and cheapest stationary phases.

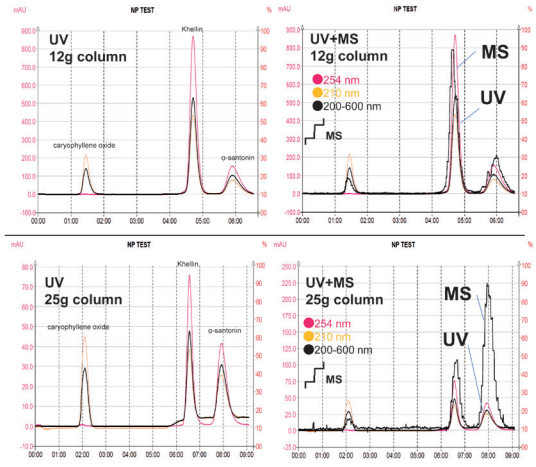
NP-LC however is not well compatible for hyphenation with MS. The potential of NP-LC-APCI-MS for metabolite purification at the preparative scale using generic separation methods has been investigated on medium pressure preparative chromatography system (PuriFlash® - MS) in view of its application for targeted MS isolation of lipophilic secondary metabolite. A mixture of three representative apolar natural products was used to optimise separation, splitting and MS ionisation in conditions mimicking real isolation cases. Finally, a successful isolation of the apolar constituents of the dichloromethane roots extract of Angelica archangelica was performed.

2. Rapid Isolation of a representative apolar natural product mixture by normal-phase Flash Chromatography-APCI/MS

A

Purification of a natural products mixture on 12g and 25g Normal phase flash column

flash columns
25g 12g



The fast gradient methods allowed a complete separations in 6 minutes on the 12g column and 9 minutes on the 25g column.

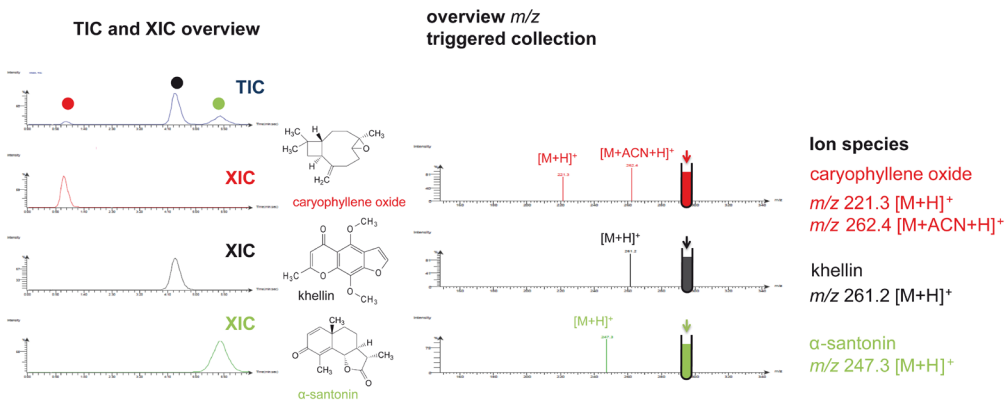
Three commercially available standards (caryophyllene oxide, khellin and alpha-santonin) were chosen in order to evaluate the applicability of Flash UV/APCI MS system as a tool for rapid purification of lipophilic compounds from crude plant extracts.

The four chromatograms show the mixture profile at the preparative scale with rapid gradients on two column sizes with a good overlap of the UV and MS signals.

All parameters were carefully optimised for both separation and detection. A special care was taken to find ionization and splitting conditions that provide good detection and preclude source contamination.

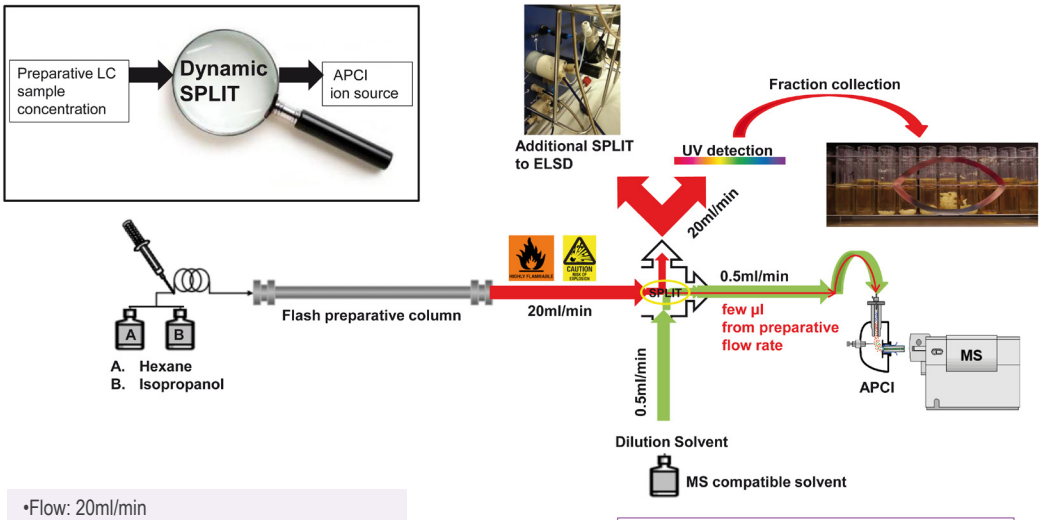
B

Flash - MS guided purification of a given compound



C

Scheme of the post column make-up pump dilution



- Flow: 20ml/min
- A:Hexane+0.1% F.A. B: Isopropanol+0.1%F.A.
- Column: Puriflash SIHP Column 15µm 12g-25g
- Natural prod Mixture concentration: 40mg/ml
- Inj. Volume: 500µl
- Dilution solvent: ACN or MeOH +0.1%FA
- MS scan time:1500ms
- MS Scan Range: m/z 200 – m/z 800
- MS Ionization Method: APCI
- APCI parameters:

Polarity: Positive Ion (+)
Capillary temperature: 200°C
Source gas temperature: 280°C
Capillary voltage: 180V
APCI corona discharge: 5V

Flash Chromatography-APCI/MS system

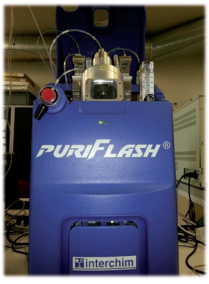
For the APCI source the highly flammable solvents coming from the normal phase should be avoided because of the heating process and special caution has to be taken.

In order to have an efficient and safe ionization an optimized post column dilution was thus mandatory. The solvent mixture finally reaching the MS detector was at > 99% either ACN or MeOH.

APCI-MS detection with optimized splitting conditions and post-column elution of appropriate solvent was found robust and well suited for this type of purification.

Dynamic Split optimized parameters

Compact benchtop single quadrupole APCI/MS system



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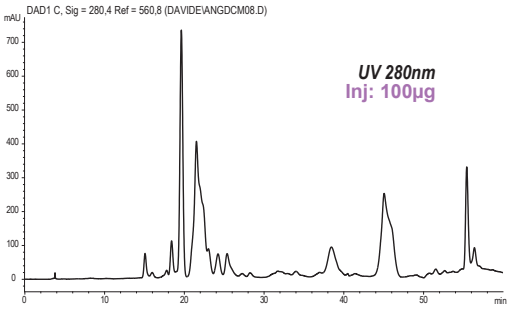
3. NP MS purification of *Angelica archangelica* roots extract under Normal-Phase conditions

Angelica archangelica L.

Analytical HPLC-UV



Analytical scale

Column length (L_1): 250mm
Column diameter (d_{O1}): 4.6mm
Particule size (d_{p1}): 15.0µm
Column dead volume : 3.17mL
Dwell volume (V_{d1}): 1.1mL
Flow-rate (F_1): 1mL/min
Injection volume: 20µl

Step	Time (min)	%A	%B
1	0.00	2.56	2.56
2	15.00	9.57	9.57
3	45.00	4.00	4.00
4	55.00	9.06	9.06
5	60.00	4.50	4.50

Preparative scale

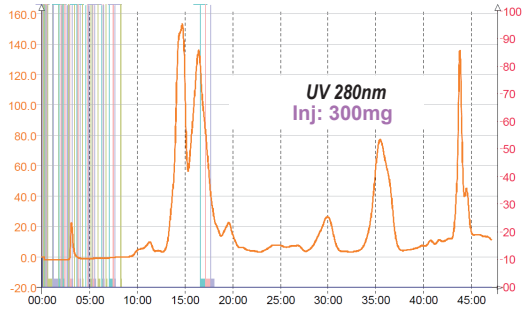
Column length (L_2): 140mm
Column diameter (d_{O2}): 25.0mm
Particule size (d_{p1}): 15.0µm
Column dead volume: 40.45mL
Dwell volume (V_{d2}): 21.mL
Flow-rate (F_2): 1mL/min
Injection volume: 20µl

Step	Time (min)	%A	%B meoh
Initial conditions	0	95	5
Initial hold	11	75	25
3	35	60	40
4	43	0	100
5	47	0	100

Suggested Flow rate: 30mL/min
Suggested $V_{injection}$: .33mL
Backpressure change: ± 3.3
Efficienty change: ±1.8
Analysis time change: x 1.0
Solvent consumption: x 12.5

Geometrical transfer

Flash Preparative UV-ELSD-MS



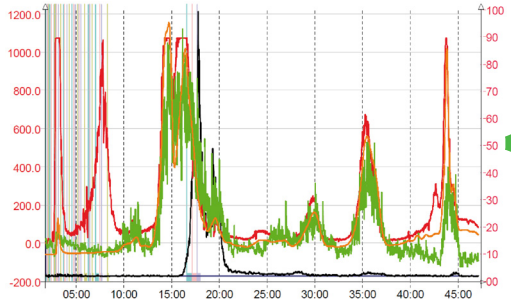
MS-ELSD detection in complement with UV detection enabled the monitoring of secondary metabolites with no or weak chromophores and the selectivity of the MS was of great help for a precise collection of partially coeluting compounds.

The roots of *Angelica* are rich in coumarin derivatives

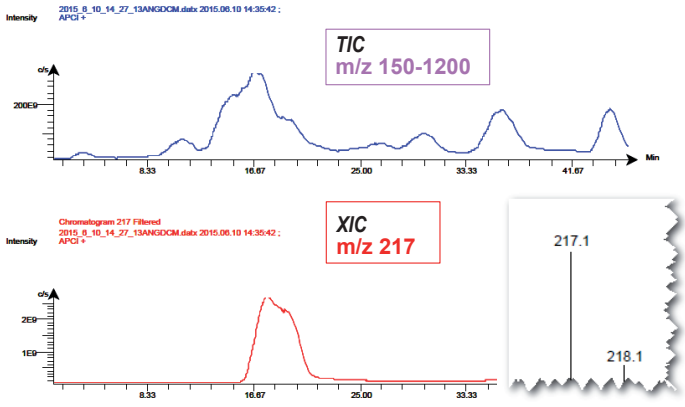
MS-TRIGGERED XIC FEATURE COLLECTION

Ion source parameters

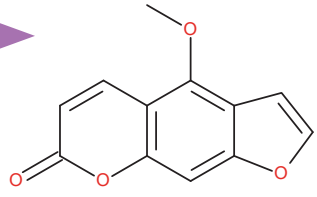
Parameter	Value
Polarity	Positive
Capillary Temperature (°C)	200.0
Capillary Voltage (V)	180.0
Source Voltage (V)	30.0
Source Voltage Dynamic (V)	30.0
APCI Source Termperature (°C)	280.0
Corona Discharge (V)	5.0



APCI + MS DATA VISUALIZATION



BERGAPTEN COLLECTION



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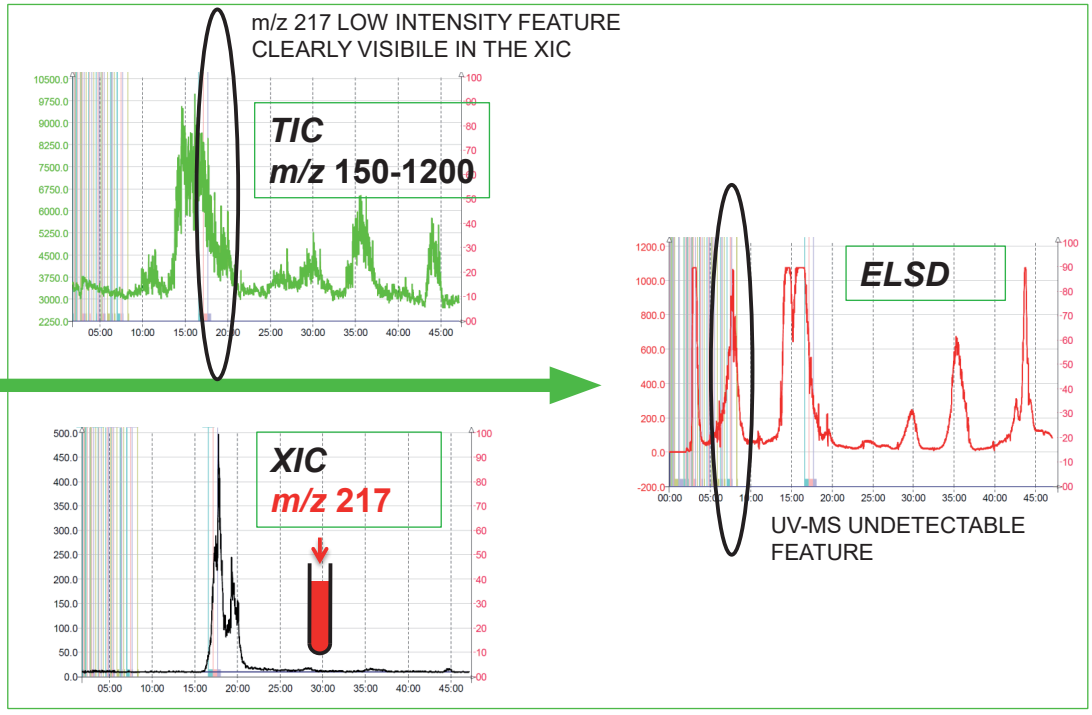

4. Conclusion

Normal phase flash purification represents an efficient strategy for a rational isolation of specific lipophilic biomarkers or bio-active compounds based on metabolite profiling results. The MS-triggered fractionation and ELSD monitoring in addition to standard UV detection is a powerful tool for a precise collection and to estimate the amount of separated compounds. MS is particularly useful for the specific collection of a given m/z feature in case of coelution that often occur in crude extracts using high loading and low peak capacity chromatographic methodologies. This fast and rational approach can be widely used for single step purifications and isolation of synthetic and natural mixtures. It is also compatible for the detection of apolar compounds that lack chromophores which is very common in natural product research. Separation performed at the preparative scale allows to purify tens to hundreds mg of compounds for further structural identification and assessment of their bioactivities.

5. Acknowledgments

JLW is thankful to the Swiss National Science Foundation for the financial support to develop the miniaturised microfractionation platform and the metabolomics studies (Grant no. 205320-124667/1).

8. References

[1] Davy Guillarme, Dao T.T. Nguyen, Serge Rudaz, Jean-Luc Veuthey, *Eur. J. Pharma. Biopharma. 2008, 68, 430*

Index by CAS Number

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
50-23-7	NAUM1	A.132	Hydrocortisone ; Cortisol
50-55-5	NAVQ1	A.226 C.8	Reserpine
50-81-7	NATFE	A.20	L(+)-Ascorbic acid
50-89-5	NAWAP	A.258	Thymidine ; Dthyd ; Deoxyribo-thymidine ; Deoxythymidine ; NSC 21548 ; Thymidin
50-99-7	NAUHN	A.120	D-Glucose
51-34-3	NAVTK	A.238	Scopolamine ; Hyoscine ; Scopine (-)-tropate ; Scopine tropate
53-43-0	NATRP	A.65	Dehydroepiandrosterone
54-11-5	NAVE4	A.187	L-Nicotine
54-71-7	NAVKH	A.207	Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
56-12-2	NATD2	A.12	γ-aminobutyric acid ; 4-Amino-butyric acid
56-25-7	NATK3	A.38	Cantharidin
56-41-7	NATBQ	A.7	L-Alanine ; L-2-Aminopropionic acid
56-45-1	NAVUE	A.241	L-Serine ; (-)-Serine ; (S)-2-Amino-3-hydroxypropanoic acid ; (S)-Serine
56-69-9	NAUO5	A.138	5-Hydroxy-DL-tryptophan
56-85-9	NAUII	A.121	L-Glutamine ; L-Glutamic acid 5-amide
56-87-1	NAUWZ	A.166	L-Lysine
57-10-3	NAVHS	A.199	Palmitic acid ; Hexadecoic acid
57-11-4	NAVX7	A.248	Stearic acid
57-22-7	NAWE8	A.270	Vincristine
57-24-9	NAVXF	A.248	Strychnine
57-48-7	NAUD9	A.101	D-Fructose
57-83-0	NAVMX	A.215	Progesterone ; Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione
57-87-4	NATZG	A.91	Ergosterol
57-88-5	NATLU	A.45 C.3	Cholesterol ; Cholesterin ; Cholest-5-en-3beta-ol ; Cholesteryl alcohol
58-08-2	NATJM	A.37	Caffeine
58-55-9	NAWAJ	A.258	Theophylline ; 1,3-dimethyl-7H-purine-2,6-dione
58-56-0	NAVOS	A.222	Pyridoxine (hydrochloride)
58-61-7	NATB4	A.5	Adenosine
58-63-9	NAUPJ	A.144	Inosine
58-86-6	NAWFP	A.274	Xylose ; D-(+)-Xylose ; (+)-Xylose ; Wood sugar
58-96-8	NAWDC	A.267	Uridine
59-02-9	NAWB2	A.259	(+)-α-Tocopherol ; D-α-Tocopherol ; α-Vitamin E
59-23-4	NAUDL	A.102	D-Galactose ; D-(+)-Galactose
59-92-7	NATXD	A.84 A.161 C.6	L-DOPA ; Levodopa ; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine
60-18-4	NAWD6	A.266	L-Tyrosine
60-33-3	NAUVP	A.163	Linoleic acid
60-70-8	NAWDR	A.268	Veratramine ; NSC17821 ; NSC23880
60-81-1	NAVJP	A.205	Phlorizin ; Floridzin ; NSC 2833
60-82-2	NAVJO	A.205	Phloretin ; NSC 407292 ; RJC 02792
61-19-8	NATB5	A.5	5'-Adenylic acid
61-90-5	NAUUX	A.161	L-Leucine
63-37-6	NATQ1	A.60	5'-Cytidylic acid
63-68-3	NAUYR	A.172	L-Methionin
63-91-2	NAVJJ	A.204	L-Phenylalanine ; (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid
64-86-8	NATNA	A.49	Colchicine ; N-[(7S)-1,2,3,10-tetramethoxy-9-oxo-6,7-dihydro-5H-benzo[a]heptalen-7-yl] acetamide
65-19-0	NAWFW	A.275	Yohimbine (Hydrochloride)
65-46-3	NATQ0	A.59	Cytidine
65-85-0	NATH7	A.28	Benzoic acid
65-86-1	NAVGP	A.195	Orotic acid ; 6-Carboxyuracil ; Vitamin B13
66-76-2	NATTT	A.72	Dicoumarol ; Dicumarol
66-84-2	NAUHM	A.119	Glucosamine (hydrochloride) ; D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride ; Chitosamine hydrochloride
66-97-7	NAVO9	A.219	Psoralen ; Ficusin ; Furocoumarin
67-03-8	NAWAL	A.258	Thiamine hydrochloride ; Vitamin B1 hydrochloride ; Thiamine chloride hydrochloride
67-47-0	NAUNR	A.137	5-Hydroxymethylfurfural
67-99-2	NAUHD	A.119	Gliotoxin
68-94-0	NAUOM	A.140	Hypoxanthine
69-65-8	NAUXW	A.170	D-Mannitol ; Mannitol ; Mannite
69-72-7	NAVRZ	A.232	Salicylic acid ; 2-hydroxybenzoic acid
69-79-4	NAUXO	A.169	Maltose
71-00-1	NAULC	A.131	L-Hisidine
71-62-5	NAWDU	A.269	Veratridine
72-18-4	NAWDJ	A.268	L-Valine
72-19-5	NAWAN	A.258	L-Threonine
72-48-0	NATC9	A.9	Alizarin
73-03-0	NATNT	A.51	Cordycepin ; (2R,3R,5S)-2-(6-aminopurin-9-yl)-5-(hydroxymethyl)oxolan-3-ol
73-22-3	NAWCV	A.265	L-Tryptophan ; Tryptophan ; Tryptophane
73-32-5	NAUQY	A.148	L-Isoleucine ;
74-79-3	NATEQ	A.18	L-Arginine ; (S)-(+)-Arginine
76-22-2	NATK1	A.38	Camphor
76-49-3	NATIH	A.33	Bornyl acetate ; (1,7,7-trimethyl-6-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl) acetate
76-66-4	NAVQR	A.228	Rhynchophylline
77-06-5	NAUFZ	A.109	Gibberellic acid
77-52-1	NAWDE	A.267	Ursolic acid ; Prunol ; Urson ; Malol ; Bungeolic acid
77-53-2	NATKZ	A.42	Cedrol
77-59-8	NAWBC	A.260	Tomatidine
77-60-1	NAWAS	A.258	Tigogenin

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
77-92-9	NATMS	A.48	Citric acid
77-95-2	NAVPG	A.224	Quinic acid
78-70-6	NAUVI	A.162	Linalool
79-63-0	NAUUJ	A.159 C.6	Lanosterol ; Lanosterin ; Lanster ; Botalan base 138 ; Lanosta-8,24-dienol
79-92-5	NATK0	A.38	Camphene ; 3,3-dimethyl-2-methylidenebicyclo[2.2.1]heptane
80-56-8	NAVKJ	A.207	Alpha-Pinene
80-59-1	NAWAQ	A.258	Tiglicacid
81-25-4	NATLX	A.45	Cholic acid
81-27-6	NAVUA	A.240	Sennoside A ; (9R)-9-[(9R)-2-CARBOXY-4-HYDROXY-10-OXO-5-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL) OXAN-2-YL]OXY-9H-ANTHRACEN-9-YL]-4-HYDROXY-10-OXO-5-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL) OXAN-2-YL]OXY-9H-ANTHRACENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID
81-54-9	NAVOM	A.221	Purpurin
81-88-9	NAVQK	A.228	Rhodamine B
83-44-3	NATSY	A.69	Deoxycholic acid ; Cholanoic Acid ; Desoxycholic acid
83-46-5	NAVVQ	A.244	Beta-Sitosterol ; β-Sitosterol ; 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol
83-48-7	NAVXD	A.248	Stigmasterol ; Stigmasterin
83-49-8	NAUO8	A.139	Hyodeoxycholic acid
83-67-0	NAWAI	A.258	Theobromine ; 3,7-Dimethylxanthine
83-79-4	NAVR4	A.229	Rotenone
83-86-3	NAVJY	A.206	Phytic acid ; myo-Inositol, hexakis(dihydrogen phosphate) ; Inositol hexaphosphate
83-88-5	NAVQS	A.229	Riboflavin
83-95-4	NAVVS	A.244	Skimmianin
84-26-4	NAVRI	A.230	Rutaecarpine ; Rutecarpine
84-33-3	NAVGA	A.194	Ophiohayatone C
84-36-6	NAVY4	A.251	Syrosingopine ; Syringopine ; Syrosingopin ; Singoserp ; Ipores
84-37-7	NAWFS	A.275	psi-Yohimbine
84-54-8	NAVYV	A.253	Tectoquinone
84-65-1	NATDV	A.15	Anthraquinone ; anthracene-9,10-dione
84-74-2	NATH4	A.28	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid
84-79-7	NAUUK	A.159	Lapachol
84-80-0	NAWEO	A.271	Vitamin K1 ; Phylloquinone ; Phytomenadione
85-32-5	NAUJS	A.126	5'-Guanylic acid
86-87-3	NAVD0	A.184	1-Naphthaleneacetic acid
87-44-5	NATKL	A.40	β-Caryophyllene
87-51-4	NAUP7	A.142	Indole-3-acetic acid
87-52-5	NAUJH	A.125	Gramine ; 1-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N,N-dimethylmethanamine
87-66-1	NAVOU	A.222	Pyrogallol ; benzene-1,2,3-triol
87-78-5	NAUXX	A.169	Mannitol
87-79-6	NAVWG	A.246	L-Sorbose
87-81-0	NAVY9	A.251	D-Tagatose
87-99-0	NAWFO	A.274	Xylitol ; Xylite
89-78-1	NAUYL	A.172	Menthol ; (1R,2S,5R)-5-methyl-2-propan-2-ylcyclohexan-1-ol
89-81-6	NAVKZ	A.209	Piperitone
89-83-8	NAWGQ	C.9	Thymol
90-05-1	NAUJM	A.125	Guaiacol ; Methylcatechol ; NSC 3815 ; O-Methyl catechol ; Pyrocatechol monomethyl ether ; Pyroguaiac acid ; o-Guaiacol ; o-Hydroxyanisole ; o-Methoxyphenol
90-19-7	NAVQA	A.227	beta-Rhamnocitrin
90-33-5	NAVB7	A.178	4-Methylumbelliferone ; Hymecromone ; 4-MU
91-10-1	NAVY3	A.251	Syringol
91-52-1	NATVX	A.79	2,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid
91-64-5	NATOD	A.54	Coumarin
92-48-8	NAVAF	A.175	6-Methylcoumarin
92-61-5	NAVTN	A.239	Scopoletin ; Gelseminic acid ; Chrysatropic acid
93-03-8	NAWDV	A.269	Veratryl alcohol
93-07-2	NAWDT	A.268	Veratric acid ; 3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic Acid
93-14-1	NAUJP	A.125	Guaifenesin
93-15-2	NAVAL	A.175	Methyleugenol ; 1,2-dimethoxy-4-prop-2-enylbenzene
93-28-7	NAUAN	A.94	Eugenol acetate
93-29-8	NAUQK	A.147	Isoeugenol acetate
93-35-6	NAUMS	A.134 A.267	7-Hydroxycoumarin ; Umbelliferone ; 7-Hydroxylcoumarin ; 7-Oxycoumarin ; Hydrangin ; Hydrangine ; NSC 19790 ; Skimmetin ; Skimmetine ; Umbelliferon
93-39-0	NAVVT	A.244	Skimmin
94-07-5	NAVXT	A.249	Synephrine ; 4-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]phenol
94-26-8	NATJA	A.36	Butyl-p-hydroxybenzoate ; butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate
94-62-2	NAVKY	A.209	Piperine ; Bioperine ; 1-Piperoylpiperidine
97-53-0	NAUAM	A.94	Eugenol
97-59-6	NATCB	A.9	Allantoin ; 5-Ureidohydantoin
98-92-0	NAVE3	A.187	Nicotinamide ; pyridine-3-carboxamide
99-20-7	NAWBL	A.261	D-Trehalose
99-24-1	NAUZO	A.176	Methyl gallate
99-50-3	NAVN3	A.215	Protocatechuic acid ; 3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
99-76-3	NAUMF	A.133 A.213	p-Hydroxybenzoic acid methyl ester ; Preserval

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99-85-4	NAVZ7	A.253	gamma-Terpinene
99-93-4	NAUM9	A.133	P-hydroxyacetophenone ; 1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone
99-94-5	NAWBB	A.260	p-Toluic acid
99-96-7	NAVI0	A.200	Paraben-acid
100-09-4	NAUYS	A.172	4-Methoxybenzoic acid ; 4-Anisic acid ; Anisic acid ; Dermosoft 688 ; Draconic acid ; NSC 32742 ; NSC 7926 ; p-Methoxybenzoic acid
101-31-5	NAUO9	A.139	L-Hyoscyamine ; Daturine
102-32-9	NATVP	A.78	3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic acid
102-37-4	NAUA1	A.93	Ethyl caffeate
104-46-1	NATDH	A.14	cis-Anethol
104-54-1	NATMP	A.48	Cinnamyl Alcohol
105-87-3	NAUFU	A.109	Geranyl acetate
106-24-1	NAUFS	A.109	Geraniol ; (2E)-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-1-ol
107-43-7	NATHV	A.30	Betaine
107-95-9	NATBR	A.7	β-Alanine ; 2-Carboxyethylamine;3-Aminopropanoic acid
110-15-6	NAVXH	A.249	Succinic acid ; butanedioic acid
110-17-8	NAUDF	A.102	Fumaric acid
111-02-4	NAVX4	A.248	Squalene
112-39-0	NAUZU	A.177	Methyl palmitate ; NSC 4197 ; Pastell M 16 ; Uniphat A60 ; n-Hexadecanoic acid methyl ester
112-80-1	NAVFX	A.194	Oleic acid
112-85-6	NATH2	A.28	Behenic Acid
114-49-8	NAVTM	A.238	Scopolamine (hydrobromide) ; (-)-Scopolamine hydrobromide ; Hyoscine hydrobromide ; Scopine hydrobromide
115-53-7	NAVVN	A.244	Sinomenine
115-95-7	NAUVK	A.162	Linalyl Acetate
117-02-2	NAVRC	A.230	Rubiadine
117-10-2	NATV1	A.77	1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone
117-39-5	NAVP1	A.222	Quercetin
117-78-2	NATDW	A.15	2-Anthraquinonecarboxylic acid
118-00-3	NAUJR	A.126	Guanosine
118-34-3	NATY3	A.86	Eleutheroside B
118-41-2	NAWCJ	A.264	Trimethylgallic acid
118-60-5	NAUAD	A.93	2-Ethylhexyl salicylate
118-71-8	NAUXN	A.169	Maltol
119-36-8	NAUZZ	A.178	Methyl salicylate
119-84-6	NATUI	A.74	Dihydrocoumarin ; Melilotine
120-08-1	NAVTJ	A.238	Scoparone ; 6,7-dimethoxychromen-2-one
120-14-9	NAWDQ	A.268	Veratraldehyde ; 4-O-Methylvanillin ; Methylvanillin ; NSC 24521 ; Veratrum aldehyde ; Veratryl aldehyde
120-47-8	NAUME	A.133	p-Hydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester
120-80-9	NATKS	A.41	Catechol

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
121-20-0	NATMJ	A.47	Cinerin II
121-21-1	NAVOP	A.221	Pyrethrin I
121-29-9	NAVOQ	A.221	Pyrethrin II
121-33-5	NAWDN	A.268	Vanillin ; m-Methoxy-p-hydroxybenzaldehyde ; p-Hydroxy-m-methoxybenzaldehyde ; p-Vanillin
121-34-6	NAWDM	A.268	Vanillic Acid ; 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzoic acid
121-79-9	NAVN0	A.215	Propyl gallate ; propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate
122-48-5	NAWG9	A.276	Zingerone
123-08-0	NAUMD	A.133	p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde
123-11-5	NATDT	A.14	p-Anisaldehyde
123-31-9	NAUM4	A.132	Hydroquinone
123-78-4	NAVX1	A.248	C18-Spingosine
124-76-5	NAUQ5	A.146	Isoborneol
125-15-5	NAWEY	A.272	Vomicine
125-46-2	NAWDG	A.268	Usnic Acid ; 2,6-diacetyl-7,9-dihydroxy-8,9b-dimethyldibenzofuran-1,3-dione
125-65-5	NAVLC	A.210	Pleuromutilin ; Drosophilin B ; Mutilin 14-glycolate
126-17-0	NAVW3	A.245	Solasodine ; Purapuridine ; Solancarpidine ; Solasodin
126-19-2	NAVSS	A.235	Sarsasapogenin ; Parigenin ; Sarsagenin
126-91-0	NAUVJ	A.162	L-Linalool
127-40-2	NAUWO	A.165 C.6	Lutein ; Xanthophyll
127-47-9	NAVQ9	A.227	Retinyl acetate ; Retinol acetate ; Vitamin A acetate
128-13-2	NAWDD	A.267	Ursodeoxycholic Acid
128-57-4	NAVUB	A.240	Sennoside B
129-06-6	NAWF0	A.272	Warfarin sodium
130-86-9	NAVNF	A.217	Protopine ; Corydinine
131-03-3	NAWFT	A.275	alpha-yohimbine
131-12-4	NAVKI	A.207	Pimpinellin ; 5,6-dimethoxyfuro[2,3-h]chromen-2-one
131-48-6	NATAR	A.4	N-Acetylneuraminic Acid ; NANA ; Sialic Acid
133-04-0	NATFA	A.20	(-)-Asarinin ; 5-[(1S,3AS,4R,6AS)-4-(1,3-BENZODIOXOL-5-YL)-1,3,3A,4,6,6A-HEXAHYDROFURO[3,4-C]FURAN-1-YL]-1,3-BENZODIOXOLE
133-32-4	NAUP8	A.143	Indole-3-butyric acid ; 3-indolebutyric acid
133-37-9	NAVYQ	A.252	DL-Tartaric acid
134-01-0	NAVIP	A.202	Peonidin chloride
134-04-3	NAVIF	A.201	Pelargonidin chloride
137-08-6	NAVHY	A.200	D-Pantothenic acid (hemicalcium salt) ; Calcium D-pantothenate ; Vitamin B5 calcium salt ; Calcium pantothenate

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
138-52-3	NAVRY	A.232 C.9	Salicin ; (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-2-(Hydroxymethyl)-6-[2-(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy] oxane-3, 4,5-triol ; D-(−)-Salicin ; Salicoside
138-55-6	NAVKB	A.207	Picrocrocin ; Saffron-bitter ; UNII-ON5B022511
138-59-0	NAVUS	A.242 C.9	Shikimic acid
138-86-3	NAUVH	A.162	Limonene
139-85-5	NAVN2	A.215	Protocatechualdehyde ; Catechaldehyde ; NC 033 ; NSC 22961 ; Protocatechuic aldehyde ; Rancinamycin IV
140-10-3	NATML	A.47	trans-Cinnamic acid
142-62-1	NATK6	A.39	Caproic acid ; hexanoic acid
143-07-7	NATXB	A.83	Dodecanoic Acid ; Lauric Acid
143-67-9	NAWE5	A.270	Vinblastine sulfate
145-13-1	NAVMJ	A.213	Pregnenolone
146-80-5	NAWFK	A.274	Xanthosine
147-85-3	NAVMY	A.215	L-Proline ; (2S)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid
147-94-4	NATEB	A.16	Arabinocytosine
149-64-4	NAVTL	A.238	Scopolamine (butylbromide) ; Hyoscine butylbromide ; (-)-Scopolamine butylbromide ; Butylscopolammonium bromide ; Butylscopolamine bromide
149-91-7	NAUDQ	A.102	Gallic acid ; 3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid
150-86-7	NAVJZ	A.206	Phytol
152-95-4	NAVWD	A.246	Sophoricoside
153-18-4	NAVRK	A.231 C.9	Rutin ; Rutoside ; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside
154-23-4	NATKP	A.41	Catechin ; (+)-Catechin;Cianidanol;D-Catechin ; Cyanidanol ; Catechuic acid
155-58-8	NAVQH	A.227	Rhapontinum
156-38-7	NAVF3	A.191	NSC 27460 ; 4-(Carboxymethyl) phenol ; Hydroxyphenylacetic acid ; NSC 25066 ; p-Hydroxybenzeneacetic acid
206-44-0	NAUCA	A.99	Fluoranthene
298-81-7	NAWFM	A.274	Xanthotoxin ; 9-methoxyfuro[3,2-g]chromen-7-one
299-39-8	NAVWU	A.247	Sparteine sulfate
300-08-3	NATEN	A.18	Arecoline hydrobromide ; methyl 1-methyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-5-carboxylate hydrobromide
301-19-9	NAVQU	A.229	Robinin
302-27-2	NATB3	A.5	Aconitine ; Acetylbenzoylaconine
302-95-4	NATSZ	A.69	Deoxycholic acid sodium salt ; Sodium deoxycholate
303-45-7	NAUJF	A.124	Gossypol
305-01-1	NATV6	A.77	6,7-Dihydroxycoumarin
306-08-1	NAULJ	A.131	Homovanillic acid
313-67-7	NATET	A.18	Aristolochic acid A ; Aristolochic acid I
315-22-0	NAVC2	A.181	Monocrotaline ; Crotaline
316-42-7	NATYA	A.87	Emetine dihydrochloride
327-97-9	NATLR	A.45 C.3	Chlorogenic acid ; 3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid ; Heriguard ; NSC-407296
331-39-5	NATJJ	A.36	Caffeic acid
334-48-5	NATR4	A.63	Decanoic Acid ; Capric Acid
343-27-1	NAUK7	A.127	Harmine hydrochloride
357-57-3	NATIY	A.34	Brucine
365-26-4	NAVB4	A.178	Methylsynephrine Hydrochloride
372-75-8	NATMT	A.48	L-Citrulline
404-86-4	NATK7	A.39 C.3	(6E)-Capsaicin
436-77-1	NAUBH	A.96	Fangchinoline
437-64-9	NAUFF	A.107	Gengkwanin ; 5-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-methoxychromen-4-one
442-51-3	NAUK6	A.127	Harmine ; Telepathine
446-72-0	NAVWC	A.246	Sophoricol
458-37-7	NATPA	A.57	Curcumin ; Indian Saffron ; Turmeric yellow ; Natural Yellow 3 Diferuloylmethane
464-43-7	NATIE	A.32	(+)-Borneol ; d-Borneol
464-45-9	NATIF	A.32	(-)-Borneol ; L-Borneol
464-74-4	NATEO	A.18	Arenobufagin
464-92-6	NATFF	A.20	Asiatic Acid
465-00-9	NATF0	A.19	Arjunolic acid
465-11-2	NATJ3	A.103	Gamabufotalin ; Gamabufagin
465-16-7	NAVFT	A.193	Oleandrin
465-18-9	NAVM3	A.212	Polyporenic acid C
465-21-4	NATJ2	A.35	Bufalin
465-99-6	NAUKH	A.128	Hederagenin
466-06-8	NAVN1	A.215	Proscillaridin A
466-24-0	NATH9	A.28	Benzoylaconine ; Isaconitine ; Pikraconitin
466-26-2	NATJ6	A.35	Bullatine B ; Neoline
466-57-9	NAVPQ	A.225	Rauvomitin
466-72-0	NAUFK	A.108	Genistein
467-55-0	NAUKC	A.128	Hecogenin
467-77-6	NATNX	A.51	Coronaridine
468-27-9	NATNH	A.50	Colupulone
468-54-2	NAUYP	A.172	Mesembrenone
469-32-9	NAUK3	A.127	Hamamelitannin ; SCHEMBL934789; CHEMBL491592
469-59-0	NAUSD	A.152	Jervine ; 11-Ketocyclopamine
469-83-0	NATJI	A.36	Cafestol
470-17-7	NAUPV	A.145	Isoalantolactone ; (+)-Isoalantolactone ; Isohelenin
470-37-1	NATMQ	A.48	Cinobufagin ; Cinobufagine
470-42-8	NAUY2	A.170	Marinobufagin
470-82-6	NAUAH	A.94	Eucalyptol ; 1,8-Cineole

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
471-05-6	NAWG4	A.276	Zerumbone ; (2E,6E,10E)-2,6,9,9-Tetramethyl-2,6,10-cycloundecatrien-1-one
471-53-4	NAUIT	A.122	18β-Glycyrrhetinic acid
471-66-9	NATII	A.33	alpha-Boswellic acid ; α-Boswellic acid
471-80-7	NAVXA	A.248	Steviol
471-87-4	NAVX5	A.248	Stachydrine
471-95-4	NATJ4	A.35	Bufotalin
472-11-7	NAVRF	A.230	Ruscogenin
472-15-1	NATHZ	A.30 C.3	Betulinic acid
472-28-6	NATJD	A.36	Butyrospermol
472-61-7	NATFN	A.21 C.2	Astaxanthin ; Natupink ; BioAstin ; Carophyll Pink ; Lucantin Pink ; trans-Astaxanthin
473-08-5	NATPZ	A.59	alpha-Cyperone ; α-Cyperone ; (+)-α-Cyperone
473-15-4	NAUAL	A.94	β-Eudesmol
473-98-3	NATHX	A.30 C.3	Betulin ; Betulinol ; Trochol ; Betuline ; Betulol ; Lup-20(29)-ene-3beta,28-diol
474-07-7	NATIN	A.33	Brazilin
474-58-8	NATQM	A.61	Daucosterol ; Eleutheroside A ; β-Sitosterol β-D-glucoside
474-62-4	NATJZ	A.38	Campesterol ; (24R)-5-Ergosten-3β-ol
475-00-3	NAWDS	A.268	Veratramine 3-glucoside
475-31-0	NAUIN	A.122	Glycocholic acid
475-67-2	NAUQ9	A.146	Isocorydine
475-80-9	NATEU	A.18	Aristolochic acid B
475-83-2	NAVF6	A.191	Nuciferine
476-32-4	NATLJ	A.44	Chelidonine
476-66-4	NATY7	A.87	Ellagic acid
476-69-7	NATO1	A.52	Corydine
476-70-0	NATID	A.32	Boldine
477-19-0	NAUWW	A.166	Lycorenine
477-43-0	NATRI	A.64	Dehydrocostus Lactone ; (-)-Dehydrocostus lactone ; Epiligulyl oxide
477-47-4	NAVKC	A.207	Picropodophyllotoxin
477-84-9	NATQ8	A.60	Damnacanthal
477-85-0	NAVFD	A.192	Obtusifolin
477-86-1	NATU2	A.73	Digitolutein
477-90-7	NATHT	A.30 C.2	Bergenin ; Cuscutin
478-01-3	NAVEA	A.188 C.7	Nobiletin ; 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetramethoxychromen-4-one
478-08-0	NAUWI	A.165	Lucidin
478-28-4	NAVNP	A.218	Pseudoaspidin
478-43-3	NAVQI	A.228	Rhein ; Rheic Acid ; Rhubarb yellow ; Monorhein
478-61-5	NATHK	A.29	Berbamine
479-13-0	NATOH	A.54	Coumestrol

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
479-20-9	NATG5	A.24	Atranorin ; (3-hydroxy-4-methoxycarbonyl-2,5-dimethylphenyl) 3-formyl-2,4-dihydroxy-6-methylbenzoate
479-41-4	NAUP6	A.142	Indirubin ; C.I.73200 ; Couroupitine B ; Indigo red ; Indigopurpurin
479-43-6	NATK4	A.39	Canthin-6-one
479-90-3	NATF8	A.20	Artemitin
479-91-4	NATKN	A.40	Casticin ; Vitexicarpin
479-98-1	NATG6	A.24	Aucubin
480-10-4	NATFP	A.21	Astragalin ; Astragaline; 3 Glucosylkaempferol ; Kaempferol 3-β-D-glucopyranoside
480-11-5	NAVGQ	A.196	Oroxylin A ; Baicalein 6-methyl ether 6-Methoxybaicalein
480-16-0	NAVC9	A.182	Morin
480-18-2	NAVYS	A.252	Taxifolin ; Dihydroquercetin ; Taxifoliol ; (+)-Dihydroquercetin ; (+)-Taxifolin
480-19-3	NAURJ	A.150	Isorhamnetin ; 3'-Methylquercetin
480-20-6	NATF1	A.19	Aromadendrin
480-36-4	NATA2	A.2	Acacetin-7-O-beta-D-rutinoside
480-37-5	NAVKU	A.208	Pinostrombin
480-39-7	NAVKL	A.207	Pinocembrin ; dihydrochrysin,galanginflavanone ; Picembrin ; 5,7-DIHYDROXYFLAVANONE, 5,7-DIHYDROXY-3'4'5'-FLAVANONE
480-40-0	NATLY	A.46 C.3	Chrysin
480-41-1	NAVD4	A.184	Naringenin
480-43-3	NAVD8	A.184	Naringenin-4'-methyl ether ; Isosakuranetine
480-44-4	NATA1	A.2	Acacetin ; 5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone
481-42-5	NAVLD	A.210	Plumbapin
481-46-9	NAUG3	A.110	Ginkgetin
481-49-2	NATL5	A.42 C.3	Cepharanthine
481-53-8	NAVYE	A.251	Tangeretin ; Tangeritin ; NSC53909 ; NSC618905 ; Ponkanetin
481-72-1	NATCP	A.11	Aloe emodin ; Rhabarberone ; 3-Hydroxymethylchrysazine
481-74-3	NATM6	A.46	Chrysophanol
482-27-9	NAUQV	A.148	Isoimpinellin
482-35-9	NAVP9	A.223	Quercetin-3-glucopyranoside
482-36-0	NAVP4	A.223	Quercetin 3-beta-D-galactoside
482-38-2	NAUT0	A.154	Kaempferol 3,7-di-O-a-L-rhamnoside
482-39-3	NATBA	A.5	Afzelin
482-44-0	NAUP1	A.142	Imperatorin ; Ammidin
482-45-1	NAUQU	A.148	Isoimperatorin
482-48-4	NAUQ4	A.146	Isobergapten
482-68-8	NAVSR	A.235	(+)-Sarpagine

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
482-85-9	NAURI	A.150	Isoreserpine
482-89-3	NAUP5	A.142	Indigotin ; (2Z)-2-(3-oxo-1H-indol-2-ylidene)-1H-indol-3-one
483-04-5	NATBF	A.6	Ajmalicine
483-09-0	NAWFU	A.275	epi-3alpha-Yohimbine
483-14-7	NAVR7	A.230	Rotundine ; (-)-Tetrahydropalmatine ; L-Tetrahydropalmatine
483-15-8	NATUE	A.73	Dihydroberberine
483-17-0	NATL1	A.42	Cephaeline ; Cephaelin;7',10,11-Trimethoxyemetan-6'-ol ; UNII-QA971541A1 ; Desmethylemetine
483-18-1	NATY9	A.87	Emetine ; Emetin ; Cephaeline methyl ether ; Methyl cephaeline ; Ipecine ; Methylcephaeline
483-34-1	NAUQB	A.146	(-)-Isocorypalmine ; Tetrahydrocolumbamine ; (S)-Tetrahydrocolumbamine
483-90-9	NAWB7	A.260	(+)-Toddalolactone
484-12-8	NAVGT	A.196	Osthole ; NSC 31868 ; Osthol ; Ostol
484-20-8	NATHR	A.30	Bergapten ; 5-Methoxypsoralen
484-29-7	NATTU	A.72	Dictamine ; Dictamnine ; Dectamine
485-35-8	NATQ2	A.60	Cytisin
485-49-4	NATI4	A.31	(+)-Bicuculline ; d-Bicuculline
485-71-2	NATMG	A.47	Cinchonidine ; α-Quinidine
485-72-3	NAUCC	A.99	Formononetin ; Biochanin B ; Flavosil ; Formononetol
486-21-5	NAUQN	A.147	Isofraxidin ; 7-hydroxy-6,8-dimethoxychromen-2-one
486-28-2	NAUCO	A.100	Fraxinol
486-35-1	NATQG	A.61	Daphnetin ; 7,8-dihydroxychromen-2-one
486-39-5	NATN7	A.49	Coclaurine ; (1S)-1-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-7-ol
486-55-5	NATQH	A.61	Daphnin ; 8-hydroxy-7-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl]oxychromen-2-one
486-60-2	NATHS	A.30	Bergaptol
486-62-4	NAVG3	A.194	Ononin ; Ononoside ; Formononetin 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
486-66-8	NATQ4	A.60	Daidzein ; Isoflavone
486-86-2	NAVAG	A.175	N-Methylcytisine
486-89-5	NATDB	A.13	Anagyrine
486-90-8	NAWAK	A.258	Thermopsine
487-11-6	NATY1	A.86	Elemicin
487-35-4	NAVXW	A.250	Syringaresinol
487-36-5	NAVKP	A.208	Pinoresinol
487-39-8	NAVJM	A.204	Phillygenin ; Phillygenol ; Epipinoresinol methyl ether ; Forsythigenol ; (+)-Phillygenin
487-41-2	NAVJN	A.205	Phillyrin ; Forsythin ; Phillyroside ; Phyllyrin
487-58-1	NAUOC	A.139	Hypaphorine
488-44-8	NATCE	A.10	Allitol
488-45-9	NAUOS	A.141	L-Iditol
489-32-7	NAUON	A.140 C.6	Icariin ; Icariine
489-33-8	NAUVG	A.162	Limocitrin
489-84-9	NAUJO	A.125	Guaiazulene
490-46-0	NATYJ	A.88	(-)-Epicatechin ; (-)-Epicatechol ; Epicatechin ; epi-Catechin
490-67-5	NAUFD	A.107	Gaultherin
490-79-9	NAUFQ	A.108	Gentisic acid
490-91-5	NAWGR	C.9	Thymoquinone ; 2-methyl-5-propan-2-ylcyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione
491-36-1	NAUNX	A.137	4-Hydroxyquinazoline
491-50-9	NAVPA	A.223	Quercetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
491-54-3	NAUT5	A.154	Kaempherol 4'-O-methyl ether
491-67-8	NATGG	A.25	Baicalein ; 5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone
491-70-3	NAUWP	A.165 C.6	Luteolin ; Luteolol ; Digitoflavone ; Flacitran ; Luteoline
491-74-7	NAUPP	A.144	Iridin
491-80-5	NATI9	A.32	Biochanin A ; 5,7-dihydroxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)chromen-4-one
492-08-0	NAVWT	A.247	Sparteine
492-14-8	NATJ9	A.36	Butin
495-02-3	NATG8	A.25	Auraptene
495-30-7	NATD4	A.12	Ammijin
495-31-8	NAVEB	A.188	Nodakenin ; 2-(7-Oxo-2,3-dihydro-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-3-yl)-2-propanyl β-D-glucopyranoside
495-32-9	NAVEC	A.188	Nodakenitin
495-85-2	NAVBB	A.179	D-Methysticin
496-63-9	NAVOV	A.222	Pyromeconic acid
497-76-7	NATEH	A.17	Arbutin ; p-Arbutin ; β-Arbutin
498-02-2	NATEA	A.16	Apocynin ; Acetovanillone
499-75-2	NATKK	A.40	Carvacrol
500-05-0	NATOB	A.53	Coumalic acid
500-38-9	NAVEM	A.189	Nordihydroguaiaretic acid ; NDGA
500-62-9	NAWFQ	A.275	Yangonin
500-64-1	NAUTH	A.156	Kawain
500-65-2	NAVQF	A.227	Rhapontigenin
501-26-8	NATKD	A.39	Cardanol (C15:1)
501-36-0	NAVQ8	A.226 C.8	Resvida ; trans-3,5,4'-Trihydroxystilbene ; Resveratrol
501-94-0	NAWD7	A.266	Tyrosol
501-97-3	NAUNU	A.137	3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid
501-98-4	NATOC	A.53	p-Coumaric acid ; trans-4-Hydroxycinnamic acid
502-65-8	NAUWV	A.166 C.6	Lycopene
506-12-7	NAUKQ	A.129	Heptadecanoic Acid

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506-30-9	NATEF	A.17	Arachidic Acid
506-37-6	NAWGK	C.7	Nervonic Acid ; (Z)-tetracos-15-enoic acid
506-38-7	NAVIL	A.202	Pentacosanoic Acid
506-46-7	NAUL2	A.130	Hexacosanoic Acid
506-48-9	NAVFG	A.192	Octacosanoic Acid
506-50-3	NAUYH	A.171	Melissic acid
507-70-0	NATIG	A.33	DL-Borneol ; (±)-Borneol
508-01-0	NAVWM	A.247	Soyasapogenol A
508-02-1	NAVFU	A.193 C.7	Oleanolic Acid ; Oleanic acid ; Caryophyllin
508-75-8	NATNP	A.51	Convallatoxin ; Convallotoxin ; Corglycone ; UNII-JY264VIR1Y ; Convallaotoxin
509-15-9	NAUFE	A.107	Gelsemine
509-18-2	NATS6	A.66	Delsoline
509-20-6	NATB2	A.5	Aconine ; Jesaconine
509-24-0	NAVW6	A.246	Songorine
510-22-5	NAWEX	A.272	Voacangine
510-30-5	NATXT	A.86	Echinocystic acid
511-05-7	NAVXJ	A.249	Sugiol
511-96-6	NAUH9	A.119	Gitogenin
512-04-9	NATWX	A.82	Diosgenin
514-39-6	NAVIX	A.203	Periplogenin
514-62-5	NAUBN	A.97	Ferruginol
515-03-7	NAVTH	A.238	Sclareol
515-13-9	NATY0	A.86	beta-Elemene
516-12-1	NAUPN	A.144	N-Iodosuccinimide
516-35-8	NAVYR	A.252	Taurochenodeoxycholic acid ; 12-Deoxycholyltaurine
517-28-2	NAUKN	A.129	Hematoxylin ; Natural Black 1 ; Haematoxylin
517-56-6	NATO9	A.53	Corytuberine
517-66-8	NATTR	A.72	D-Dicentrine
517-89-5	NAVUU	A.242	Shikonin ; C.I. 75535 ; Isoarnebin 4
518-17-2	NAUBA	A.96	Evodiamine ; (+)-Evodiamine ; d-Evodiamine
518-28-5	NAVLH	A.210	Podofilox
518-29-6	NAVIH	A.201	(-)-beta-Peltatin
518-34-3	NAWA9	A.257	Tetrandrine
518-69-4	NATNZ	A.52	Corydaline ; (+)-Corydaline ; Corydalin
518-82-1	NATYC	A.87 C.4	Emodin ; Emodine
518-94-5	NATPK	A.58	Cycleanine
519-02-8	NAUY9	A.171	Matrine ; Sophocarpidine ; Matridin-15-one ; Vegard ; α-Matrine
520-11-6	NAUAP	A.94	Eupafolin
520-12-7	NAVIA	A.201	Pectolinaringenin
520-18-3	NAUSY	A.154	Kaempferol
520-26-3	NAUKX	A.129 C.5	Hesperidin
520-27-4	NATX0	A.83 C.4	Diosmin
520-28-5	NAVYU	A.253	Tectochrysin ; 5-Hydroxy-7-methoxyflavone
520-33-2	NAUKW	A.129	Hesperetin
520-34-3	NATWY	A.83	Diosmetin
520-36-5	NATE1	A.15 C.2	Apigenin ; 4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone ; Apigenine ; Apigenol ; C.I. Natural Yellow 1
521-32-4	NATI8	A.32	Bilobetin
521-34-6	NAVTD	A.238	Sciadopitysin
521-45-9	NAWFE	A.273	Wushanicaritin ; 3,5,7-trihydroxy-8-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4H-chromen-4-one
521-61-9	NAVJX	A.206	Physcion
521-88-0	NAWGJ	C.6	Karanjin ; 3-methoxy-2-phenylfuro[2,3-h]chromen-4-one
522-12-3	NAVPD	A.223	Quercitrin ; Quercetin 3-rhamnoside
522-94-1	NAWFV	A.275	Allo-Yohimbine
522-97-4	NAVZK	A.254	Tetrahydroberberine ; Canadine
523-50-2	NATDL	A.14	Angelicin ; Isopsoralen
524-12-9	NAWF1	A.272	Wedelolactone
524-15-2	NAUBF	A.96	Fagarine
524-17-4	NATQN	A.61	Dauricine
524-30-1	NAUCM	A.100	Fraxin ; 7-hydroxy-6-methoxy-8-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl]oxychromen-2-one
525-07-5	NAVSB	A.233	Samin
525-21-3	NAUCL	A.100	Fraxidin
525-79-1	NAUTM	A.156	Kinetin ; 6-Furfuryladenine ; N6-Furfuryladenine
526-06-7	NAUAK	A.94	Eudesmin
526-07-8	NAVUN	A.241	Sesamolin ; 5-[(3S,3AR,6R,6AR)-6-(1,3-BENZODIOXOL-5-YLOXY)-1,3,3A,4,6,6A-HEXAHYDROFURO[3,4-C] FURAN-3-YL]-1,3-BENZODIOXOLE
526-31-8	NATA0	A.2	L-Abrine ; (2S)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-2-(methylamino)propanoic acid
527-73-1	NATGE	A.25	Azomycin ; 2-Nitroimidazole ; Amicin ; Azomycin
527-95-7	NAUKS	A.129	Herbacetin
528-43-8	NAUXJ	A.168	Magnolol
528-48-3	NAUC2	A.98	Fisetin
528-53-0	NATS1	A.66	Delphinidin chloride
528-58-5	NATPE	A.58	Cyanidin Chloride ; Cyanidine ; Cyanidol chloride ; 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)chromenylium-3,5,7-triol
528-63-2	NAUDP	A.102	Galgravin
529-40-8	NAVFZ	A.194	Ombuin

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
529-44-2	NAVCS	A.183	Myricetin ; 3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl) chromen-4-one
529-49-7	NAUFP	A.108	Gentisein
529-53-3	NAVTR	A.239	Scutellarein ; 6-Hydroxyapigenin ; 4',5,6,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone
529-55-5	NAVD6	A.184	Naringenin 7-glucoside
529-59-9	NAUFM	A.108	Genistin ; Genistine ; Genistoside ; Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
530-57-4	NATKY	A.42	Cedar acid
530-59-6	NAVVH	A.243	Sinapic acid
531-28-2	NATDF	A.13	Androsin ; 1-[3-methoxy-4-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl]oxyphenyl]ethanone
531-29-3	NATNO	A.51	Coniferin
531-44-2	NAVTP	A.239	Scopolin ; 6-methoxy-7-[3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl]oxychromen-2-one
531-59-9	NAUKU	A.129	Herniarin ; 7-Methoxycoumarin
531-75-9	NATZT	A.92 C.4	Esculin
532-91-2	NATN9	A.49	Coixol ; 6-Methoxy-2-benzoxazolinone ; 6-MBOA
533-31-3	NAVUM	A.241	Sesamol
537-15-5	NAVR3	A.229	Rosmarinic acid (racemate)
537-41-7	NATLT	A.45	Chlorophorin
537-42-8	NAVOC	A.220 C.8	Pterostilbene ; 4-[(E)-2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]phenol
537-73-5	NAUNI	A.136	3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid
537-98-4	NAUBO	A.97	Trans-Ferulic acid
539-15-1	NAULL	A.131	Hordenine
539-52-6	NAVIU	A.202	Perillene
539-86-6	NATCC	A.9	Allicin
544-63-8	NAVCW	A.183	Myristic acid
545-47-1	NAUWL	A.165	Lupeol ; Fagarasterol
546-43-0	NATBS	A.7	Alantolactone ; (+)-Alantolactone ; Alant camphor ; Elecampane camphor ; Eupatal ; Inula camphor
546-97-4	NATNG	A.50	Columbin
548-03-8	NAVN8	A.216	Protohypericin ; 1,3,4,6,8,15-Hexahydroxy-10,13-dimethyl-dibenzo[a,o]perylene-7,16-dione
548-04-9	NAUOE	A.139 C.6	Hypericin ; 1,3,4,6,8,13-Hexahydroxy-10,11-dimethylphenanthro[1,10,9,8-opqra]perylene-7,14-dione
548-19-6	NAUQQ	A.148	Isoginkgetin
548-37-8	NAWDX	A.269	Verbenalin ; Verbenaloside ; Cornin
548-76-5	NAUPQ	A.144	Irigenin
548-77-6	NAVYX	A.253	Tectorigenin ; 5,7-dihydroxy-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-6-methoxy-chromen-4-one
548-83-4	NAUDM	A.102	Galangin ; Norizalpinin ; 3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavone
548-89-0	NAUK1	A.126	Gyrophoric acid
549-21-3	NAVH2	A.197	8-Oxyberberine
549-32-6	NAVP8	A.223	Quercetin 3-O-β-D-xylopyranoside
550-24-3	NATY8	A.87	Embelin
550-43-6	NATDP	A.14	Angustifoline
550-90-3	NAUWK	A.165	Lupanine
551-15-5	NAUVT	A.163	Liquiritin ; Liquiritoside
551-30-4	NATTK	A.71	Diasesamin
551-68-8	NAVO5	A.219	D-Psicose
552-29-4	NAVGW	A.196	Oxohydrastinine
552-41-0	NAVHL	A.198	Paeonol
552-58-9	NATZL	A.92	Eriodictyol ; 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
552-59-0	NAVNK	A.217	Prunetin
552-66-9	NATQ5	A.60	Daidzin ; Daidzoside ; NPI-031D ; Daidzein 7-O-glucoside
553-19-5	NAWFN	A.274	Xanthyletin ; 2,2-dimethylpyrano[3,2-g] chromen-8-one
553-21-9	NATOA	A.53	Costunolide ; (+)-Costunolide ; Costunolid ; Costus lactone ; NSC 106404
554-88-1	NAUHF	A.119	Glucoiberin
555-45-3	NAWCO	A.264	Trimyristin
555-66-8	NAVUX	A.242	6-Shogaol
556-27-4	NATCD	A.10	Alliin ; (2R)-2-amino-3-prop-2-enylsulfinylpropanoic acid
557-59-5	NAUV8	A.162	Lignoceric Acid
557-61-9	NAVFH	A.192	Octacosanol
559-70-6	NATD7	A.13	beta-Amyrin
559-74-0	NAUCP	A.100	Friedelin ; Friedelan-3-one
562-74-3	NAVZ8	A.254	4-Terpineol
564-20-5	NAVTI	A.238	Sclareolide
565-48-0	NAUYK	A.172	4-p-Menthan-1,8-diol
565-63-9	NATDJ	A.14	Angelic acid
568-72-9	NAVYL	A.252	Tanshinone IIA ; Dan Shen ketone
568-73-0	NAVYK	A.252	Tanshinone I ; Tanshinone A
569-80-2	NAVIJ	A.202	Penduletin
569-90-4	NAVE0	A.187	Nepetin-7-glucoside
569-92-6	NAVQB	A.227	Rhamnocitrin ; 3,5-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-methoxy-chromen-4-one
571-74-4	NAUZ3	A.173	8-Methoxykaempferol
572-03-2	NAVM4	A.212	Pomiferin
572-30-5	NATG9	A.25	Avicularin ; Quercetin 3-alpha-L-arabinofuranoside
572-31-6	NATYF	A.87	Engelitin

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574-84-5	NAUCK	A.100	Fraxetin ; 7,8-dihydroxy-6-methoxychromen-2-one
578-74-5	NATE3	A.15	Apigenin 7-glucoside ; Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside ; Apigetrin ; Cosmosiin
578-86-9	NAUVS	A.163	Liquiritigenin ; 4',7-Dihydroxyflavanone
580-72-3	NAUY6	A.170	Matairesinol
586-62-9	NAVZ9	A.254	alpha-Terpinolene
587-63-3	NATUP	A.75	Dihydrokavain ; 7,8-Dihydrokawain ; 7,8-Dihydrokavain ; Marindinin
589-68-4	NAVC4	A.181	1-Monomyristin
590-46-5	NATHW	A.30	Betaine (hydrochloride) ; Betaine chloride
593-50-0	NAWBM	A.261	Triacontanol
595-05-1	NATJS	A.37	Calycanthine
595-15-3	NAVWN	A.247	Soyasapogenol B
597-12-6	NAUYG	A.171	D-(+)-Melezitose ; (+)-Melezitose ; D-Melezitose
599-07-5	NAUYB	A.171	Medicagenic acid ; 2-beta,3-beta-Dihydroxyolean-12-ene-23,28-dioic acid
600-57-7	NAUNW	A.137	11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone ; 11β-Hydroxyprogesterone
602-63-1	NAVA7	A.174	3-Methylalizarin
603-56-5	NATM7	A.46	Chrysosplenetin B
604-80-8	NAVD2	A.184	Narcissin ; Narcissoside ; Isorhamnestin-3-O-rutinoside
606-12-2	NATV4	A.77	2,4'-Dihydroxybenzophenone
607-80-7	NAVUF	A.241	Sesamin
607-91-0	NAVCX	A.184	Myristicin ; 4-methoxy-6-prop-2-enyl-1,3-benzodioxole
608-66-2	NATXM	A.85	Dulcitol ; (2R,3S,4R,5S)-hexane-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexol
611-40-5	NAVYW	A.253	Tectoridin
617-05-0	NAUAB	A.93	Ethyl vanillate
620-61-1	NAUOA	A.139	Hyoscyamine sulfate hydrate
621-59-0	NAUS1	A.152	Isovanillin
621-82-9	NATMM	A.47	Cinnamic acid
623-05-2	NAUMG	A.133	p-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol
630-03-5	NAVEE	A.188	Nonacosane
630-94-4	NATO5	A.53	Corynoxeine
631-01-6	NAVPF	A.224	Quillaic acid ; Quillaja sapogenin
631-69-6	NATIJ	A.33	Beta-Boswellic acid
632-85-9	NAWFA	A.273	Wogonin
633-65-8	NATHN	A.29	Berberine hydrochloride ; Berberinium chloride ; NATURAL YELLOW 18
633-66-9	NATHO	A.29	Berberine Sulfate
635-65-4	NATI6	A.31	Bilirubin
638-53-9	NAWBQ	A.261	Tridecanoic Acid
638-95-9	NATD8	A.13	alpha-Amyrin
640-79-9	NAUIM	A.122	Glycochenodeoxycholic acid ; Chenodeoxycholylglycine
641-39-4	NATCF	A.10	Allmatrine
642-05-7	NATCJ	A.10	Alloimperatorin
642-38-6	NAVP0	A.222	L-Quebrachitol
643-01-6	NAUXY	A.170	L-Mannitol
643-03-8	NAVYC	A.251	D-Talitol
643-56-1	NATXK	A.85	Dracorhodin ; 5-methoxy-6-methyl-2-phenylchromen-7-one
645-08-9	NAUS0	A.151	Isovanillic acid
646-30-0	NAVEG	A.188	Nonadecanoic Acid
657-27-2	NAUX0	A.166	L-Lysine hydrochloride
666-99-9	NATBB	A.5	Agaricic acid ; 2-hydroxynonadecane-1,2,3-tricarboxylic acid
673-22-3	NAUNH	A.136	2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde
700-06-1	NAUP9	A.143	Indole-3-carbinol ; 3-Indolemethanol
705-15-7	NAVF4	A.191	NSC 338218 ; 2-Hydroxy-5-Methyloxyacetophenone ; 5-Methoxy-2-hydroxyacetophenone
705-76-0	NATVZ	A.79	3,5-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol
728-61-0	NAUVL	A.162	Linderalactone
740-33-0	NAUMV	A.134	5-Hydroxy-6,7-dimethoxylflavone
751-03-1	NAVFB	A.191	Obacunone
831-61-8	NAVJU	A.206	Phyllemblin
860-79-7	NATPV	A.59	Cyclovirobuxine D
865-21-4	NAWE4	A.270	Vinblastine
884-35-5	NAVA2	A.178	Methyl syringate
905-99-7	NATOQ	A.55	Cryptochlorogenic acid ; 4-Caffeoylquinic acid ; 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid
906-33-2	NAVDK	A.186	Neochlorogenic acid ; trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid
944-78-5	NAVZE	A.254	Tetrachlorohydroquinone dimethyl ether
961-29-5	NAUR2	A.148	Isoliquiritigenin ; GU17 ; ISL ; Isoliquiritigen
970-73-0	NAUDS	A.103	(+)-Gallocatechin
970-74-1	NATYT	A.89	(-)-Epigallocatechin ; EGC ; Epigallocatechin ; l-Epigallocatechin ; epi-Gallocatechin
981-15-7	NATBE	A.6	Ailanthone
989-51-5	NATYU	A.89 C.4	Epigallocatechin gallate
1002-84-2	NAVIM	A.202	Pentadecanoic Acid
1034-01-1	NAVFM	A.192	Octyl gallate
1036-72-2	NATW3	A.79	5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone
1063-77-0	NAVED	A.188	Nomilin
1072-93-1	NATYW	A.89	Epigoitrin
1076-38-6	NAUMR	A.134	4-Hydroxycoumarin
1077-28-7	NAUVQ	A.163	α-Lipoic Acid ; (±)-α-Lipoic acid ; DL-α-Lipoic acid ; Thioctic acid
1081-34-1	NAVZC	A.254	α-Terthiophene ; Trithiophene ; α-Terthienyl ; α-Trithienyl
1108-68-5	NATMR	A.48	Cinobufotalin
1115-70-4	NATWH	A.80	1,1-Dimethylbiguanide hydrochloride

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
1119-34-2	NATER	A.18	L-Arginine (hydrochloride) ; (S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride
1124-11-4	NAWA7	A.257	Tetramethylpyrazine
1126-61-0	NATCN	A.10	4-Allylcatechol ; 4-Allylpyrocatechol ; Hydroxychavicol
1135-24-6	NAUBP	A.97	Ferulic acid ; (E)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-enoic acid
1157-39-7	NATW6	A.80	4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone ; Dimethoxydaidzein
1172-63-0	NAUSA	A.152	Jasmolin II
1177-14-6	NAVXV	A.250	DL-Syringaresinol
1178-24-1	NAUKR	A.129	3,5,6,7,8,3',4'-Heptamethoxyflavone
1180-71-8	NAVFA	A.191	Obaculactone
1214-39-7	NATHH	A.29	6-Benzyladenine
1245-00-7	NAVR9	A.244	16R-Sitsirikine
1251-84-9	NAUL5	A.130	3,5,6,7,3',4'-Hexamethoxyflavone
1257-08-5	NATYK	A.88	(-)-Epicatechin gallate ; ECG ; Epicatechin gallate ; (-)-Epicatechin 3-O-gallate
1258-84-0	NAVMQ	A.214	Pristimerin ; Celastrol methyl ester
1260-04-4	NAVLV	A.211	Polygalic acid ; (2beta,3beta,4alpha)-2,3-Dihydroxy-27-norolean-13-ene-23,28-dioic acid
1354-84-3	NATJ5	A.35	Bullatine A
1358-76-5	NAUTQ	A.157	Koumine
1360-76-5	NAVPN	A.224	Ranaconitine
1404-93-9	NAWDL	A.268	Vancomycin HCl
1405-86-3	NAUIV	A.123	Glycyrrhizic acid ; Glycyrrhizin
1415-73-2	NATCT	A.11	Aloin ; Aloin-A ; Barbaloin-A
1415-73-2	NAWGT	C.2	Aloin ; (Aloin A + Aloin B)
1429-30-7	NAVJ2	A.203	Petunidin chloride
1435-55-8	NAUM3	A.132	Hydroquinidine
1447-88-7	NAULD	A.131	Hispidulin ; Dinatin
1449-05-4	NAUIS	A.122	18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid
1453-93-6	NAVNC	A.216	Protopanaxatriol ; 20(R)-APPT ; 20(R)-Protopanaxatriol
1466-76-8	NATVY	A.79	2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid
1490-04-6	NAUYM	A.172	DL-Menthol
1617-53-4	NATD1	A.12	Amentoflavone ; Didemethylginkgetin
1617-90-9	NAWE6	A.270 C.10	Vincamine ; Devincan ; Pervincamine ; Minorine ; Vincamidol ; Monorin
1740-19-8	NATRC	A.64	Dehydroabietic Acid
1775-97-9	NAUC7	A.99	Flavokawain B
1802-12-6	NAVK1	A.206	Phytolaccagenin
1818-71-9	NATOP	A.55	Crotonoside ; 6-amino-9-[(2R,3R,4S,5R)-3,4-dihydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)oxolan-2-yl]-1H-purin-2-one
1847-58-1	NAVVZ	A.245	Sodium Houttuyfonate
1867-73-8	NAVA5	A.174	N6-Methyladenosine ; 6-Methyladenosine ; N-Methyladenosine
1899-29-2	NAUBS	A.98	3-O-Feruloylquinic acid
1916-07-0	NAWCK	A.264	Trimethylgallic acid methyl ester
1953-04-4	NAUDO	A.102	Galanthamine hydrobromide
1983-72-8	NAUYC	A.171	Medicagol
1989-52-2	NATLV	A.45	Cholesterol myristate ; Cholesteryl myristate ; Cholesteryl tetradecanoate
1990-29-0	NATCZ	A.12	D-Altrose
2009-24-7	NAWFL	A.274	Xanthotol ; 9-hydroxyfuro[3,2-g]chromen-7-one ; Xanthotoxol ; 8-Hydroxypsoralen
2033-89-8	NAVF5	A.191	NSC 140927 ; 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol ; 3,4-Bis(methyloxy)phenol
2034-69-7	NATQI	A.61	Daphnoretin
2050-87-5	NAWGF	C.4	Diallyl trisulfide ; 3-(prop-2-enyltrisulfanyl)prop-1-ene
2068-78-2	NAWE9	A.270	Vincristine (sulfate) ; Leurocristine sulfate ; 22-Oxovincaleukoblastine sulfate
2086-83-1	NATHM	A.29	Berberine
2107-76-8	NATVK	A.78	5,7-Dihydroxy-4-methylcoumarin
2115-91-5	NATSO	A.67	Dendrobine
2150-43-8	NAVN4	A.216	Protocatechuic acid methyl ester
2150-45-0	NATV3	A.77	2,6-dihydroxy-Benzoic acid methyl ester
2156-56-1	NAVVY	A.245	Sodium dichloroacetate
2174-59-6	NATSH	A.67	5-O-Demethylnobiletin ; 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-hydroxy-6,7,8-trimethoxychromen-4-one
2182-14-1	NAWEA	A.270	Vindoline ; Methyl 4-(acetyloxy)-3-hydroxy-16-methoxy-1-methyl-6,7-didehydroaspidospermidine-3-carboxylate
2188-68-3	NAUWX	A.166	Lycorine (hydrochloride)
2196-14-7	NATV9	A.77	4',7-Dihydroxyflavone
2216-51-5	NAUYN	A.172	L-Menthol
2222-07-3	NATOY	A.56	Cucurbitacin I ; Elatericin B ; JSI-124 ; NSC-521777
2239-88-5	NAVAH	A.175	3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid
2141-09-5	NAUXG	A.168	Magnoflorine
2241-90-9	NATPO	A.58	Cyclobuxine D ; 14-methyl-3,20-bis(methylamino)-4-methylidene-9,19-cyclopregnan-16-ol
2292-16-2	NAVDD	A.185	Neferine ; (-)-Neferine
2306-27-6	NAVVK	A.243	Sinensetin ; Pedalitin permethyl ether
2316-26-9	NAVAM	A.175	O-Methylferulic acid ; Methylferulic acid ; NSC 4323 ; NSC 43569
2363-71-5	NAUKO	A.129	Heneicosanoic Acid
2415-24-9	NATKO	A.40	Catalpol ; Catalpinoside
2433-96-7	NAWBP	A.261	Tricosanoic Acid
2447-54-3	NAVSJ	A.234	Sanguinarine ; Pseudochelerythrine ; Sanguinarin

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2450-53-5	NATTN	A.71	3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid ; 3,5-CQA ; Isochlorogenic acid A
2468-21-5	NATKT	A.41	Catharanthine ; (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine
2469-34-3	NAVU4	A.240	Senegenin ; Senegin ; UNII-06S1QH951L ; 06S1QH951L
2489-05-6	NAVVR	A.244	Siver behenate
2543-94-4	NAVJA	A.204	Phellopterin
2545-00-8	NATB9	A.5	Afzelechin
2586-96-1	NAUV6	A.161	Liensinine
2595-97-3	NATCM	A.10	D-Allose
2608-21-1	NAVWI	A.246	Sotetsuflavone
2643-85-8	NAVH9	A.197	Oxypeucedanin hydrate
2673-40-7	NAVJ0	A.203	Perivine
2680-81-1	NATRK	A.64	Dehydrodiisoeugenol ; 2-methoxy-4-[7-methoxy-3-methyl-5-[(E)-prop-1-enyl]-2,3-dihydro-1-benzofuran-2-yl]phenol
2752-64-9	NAUYO	A.172	Mesaconitine
2752-65-0	NAUDY	A.104	Gambogic Acid ; Beta-Guttiferrin
2798-20-1	NAUF8	A.107	Gardenin B
2798-25-6	NATH3	A.28	Bellidifolin
2831-75-6	NATQO	A.62	Daurinoline
2872-65-3	NAUZG	A.174	4-Methoxyphenyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranoside
2883-98-9	NATFB	A.20	alpha-Asarone ; α-Asarone ; trans-Asarone
2901-66-8	NAUZX	A.178	Methyl reserpate
2912-11-0	NATB8	A.5	(+)-Affinisine
2934-97-6	NAVZR	A.256	Tetrahydropalmatine ; DL-Tetrahydropalmatine
2936-70-1	NAVJI	A.204	Phenyl 1-Thio-β-D-glucopyranoside
2945-88-2	NAVW9	A.246	Sophorabioside
2957-21-3	NAVRW	A.232	Sakuranetin
2980-32-7	NAWA1	A.257	1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone ; Desmethylbellidifolin
3044-60-8	NAWBI	A.261	Toxicarol isoflavone
3064-05-9	NAURE	A.149	Isoolivil
3067-10-5	NAUZ2	A.173	5-Methoxy-7-hydroxycoumarin
3081-61-6	NAWAH	A.258	L-Theanine
3122-88-1	NAUAF	A.93	Eucalyptin
3150-20-7	NAUZA	A.173	4-Methoxyphenyl β-D-Galactopyranoside
3175-95-9	NATSS	A.68	3-Deoxyaconitine ; Deoxyaconitine
3278-14-6	NAVJD	A.204	N-Phenethylbenzamide
3328-60-7	NATVT	A.79	5,6-Dihydroyangonin
3351-86-8	NAUDE	A.101	Fucoxanthin ; all-trans-Fucoxanthin
3371-27-5	NAUDU	A.103	Gallocatechin (GC)
3371-85-5	NAWEW	A.272	Voacamine
3387-36-8	NAWDA	A.267	5'-UMP disodium salt
3411-37-8	NAVWB	A.246	(+)-Sophoranol
3464-66-2	NAUZJ	A.174	Methyl beta-carboline-1-carboxylate
3486-66-6	NATNQ	A.51	Coptisine ; Coptisin
3486-67-7	NAVHO	A.199	Palmatine
3513-04-0	NATQU	A.62	Deacylmetaplexigenin
3520-14-7	NAVZS	A.256	D-Tetrahydropalmatine
3570-40-9	NATBU	A.7	Albaspidin AA
3570-62-5	NAVCE	A.182	Moslosooflavone
3590-93-0	NATSE	A.67	4-Demethyldeoxypodophyllotoxin
3606-45-9	NATUX	A.76	Dihydrosanguinarine ; 13,14-Dihydrosanguinarine
3615-37-0	NAUDC	A.101	D-(+)-Fucose
3615-41-6	NAUXZ	A.170	L-Mannomethylose ; Isodulcit; Isodulcitol ; L-(+)-Rhamnose ;L-Rhamnose ; Locaose ; NSC 2056 ; Rhamnose
3615-56-3	NAVWH	A.246	D-Sorbose
3621-36-1	NATNC	A.50	Columbamine ; Columbamin ; Dehydroisocorypalmine
3621-38-3	NAUSB	A.152	Jatrorrhizine
3650-09-7	NATKG	A.39	Carnosic acid
3681-93-4	NAWER	A.271	Vitexin
3681-99-0	NAVOE	A.220 C.8	Puerarin ; 7,4'-Dihydroxy-8-C-glucosylisoflavone
3785-24-8	NAVE1	A.187	Nepodin
3789-75-1	NAVSU	A.235	Scarlet 808
3804-70-4	NATNE	A.50	Columbianetin
3877-86-9	NATOV	A.55	Cucurbitacin D
3911-19-1	NAVBJ	A.179	Mitoridine
3934-86-9	NAUZS	A.176	Methyl 3-methoxy-4,5-dihydroxybenzoate
3952-98-5	NAVVL	A.243	Sinigrin
4026-95-3	NATTA	A.70	Desacetylcinobufagin ; Deacetylcinobufagin
4046-02-0	NAUBQ	A.97	Ferulic acid ethyl ester
4090-18-0	NAVVM	A.244	Sinoacutine
4099-30-3	NATTB	A.70	Desacetylcinobufotalin ; Deacetylcinobufotalin
4136-37-2	NAVX6	A.248	Stachydrine (chloride)
4176-97-0	NATSV	A.68	14-Deoxyandrographolide
4180-23-8	NATDI	A.14	trans-Anethole
4192-90-9	NAWCC	A.263	Trilobatin
4233-96-9	NAUDT	A.103	(-)-Gallocatechin gallate ; (-)-Gallocatechol gallate
4236-73-1	NATJE	A.36	Buxtamine ; Buxtauine ; Cyclobuxoxine
4250-38-8	NAVEF	A.188	Nonacosanoic Acid
4261-42-1	NAURF	A.149	Isoorientin ; Homoorientin
4277-43-4	NAUXH	A.168	Magnoflorine Iodide
4291-60-5	NAWAT	A.259	Tilianin
4312-32-7	NAVZM	A.254	Tetrahydrocoptisine ; (RS)-Stylopine ; (±)-Stylopin
4335-12-0	NAWB6	A.260	Toddaculine
4339-72-4	NATAU	A.4	3-O-acetyloleanolic acid
4350-09-8	NAWGI	C.6	5-hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP) ; (2S)-2-amino-3-(5-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)propanoic acid

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4373-41-5	NAUY5	A.170	Maslinic acid ; Crategolic acid ; 2α-Hydroxyoleanolic acid
4382-56-3	NAVIS	A.202	Perakine
4429-63-4	NAVY5	A.251 C.9	Tabersonine ; Tabersonin ; CHEBI16776 ; EINECS 224-615-0 ; BRN 0050163
4431-01-0	NAUVC	A.162	Ligustilide
4443-09-8	NAVEQ	A.189	Norwogonin
4449-51-8	NATPR	A.59	Cyclopamine ; 11-Deoxojervine; (3b,23b)-17,23-Epoxy-11-deoxo-veratraman-3-ol
4449-55-2	NAWEZ	A.272	Warangalone ; Scandenolone
4460-86-0	NATFD	A.20	Asarylaldehyde
4466-14-2	NAUS9	A.152	Jasmolin I
4478-93-7	NAVXK	A.249	Sulforafan
4481-62-3	NATI1	A.31	Betulonic acid ; Betunolic acid ; Liquidambaric acid ; (+)-Betulonic acid
4491-19-4	NAUP4	A.142	Indaconitine ; 15-Deoxyaconitine
4547-24-4	NATNY	A.52	Corosolic acid ; Colosic acid ; Colosolic acid;Corsolic acid ; Glucosol
4567-33-3	NAVTZ	A.240	trans-Sedanolide
4670-05-7	NAWAD	A.257	Theaflavin
4674-50-4	NAVEH	A.188	(+)-Nootkatone
4691-65-0	NAUP0	A.142	5'-IMP disodium salt
4773-96-0	NAUXQ	A.169	Mangiferin
4825-18-7	NAWF2	A.272	Wightin
4845-99-2	NATIZ	A.34	Brucine sulfate
4846-19-9	NAVE9	A.189	N-Nornuciferine
4849-90-5	NATEV	A.19	Aristolochic acid C
4871-97-0	NATPB	A.57	Curcumol ; (-)-Curcumol
4965-97-3	NATJ0	A.34	Bryodulcosigenin
5041-67-8	NAUSK	A.153	Juglanin
5041-81-6	NAUR3	A.149	Isoliquiritin
5041-82-7	NAURN	A.150	Isorhamnetin-3-O-glucoside
5058-13-9	NATND	A.50	Columbianadin
5066-78-4	NATLF	A.43	Chasmanine
5084-31-1	NAWA0	A.257	1,3,5,6-Tetrahydroxyxanthone
5088-75-5	NAVDU	A.186	Neoliquiritin
5088-90-4	NAUV7	A.161	Liensinine diperchlorate
5113-87-1	NAUR1	A.148	(1R)-(+)-TRANS-ISOLIMONENE
5119-48-2	NAWF9	A.273	Withaferine A ; Withaferine ; NSC 101088 ; NSC 273757
5128-44-9	NATWG	A.80	7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin ; 4',7-Dimethoxy-5-Hydroxyflavone
5262-69-1	NAURA	A.149	Isomorellic acid
5273-86-9	NATFC	A.20	Beta-Asarone ; 1,2,4-trimethoxy-5-[(Z)-prop-1-enyl]benzene
5289-74-7	NATXQ	A.85 C.4	beta-Ecdysone ; Ecdysterone
5304-71-2	NAVC8	A.182	Morellic acid ; (-)-Morellic acid
5373-11-5	NATPY	A.59 A.166	Cynaroside ; Luteolin 7-glucoside ; Luteolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside ; Luteoloside
5451-09-2	NATD3	A.12	5-Aminolevulinic acid (hydrochloride) ; ALA ; 5-ALA
5466-77-3	NAVFN	A.192	Octyl 4-methoxycinnamate
5471-51-2	NAVPO	A.225	Raspberry Ketone
5508-58-7	NATDD	A.13 C.2	Andrographolide ; Andrographis
5545-89-1	NATLO	A.44	Chimonanthine
5578-73-4	NAVSK	A.234	Sanguinarine (chloride) ; Pseudochelerythrine chloride ; Sanguinarium chloride
5629-60-7	NAWDB	A.267	Uncarine C
5630-11-5	NAWA3	A.257	2,3,5,6-Tetramethoxyaporphine
5689-38-3	NATSG	A.67	8-Demethyleucalyptin
5843-65-2	NAUL6	A.130	Higenamine ; 1-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-6,7-diol
5853-29-2	NATL2	A.42	(-)-Cephaeline (dihydrochloride) ; NSC 32944
5928-25-6	NATR6	A.63	Decursin ; [(3S)-2,2-dimethyl-8-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrano[3,2-g]chromen-3-yl] 3-methylbut-2-enoate
5940-00-1	NATQK	A.61	Darutigenol
5945-50-6	NAVC5	A.181	Monotropein
5947-49-9	NAVLF	A.210	Podocarpic acid
5949-11-1	NATMH	A.47	Cinchonine hydrochloride
5957-80-2	NATKH	A.39	Carnosol
5980-02-9	NAWEB	A.270	Vindolinine
5985-28-4	NAVXU	A.250	Synephrine (hydrochloride) ; Oxedrine hydrochloride
5986-55-0	NAVI8	A.200	Patchouli alcohol
5989-02-6	NAUW5	A.164	Loliolid
5993-18-0	NATUA	A.75	3',4'-dihydro-3'-hydroxy-Xanthyletin
6020-18-4	NATNR	A.51	Coptisine (chloride)
6032-32-2	NAUZC	A.173	4-Methoxyphenyl β-D-Glucopyranoside
6035-49-0	NATWN	A.81	Dimethylfraxetin ; 6,7,8-Trimethoxycoumarin ; Fraxetin dimethyl ether
6040-19-3	NATOS	A.55	Cucurbitacin A
6054-10-0	NATIM	A.33	Braylin
6066-49-5	NATJB	A.36	Butylphthalide
6078-17-7	NATHL	A.29	Berbamine (dihydrochloride)
6080-33-7	NAVVO	A.244	Sinominene HCl 2H2O
6138-41-6	NAWBU	A.261	Trigonelline chloride ; Trigonelline hydrochloride
6147-11-1	NAUXR	A.169 C.7	alpha-Mangostin ; α-Mangostin
6151-25-3	NAVP2	A.222 C.8	Quercetin Dihydrate
6155-35-7	NAVQD	A.227	α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate
6170-62-7	NAUNG	A.136	2-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
6192-62-7	NAWBD	A.260	Tomatidine hydrochloride ; (3beta,5alpha,22beta,25S)-Spirosolan-3-ol hydrochloride
6197-30-4	NAVFL	A.192	Octocrilene
6199-67-3	NATOT	A.55	Cucurbitacin B
6205-14-7	NAUMQ	A.134 C.5	Hydroxycitric acid
6211-32-1	NAWGS	C.10	Yohimbine hydrochloride
6216-81-5	NAVXX	A.250	(-)-Syringaresinol
6246-46-4	NAWDF	A.267	Ursonic acid ; 3-Ketoursolic acid
6268-09-3	NAUNP	A.137	1-Hydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone
6271-21-2	NATUR	A.75	Dihydrolycorine
6415-59-4	NAVU0	A.240	Sedanolide
6426-43-3	NAVYP	A.252	Taraxasteryl acetate
6468-55-9	NATSL	A.67	Demethylwedelolactone
6474-90-4	NAVZJ	A.254	Tetrahydroalstonine
6483-15-4	NAVW7	A.246	Sophocarpine
6514-05-2	NAVAE	A.175	N-Methylcorydaldine
6519-26-2	NATVU	A.76	18,19-Dihydro-16(R)-sitsirikine
6537-80-0	NATM8	A.46	Cichoric Acid ; Cichoric acid ; Dicaffeoyltartaric acid
6559-91-7	NATSF	A.67	4'-Demethylepipodophyllotoxin ; (5S,5aR,8aR,9R)-5-hydroxy-9-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-5a,6,8a,9-tetrahydro-5H-[2]benzofuro[5,6F][1,3]benzodioxol-8-one
6601-66-7	NAWA4	A.257	4',5,7,8-Tetramethoxyflavone ; 5,7,8-trimethoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)chromen-4-one
6624-79-9	NATXE	A.84	1-Dotriacontanol ; Laccerol
6638-05-7	NAVB5	A.178	Methylsyringol
6665-74-3	NAUDN	A.102	Galangin 3-methyl ether
6665-86-7	NAUN2	A.135	7-Hydroxyflavone
6681-13-6	NAUKT	A.129	Hernandezine
6681-15-8	NAUSC	A.152	Jatrorrhizine hydrochloride ; 2,9,10-trimethoxy-5,6-dihydroisoquinolino[2,1-b]isoquinolin-7-ium-3-ol hydrochloride
6706-59-8	NAVWF	A.246	L-Sorbitol
6732-85-0	NAWCB	A.263	1,3,5-Trihydroxyxanthone
6743-92-6	NAURM	A.150	Isorhamnetin-3-O-galactoside
6754-16-1	NATRZ	A.65	Dehydrotumulosic acid
6754-58-1	NAWFI	A.274	Xanthohumol
6805-41-0	NATLS	C.2	Aescin
6807-83-6	NAWBS	A.261	Trifolirhizin
6812-81-3	NAVQV	A.229	Roburic acid
6817-41-0	NAUR0	A.148	Isoliensinine
6836-11-9	NATS8	A.66	Deltaline
6859-01-4	NAURS	A.151	Isorhynchophylline
6871-67-6	NAUW7	A.164	Lotusine
6873-09-2	NATYG	A.88	Epiberberine
6873-13-8	NAVJ8	A.203	Phellodendrine ; Phellodendrine chloride
6877-32-3	NATO6	A.53	Corynoxine
6879-01-2	NAWD0	A.266	Tuberostemonin
6879-05-6	NATRM	A.64	Dehydroeburicoic acid
6880-91-7	NATUH	A.74	Dihydrochelerythrine ; 12,13-Dihydrochelerythrine
6882-68-4	NAVWE	A.246	Sophoridine
6894-43-5	NAUT7	A.155	Kahweol
6900-87-4	NAUOB	A.139	Hypaconitine
6900-99-8	NAVB9	A.179	O-Methylzanthoxyline
6902-77-8	NAUFG	A.107	Genipin
6902-91-6	NAUFY	A.109	Germacrone
6906-38-3	NATS2	A.66	Delphinidin 3-Glucoside Chloride ; Mirtillin Chloride
6906-39-4	NAVIR	A.202	Peonidin-3-O-glucoside chloride
6918-49-6	NAVX2	A.248	C20-Spingosine
6926-08-5	NAUK8	A.127	Harpagide
6926-14-3	NATAP	A.3	8-O-acetylharpagide ; 3-Acetylharpagide ; Harpagide 7-acetate ; Acetylharpagide(8-O-Acetylharpagide)
6980-25-2	NAVXN	A.249	Swertiajaponin
6982-09-8	NAVWY	A.247	C16-Sphingosine
6988-81-4	NAVJ3	A.203	Petunidin-3-O-glucoside chloride
6989-24-8	NATH0	A.28	Bayogenin
6989-38-4	NAUBB	A.96	Evodine
6991-10-2	NAVXR	A.249	Swertisin
7014-39-3	NAVDT	A.186	Neoisoliquiritin
7084-24-4	NAUU0	A.158	Kuromanin (chloride) ; Chrysontemin ; Cyanidin 3-O-glucoside chloride
7085-55-4	NAWCU	A.265	Troxerutin ; Trihydroxyethylrutin
7138-40-1	NAUKP	A.129	Heptacosanoic Acid
7212-44-4	NAVE2	A.187	Nerolidol
7228-78-6	NAUXP	A.169	Malvidin-3-O-glucoside chloride
7235-40-7	NATKI	A.40 C.3	β-Carotene ; Provitamin A ; Carotaben ; beta-Carotene ; Lucarotin
7282-19-1	NATFX	A.23	Atanine
7380-40-7	NATHQ	A.29	Bergamottin
7400-08-0	NAUMP	A.134	p-Hydroxycinnamic acid ; NSC 59260 ; NSC 674321 ; p-Coumaric acid ; p-Cumaric acid
7431-77-8	NAVVJ	A.243	Sinapine (thiocyanate)
7431-83-6	NAVP5	A.223	Quercetin 3-O-beta-gentiobioside ; 3,3',4',5,7-Pentahydroxyflavone 3-gentiobioside
7432-28-2	NAVSX	A.235	Schisandrin ; Schizandrol ; Schizandrol-A ; Wuweizi alcohol-A ; Wuweizichun-A
7437-55-0	NAUFT	A.109	8-Geranopsoralen
7460-43-7	NAVRB	A.230	Rubiadin 1-methyl ether
7473-36-1	NAUA9	A.93	Ethyl 1-Thio-β-D-glucopyranoside
7488-99-5	NATKJ	A.40	α-Carotene
7518-22-1	NATEG	A.17	Araloside A ; Chikusetsusaponin IV ; Oleanane
7554-90-7	NATSN	A.67	Dencichin

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
7630-74-2	NATRW	A.65	Dehydronuciferin
7660-25-5	NAUD8	A.101	Fructose
7678-85-5	NAWBX	A.262	7,2',4'-Trihydroxyisoflavone
7689-03-4	NATK2	A.38 C.3	Camptothecin
7727-79-9	NAWG1	A.276	Zederone
7729-23-9	NAULB	A.131	Hirsutine
7755-01-3	NAVN9	A.216	Protopanaxadiol
7755-01-3	NAVNA	A.216	20(R)-Protopanaxadiol
7770-78-7	NATEJ	A.17	Arctigenin ; (-)-Arctigenin
7776-48-9	NAUDA	A.101	L-Fructose
8002-43-5	NAVWJ	A.247	Soy bean phospholipid
8015-61-0	NATCU	A.11	Aloin(mixture of A&B)
10030-73-6	NAVHR	A.199	Palmitelaidic Acid ; 9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid ; trans-Palmitoleic acid
10030-85-0	NAWGM	C.8	a-L-Rhamnose monohydrate
10061-38-8	NATZ7	A.90	(-)-Epipinoresinol
10083-24-6	NAVK2	A.206	Trans-Piceatannol
10191-41-0	NAWB3	A.259	DL-α-Tocopherol
10212-25-6	NATDC	A.13	Ancitabine (hydrochloride) ; Cyclocytidine hydrochloride ; Cyclo-CMP hydrochloride ; Cyclo-C
10236-47-2	NAVD9	A.184 C.7	Naringin ; 4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavanone-7-rhamnoglucoside Naringoside
10284-63-6	NAVKK	A.207	D-Pinitol
10309-37-2	NATGP	A.26	Bakuchiol ; (S)-(+)-Bakuchiol
10323-20-3	NATEE	A.17	D-Arabinose
10338-51-9	NAVS0	A.232	Salidroside ; Rhodioloside
10351-88-9	NAVJT	A.206	Phyllanthin
10376-48-4	NAVUW	A.242	Shionone
10391-08-9	NAUQG	A.147	(-)-Isodocarpin
10592-13-9	NATXG	A.84	Doxycycline (hydrochloride)
10597-60-1	NAUO6	A.139	Hydroxytyrosol ; 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzene-1,2-diol ; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylethanol
10605-02-4	NAVHP	A.199	Palmatine (chloride)
10605-03-5	NATRH	A.64	Dehydrocorydaline (chloride) ; 13-Methylpalmatine chloride
11006-55-6	NAWGO	C.9	Sodium tauroglycocholate ; 2-[[[[(3a,5b,7a,12a)-3,7,12-Trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]acetyl]amino]-ethanesulfonic acid mono sodium salt ; Sodium glycotaurocholate
11013-97-1	NAUZR	A.176 C.7	Methyl Hesperidin
11021-13-9	NAUGK	A.113	Ginsenoside Rb2 ; Ginsenoside C
11021-14-0	NAUGN	A.114	Ginsenoside Rc ; Panaxoside Rc
11023-94-2	NAVER	A.189	Nothofagin
11024-24-1	NATU3	A.73	Digitonin
11024-59-2	NAVII	A.201	(-)-beta-Peltatin-5-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
11027-63-7	NATBC	A.5	Agnuside
11031-45-1	NAVSM	A.234	Santalol
11041-94-4	NAUL7	A.130	Higenamine hydrochloride
11088-09-8	NAWF5	A.272	Wilforine
11545-33-6	NAUDZ	A.104	Ganglioside GM3 (18,2)
12542-36-8	NATA4	A.124 C.5	Gossipol Acetate ; Gossypol-Acetic acid
12777-70-7	NATXL	A.85	Dryocrassin ; Dryocrassin ABBA
13063-04-2	NAVE7	A.187	Nitidine chloride ; 2,3-dimethoxy-12-methyl-[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-c]phenanthridin-12-ium chloride
13063-54-2	NATO8	A.53	(+)-Corypalmine
13074-06-1	NAUDB	A.101	L-Fucitol ; (2R,3S,4R,5S)-hexane-1,2,3,4,5-pentol
13079-95-3	NAVUG	A.241	(-)-Sesamin
13137-64-9	NAVIV	A.203	Periplocin ; Periplocoside
13159-28-9	NATHY	A.30	Betulinaldehyde ; Betulinic aldehyde ; Betunal
13161-75-6	NAVOD	A.220	(+)-Pteryxin
13190-34-6	NAUJ4	A.123	Goitrin
13190-97-1	NAVW2	A.245	Solanesol ; 3,7,11,15,19,23,27,31,35-nonamethylhexatriaconta-2,6,10,14,18,22,26,30,34-nonaen-1-ol
13201-14-4	NATUJ	A.74	Dihydrocucurbitacin B
13241-28-6	NATM5	A.46	Chrysophanol-8-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
13241-32-2	NAVDP	A.186	Neoeriocitrin
13241-33-3	NAVDR	A.186 C.7	Neohesperidin ; Hesperetin 7-O-neohesperidoside
13382-86-0	NAUXU	A.169	Manninotriose
13395-02-3	NATEX	A.19	Aristololactam
13459-07-9	NATWQ	A.82	5,7-Di-O-methylquercetin
13463-28-0	NATZK	A.91	Eriocitrin
13476-25-0	NAUVM	A.162	Linderane
13657-68-6	NATPC	A.57	Curdione ; (+)-Curdione
13677-79-7	NAUDR	A.102	Gallic aldehyde
13739-02-1	NATTH	A.70	Diacerein ; Diacerhein ; Diacetylrhein ; Fisiodar ; Artrodar
13849-08-6	NAUY4	A.170	S-(+)-Marmesin ; (+)-Marmesin ; (S)-Marmesin
13849-90-6	NAVH0	A.197	3-Oxopomolic acid
13849-91-7	NAVM5	A.212	Pomolic acid
13850-16-3	NAWBH	A.260	Tormentic acid
14004-35-4	NAUAG	A.94	Eucalyptin acetate
14050-92-1	NAUZK	A.174	Methyl chanofruticosinate
14101-61-2	NAWB4	A.259	gama-Tocotrienol
14144-06-0	NAVLW	A.212	Polyphyllin A ; Trillin
14153-17-4	NAUNQ	A.137	5-Hydroxy-2-methylchromanone
14164-59-1	NAUS5	A.152	Ivangustin
14197-60-5	NAUGS	A.116	Ginsenoside Rg3 ; 20(S)-Ginsenoside-Rg3 ; Rg3 ; S-Ginsenoside Rg3
14198-59-5	NATYB	A.87	Emetine Hydrochloride

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14215-86-2	NAVXM	A.249	Sweroside
14216-03-6	NAUKF	A.128	Hederacoside C ; Kalopanax-saponin B
14259-45-1	NATFL	A.21	Asperuloside ; Rubichloric acid
14259-46-2	NAVDC	A.185	Narirutin
14259-47-3	NATTZ	A.73	Didymin
14259-55-3	NATQR	A.62	Deacetylasperulosidic acid
14260-99-2	NATQJ	A.61	Daphylloside
14348-22-2	NATN5	A.49	Cnidilin
14351-29-2	NATQ7	A.60	Dammarenediol II
14371-10-9	NATMK	A.47	trans-Cinnamaldehyde
14534-61-3	NATTO	A.71	3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid ; Isochlorogenic acid B
14581-81-8	NAUZH	A.174	4-Methoxyphenyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
14937-32-7	NAVIN	A.202	1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranose ; Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose
14941-08-3	NAVM7	A.213	Poncirin
14965-20-9	NAWCL	A.264	3,6,7-Trimethylquercetagetin
15085-71-9	NAVBE	A.179	Micromelin
15130-85-5	NAUPG	A.143	Inokosterone
15266-35-0	NATUM	A.74	Dihydroevocarpine
15291-75-5	NAUG8	A.110	Ginkgolide A
15291-76-6	NAUGA	A.111	Ginkgolide C ; BN-52022 ; Ginkgolide-C
15291-77-7	NAUG9	A.111	Ginkgolide B ; BN-52021
15345-89-8	NATTD	A.70	Desmethoxyyangonin ; Demethoxyyangonin ; 5,6-Dehydrokavain
15401-69-1	NATHP	A.29	Berberrubine
15404-76-9	NATWP	A.81	Dimethylmangostin ; 1-hydroxy-3,6,7-trimethoxy-2,8-bis(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthen-9-one ; Fuscaxanthone C
15486-33-6	NATV7	A.77	3,5-Dihydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxyflavone
15575-50-5	NATLQ	A.45	(+)-6-(3-Chloro-2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-5,7-dimethoxycoumarin
15645-11-1	NAUTL	A.156	cis-Khellactone
15648-86-9	NAVCT	A.183	Myricetin 3-O-galactoside
15674-58-5	NATS4	A.66	Delphinidin-3-O-rutinoside chloride
15964-32-6	NAVJE	A.204	2-O-Phenyl α-D-N-Acetylneuraminic Acid
16176-68-4	NAVHQ	A.199	Palmatrubine
16290-07-6	NAUSV	A.154	Kaempferol-7-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
16354-64-6	NAVO6	A.219	L-Psicose
16481-54-2	NAVLI	A.210	Podophyllotoxin-7-O-glucoside
16503-32-5	NATIP	A.33	Brevilin A
16561-29-8	NAVZF	A.254	12-O-tetradecanoyl phorbol-13-acetate ; Cocarcinogen A1 ; Cocarcinogen C3
16562-13-3	NAVX8	A.248	L-Stepholidine
16611-84-0	NATD9	A.13	Anacardic Acid ; 2-hydroxy-6-pentadecylbenzoic acid ; Cyclogallipharic acid ; 220-Anacardic acid
16758-34-2	NAVJH	A.204	Phenyl 1-Thio-β-D-galactopyranoside
16830-15-2	NATFG	A.20	Asiaticoside
16837-52-8	NAVH5	A.197	Oxymatrine
16844-71-6	NATYS	A.89	Epifriedelanol
16910-29-5	NAWCI	A.264	(E,E)-2,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-Dodecatrien-1-ol
16964-56-0	NAUQH	A.147	Isodonal
16994-56-2	NAVQ2	A.226	Reserpine (hydrochloride)
17015-43-9	NATP3	A.56	Curcolone
17019-92-0	NAUTI	A.156	11-Keto-beta-boswellic acid
17086-76-9	NATPJ	A.58	Cyasterone ; CHEBI29012 ; AI3-44890
17290-70-9	NAURY	A.151	Isosinensetin
17306-46-6	NAVQQ	A.228	Rhoifolin ; Apigenin 7-O-neohesperidoside
17331-71-4	NAURK	A.150	Isorhamnetin 3-glucoside-7-rhamnoside
17388-17-9	NAVZL	A.254	DL-Tetrahydroberberrubine
17388-39-5	NAVXO	A.249	Swertiamarin
17391-18-3	NATO7	A.53	Corynoxine B
17397-93-2	NAVYN	A.252	Tanshinone IIB
17406-45-0	NAWBE	A.260	Tomatine ; Lycopersicin ; alpha-Tomatine ; A"-Tomatidine ; Tomatin ; Tomatidine ; glycoside ; CHEBI9630
17413-38-6	NATEW	A.19	Aristolochic acid D
17575-22-3	NAUUF	A.159	Lanatoside C
17598-65-1	NATTC	A.70	Deslanoside
17598-82-2	NAVYA	A.251	L-Tagatose
17605-67-3	NAUDD	A.101	Fucosterol
17629-30-0	NAVPM	A.224	D-(+)-Raffinose (pentahydrate) ; D-Raffinose pentahydrate
17650-84-9	NAUT4	A.154	Kaempferol-3-O-rutinoside
17673-25-5	NAVJQ	A.205	Phorbol ; 4β-Phorbol
17676-33-4	NAVDX	A.187	Neoruscogenin
17680-84-1	NAULI	A.131	Homoplantaginin
17817-31-1	NAWBY	A.262	6,7,4'-Trihydroxyisoflavone
17910-09-7	NATPD	A.57	Curzerene
17912-87-7	NAVCU	A.183	Myricitrin ; Myricitroside ; Myricitrine ; Myricetol 3-rhamnoside ; Myricetrin ; Myricetin 3-O-rhamnoside
17952-82-8	NAVZQ	A.255	1,2,3,4-Tetrahydronorharman-1-one
17990-42-0	NAVFV	A.193	Oleanonic acid ; 3-Oxooleanolic acid
18016-58-5	NAVP7	A.223	Quercetin 3-O-glucoside-7-O-rhamnoside
18058-50-9	NAUFN	A.108	Gentioflavin
18059-10-4	NAVID	A.201	Peiminine ; Verticinone ; Raddeanine

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
18085-97-7	NAUS6	A.152	Jaceosidin
18110-87-7	NATW0	A.79	4,5-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one
18286-71-0	NATHI	A.29	(9Z,12Z)-N-Benzyloctade-ca-9,12-dienamide
18296-44-1	NAWDK	A.268	Valtrate
18309-73-4	NAUBE	A.96	Fabiatrin
18404-72-3	NATHG	A.29	Benzyl 4-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
18422-83-8	NATUT	A.75	Dihydromorin
18444-66-1	NATOW	A.56	Cucurbitacin E ; α-Elaterin ; α-Elaterine
18449-41-7	NAUXE	A.168	Madecassic acid
18466-51-8	NAVIG	A.201	Pelargonidin-3-O-glucoside chloride
18472-36-1	NATS7	A.66	Delta 5-avenasterol
18483-17-5	NAWBT	A.261	1,3,6-Trigalloylglucose ; 1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranose
18490-95-4	NATIO	A.33	Brevifolincarboxylic acid
18524-94-2	NAUW4	A.164	Loganin ; Loganoside
18607-90-4	NAUT9	A.155	Kakuol
18609-17-1	NATGM	A.26	Baimaside ; 3-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-4,5-DIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-3-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL) OXAN-2-YL]OXYOXAN-2-YL]OXY-2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-5,7-DIHYDROXYCHROMEN-4-ONE ; Quercetin 3-beta-D-sophoroside; Quercetin 3-beta-sophoroside
18642-23-4	NAVOA	A.219	Psoralidin
18649-93-9	NATC2	A.8	Alisol B
18674-16-3	NATC1	A.8	Alisol A (24-acetate) ; Alisol-A 24-acetate ; Alisol A 24-monoacetate ; Alisol A monoacetate
18696-26-9	NAVVI	A.243	Sinapine
18719-76-1	NATPH	A.58	Cyanidin-3-O-rutinoside chloride
18797-79-0	NATO4	A.52	Corynoline ; 13-Methylchelidonan-11β-ol
18797-80-3	NATAM	A.3	Acetylcorynoline
18842-98-3	NAVHI	A.198	Paederosidic acid
18887-18-8	NAUO3	A.138	Hydroxytanshinone IIA
18942-26-2	NATLH	A.43	Chebulinic acid
18956-18-8	NATUV	A.76	Dihydrooroxylin A
19057-60-4	NATWW	A.82	Dioscin ; Collettiside III ; CCRIS 4123
19057-67-1	NAVM1	A.212	Polyphyllin V
19083-00-2	NAUJG	A.125	Gracillin
19103-54-9	NAVS8	A.233	Salvigenin
19121-58-5	NAVW4	A.245	Solasonine

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
19130-96-2	NATT6	A.69	1-Deoxynojirimycin ; (2R,3R,4R,5S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)piperidine-3,4,5-triol
19186-35-7	NATDX	A.15	Anthricin ; Deoxypodophyllotoxin
19202-36-9	NAUL8	A.130	Hinokiflavone
19210-12-9	NAUK9	A.127	Harpagoside
19275-46-8	NAUR8	A.149	3-Isomangostin
19309-14-9	NATKC	A.39	Cardamonin ; Alpinetin chalcone ; Cardamomin
19408-84-5	NATUG	A.73	Dihydrocapsaicin
19416-87-6	NAURU	A.151	Isosaponarin
19431-84-6	NATP8	A.57	Curcumenol
19467-03-9	NAUYI	A.171	Melittoside
19573-01-4	NATJG	A.36	Byakangelicin ; 9-(2,3-dihydroxy-3-methylbutoxy)-4-methoxyfuro[3,2-g]chromen-7-one
19595-18-7	NAUPI	A.143	25S-Inokosterone
19666-76-3	NAVHU	A.199	Panaxadiol ; 20(R)-Panaxadiol
19682-38-3	NAUPH	A.143	25R-Inokosterone
19685-09-7	NAUMI	A.133 C.5	(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin ; 10-HCPT ; 10-Hydroxycamptothecin
19685-10-0	NAUYU	A.172	10-Methoxycamptothecin
19716-26-8	NAVXE	A.248	Stigmasterol glucoside
19716-59-7	NAVH7	A.197	Oxypalmatine
19716-60-0	NAVGU	A.196	8-Oxo-epiberberine
19716-61-1	NAVH3	A.197	8-Oxycoptisine
19773-24-1	NAVIE	A.201	Peimisine ; Ebeiensine
19843-03-9	NATRJ	A.64	Dehydrodicentrine
19870-46-3	NATTP	A.71	1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid ; 1,3-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid;1,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid
19879-30-2	NATGY	A.27	Bavachinin ; 7-O-Methylbavachin ; Bavachinin A
19879-32-4	NATGX	A.27	Bavachin ; Corylifolin
19885-10-0	NATC0	A.8	Alisol A ; Alisol-A
19895-95-5	NAUT1	A.155	Kaempferol 3-O-beta-sophoroside
19902-91-1	NATUS	A.75	Dihydromethysticin ; (+)-Dihydromethysticin
19906-72-0	NATGN	A.26	Bakkenolide A
19908-48-6	NAUX3	A.167	DL-Maackiain
19912-84-6	NATLD	A.43	Chamigrenal
19937-86-1	NATOL	A.54	Crocatone
19942-02-0	NAUJW	A.126	Gymnestrogenin
19950-55-1	NAWDP	A.268	Veraguensin
19993-32-9	NATM4	A.46	Chrysoeriol-7-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
20013-23-4	NAURW	A.151	Isoscoparin
20069-09-4	NAVL0	A.209	Piperlongumine
20085-85-2	NATYO	A.88	Epicurzerenone
20086-06-0	NATWV	A.82	Diosbulbin B
20086-60-6	NATZ4	A.90	Epinodosin

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
20126-59-4	NATWZ	A.83	Diosmetin-7-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
20137-37-5	NAVR6	A.230	Rotundic acid ; Ilexolic acid A ; (3beta,4alpha)-3,19,23-Trihydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid
20175-84-2	NAUQF	A.147	Isodiospyrin
20183-47-5	NAVZ3	A.253	Tenuifolin
20188-85-6	NAVG0	A.194	Ombuoside
20243-59-8	NAUN4	A.135	Hydroxygenkwanin ; 3,5-dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-7-methoxychromen-4-one ; Rhamnocitrin ; Hydroxygenkwanin ; 7-Methylkaempferol ; 3,4',5-Trihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone
20245-39-0	NATWF	A.80	2-(3,3-Dimethylallyl)-1,3,7-trihydroxyxanthone
20261-38-5	NAUG5	A.110	Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0) ; Ginkgolic acid (130) ; Ginkgoneolic Acid ; 6-Tridecylsalicylic acid
20279-06-5	NAULG	A.131	Homodihydrocapsaicin I
20283-92-5	NAVR2	A.229	Rosmarinic acid ; Labiatenic acid
20311-51-7	NAVW0	A.245	Solamargine ; Solamargin ; δ-Solanigrine
20315-25-7	NAVMU	A.214	Procyanidin B1
20316-62-5	NAWAU	A.259	trans-Tiliroside
20318-30-3	NAVW1	A.245	Solamarine
20329-96-8	NAVA3	A.178	Methyl trans-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)acrylate
20329-98-0	NAWCE	A.263	3,4,5-Trimethoxy-trans-cinnamic acid
20344-46-1	NAUWS	A.165	Luteolin-5-O-glucoside
20347-65-3	NATIS	A.34	Bronyl acetate
20362-31-6	NATEL	A.17	Arctiin ; Arctii ; NSC 315527 ; Arctigenin-4-glucoside
20380-11-4	NAUMO	A.134	27-Hydroxycholesterol
20501-56-8	NAVYB	A.251	Talatisamine
20516-23-8	NAVJ6	A.203	(+)-Peucedanol
20547-45-9	NAVHH	A.198	Paederoside
20554-84-1	NAVI5	A.200	Parthenolide ; (-)-Parthenolide
20575-57-9	NATJU	A.37	Calycosin ; Cyclosin
20633-67-4	NATJV	A.38	Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside
20633-72-1	NAVC3	A.181	Monomelittoside ; Danmelittoside
20697-20-5	NAVBC	A.179	Methysticin ; DL-Methysticin ; (±)-Methystici
20736-08-7	NAVRS	A.232	Saikosaponin C
20736-09-8	NAVRP	A.231	Saikosaponin A
20784-50-3	NAUQ1	A.146	Isobavachalcone
20784-60-5	NAVA9	A.174	4'-O-Methylbavachalcone
20830-75-5	NATU4	A.73	Digoxin ; 12beta-Hydroxydigitoxin ; CHEBI4551 ; Lanoxicaps ; Lanoxin
20831-76-9	NAUFO	A.108	Gentiopicroside
20874-52-6	NAVRT	A.232	Saikosaponin D
20882-75-1	NAVXP	A.249	Swertianin
20931-37-7	NAUXS	A.169	beta-Mangostin ; β-Mangostin
20958-18-3	NATUO	A.75	Dihydroisotanshinone I
20977-05-3	NAVVX	A.244	Sodium Aescinate
20987-24-0	NAVQ4	A.226	Resibufagin
21018-84-8	NATD0	A.12	Amarogentin
21059-46-1	NATFI	A.20	Aspartic acid (calcium) ; Calcium L-aspartate
21082-33-7	NAVGK	A.195	Orcinol glucoside
21104-28-9	NAUXK	A.168	Mahanimbine
21392-57-4	NATW5	A.80	5,7-Dimethoxyflavone ; 5,7-Dimethoxy-2-phenyl-4H-chromen-4-one
21414-41-5	NAUHL	A.119	Glucoraphanin
21453-69-0	NAVXY	A.250	(+)-Syringaresinol
21499-66-1	NATIX	A.34	Bruceine D
21637-25-2	NAVPC	A.223	Quercitin-3-beta-D-glucofuranoside
21698-40-8	NAVMR	A.214	Procurcumenol
21796-15-6	NAWAB	A.257	Thalifoline
21913-98-4	NAUYZ	A.173	3''-Methoxydaidzein
21956-56-9	NAVKV	A.208	Trans-Pinosylvin dimethyl ether
21967-41-9	NATGK	A.26 C.2	Baicalin ; Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide
22007-72-3	NAWE7	A.270	Vincetoxicoside B ; 2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-3,5-DIHYDROXY-7-([(2S,3R,4R,5R,6S)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-ME-THYLOXAN-2-YL]OXY) CHROMEN-4-ONE
22136-74-9	NAVLG	A.210	Podocarpusflavone A
22139-77-1	NAVKX	A.208	Pinosylvine
22149-35-5	NAUSU	A.154	Kaempferol-3-O-gentiobioside ; Kaempferol 3-gentiobiosid-,3-(6-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-4',5,7-trihydroxyflavone
22255-13-6	NAUJQ	A.126	Guajavarin ; 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-3-[(2S,3R,4S,5S)-3,4,5-trihydroxyoxan-2-yl] oxychromen-4-one
22255-22-7	NAWCH	A.264	trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol ; trans-trismethoxy Resveratrol ; E-Resveratrol Trimethyl Ether ; Tri-O-methylresveratrol
22255-40-9	NAUW3	A.164	Loganic acid
22327-82-8	NAVL3	A.209	Platycodigenin
22338-71-2	NAVLO	A.211	Polygalacic acid
22368-21-4	NAUAW	A.95	Eupatilin
22419-74-5	NAUP2	A.142	Incensole ; (1S,2R,5E,9E,12R)-1,5,9-Trimethyl-12-(1-methylethyl)-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadeca-5,9-dien-2-ol
22427-39-0	NAUGT	A.115	Ginsenoside Rg1 ; Panaxoside A ; Panaxoside Rg1
22467-07-8	NAUJU	A.126	Gymnemagenin

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22608-11-3	NATSA	A.66	Demethoxycurcumin ; Curcumin II ; Desmethoxycurcumin ; Monodemethoxycurcumin
22688-79-5	NAVPB	A.223	Quercetin-3-O-glucuronide
22804-52-0	NAWA5	A.257	1,2,3,7-Tetramethoxyxanthone
22888-70-6	NAVVE	A.243	Silybin ; Silybin is the mixture of Silybin A and Silybin B
22900-11-4	NATAT	A.4	N-Acetylneuraminic Acid Methyl Ester
22910-60-7	NAUG4	A.110	Ginkgolic Acid ; Ginkgolic acid (151) ; Ginkgolic acid I ; Romanicardic acid
23013-84-5	NAUIR	A.122	Glycyrol
23044-80-6	NATBN	A.6	Ajugasterone C
23050-38-6	NAWCG	A.264	5,7,8-Trimethoxyflavone
23062-24-0	NAUB5	A.95	Eurycomalactone
23094-69-1	NATNU	A.51	Corilagin
23094-71-5	NATLG	A.43	Chebulagic acid
23180-57-6	NAVHK	A.198	Paeoniflorin ; Peoniflorin
23180-65-6	NATNF	A.50	Columbianetin acetate
23313-21-5	NATYE	A.87	Emodin-8-glucoside ; Emodin-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
23445-00-3	NAVXQ	A.249	Swertianolin
23458-02-8	NATR7	A.63	Decursinol ; (3S)-3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-3,4-dihydropyrano[3,2-g]chromen-8-one ; (+)-Decursinol; (S)-(+)-decursinol ; UNII-UBI4YB704B ; UBI4YB704B
23496-41-5	NAVIC	A.201	Peimine ; Verticine ; Dihydroisoimperialine
23513-08-8	NAUG0	A.109	8-Gingerol
23513-14-6	NAUG1	A.109	6-Gingerol
23513-15-7	NAUG2	A.109	10-Gingerol
23567-23-9	NAVMV	A.215	Procyanidin B3
23599-69-1	NAVEN	A.189	Norisoboldine ; (+)-Laurelliptine
23627-87-4	NAWBR	A.261	Trifolin
23643-61-0	NATEM	A.17	Ardisiacrispin A
23661-28-1	NAVJF	A.204	Phenyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside
23666-13-9	NAWE0	A.269	Vicenin-II ; 5,7-DIHYDROXY-2-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-6,8-BIS[(2S,3R,4R,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL) OXAN-2-YL]CHROMEN-4-ONE
23696-28-8	NAVFS	A.193	Olaquindox ; N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-4-oxido-1-oxoquinoxalin-1-ium-2-carboxamide
23720-80-1	NAVD3	A.184	Nardosinone ; (3aR,9R,9aR,9bS)-1,3a,4,7,8,9,9a,9b-Octahydro-1,1,9,9a-tetramethyl-5H-naphtho[2,1-c][1,2]dioxol-5-one
23800-56-8	NAVLJ	A.211	Pogostone ; 4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-(4-methyl-1-oxopentyl)-2H-pyran-2-one ; Dhelwangin
24063-71-6	NAUQC	A.147	Isocurcumenol
24094-45-9	NATU1	A.73	Digiferruginol
24159-07-7	NAUBK	A.97	Febrifugine
24160-36-9	NAWBK	A.261	Trametenolic acid
24211-30-1	NAUBJ	A.97	Farrerol
24240-04-8	NATCI	A.10	Allocryptopine ; 5,7,8,15-Tetrahydro-3,4-dimethoxy-6-methyl-[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-e][2]benzazecin-14(6H)-one ; Allocryptopine ; Thalictrimine ; Allocrytopine ; Allo-cryptopine ; Alpha-Allocryptopine
24267-69-4	NAVUT	A.242	Shikokianin
24268-41-5	NAUDH	A.102	Furanodienone
24276-84-4	NAUBR	A.97	Ferulic acid (sodium) ; Sodium ferulate
24316-19-6	NATL4	A.42	Cephalotaxlen ; (-)-Cephalotaxine ; ZINC19795976
24390-14-5	NATXF	A.84	Doxycycline (hyclate) ; Doxycycline hydrochloride hemiethanolate hemihydrate ; WC2031
24393-56-4	NAUA5	A.93	Ethyl 4-methoxycinnamate
24404-50-0	NATZ8	A.91	(+)-Epipinoresinol
24404-53-3	NAVJG	A.204	Phenyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside
24502-79-2	NATWE	A.80	beta,beta-Dimethylacrylshikonin
24512-62-7	NAUF9	A.107	Gardenoside ; METHYL (1R,4AR,7S,7AR)-7-HYDROXY-7-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-1-[(2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL) OXAN-2-YL]OXY-4A,7A-DIHYDRO-1H-CYCLOPENTA[C] PYRAN-4-CARBOXYLATE
24512-63-8	NAUFI	A.108 C.5	Geniposide
24513-63-1	NAUNV	A.137	6alpha-Hydroxypolyporenic acid C
24558-60-9	NAVWZ	A.247	C14-Sphingosine
24697-74-3	NAUUV	A.161	Leonurine ; SCM-198
24699-16-9	NAUR7	A.149	Isomangiferin
24735-18-0	NAUUW	A.161	Leonurine (hydrochloride) ; SCM-198 hydrochloride
24815-24-5	NAVQ3	A.226	Reserpinine
24916-90-3	NATTG	A.70	Dexamethasone 9,11-epoxide
25274-27-5	NATEZ	A.19	Aristolone ; (1aR,7R,7aR,7bS)-1,1,7,7a-tetramethyl-1a,4,5,6,7,7b-hexahydrocyclopropa[a]naphthalen-2-one
25368-11-0	NATFM	A.21	Asperulosidic acid
25402-06-6	NATMI	A.47	Cinerin I
25406-64-8	NAVCA	A.182	Morroniside
25499-90-5	NATZ6	A.90	3-Epioleanolic acid
25514-31-2	NATIW	A.34	Bruceine A ; Dihydrobrusatol ; NSC310616
25712-94-1	NAULF	A.131	Homoarbutin
25739-41-7	NAWDO	A.268	Velutin
25878-23-3	NAUOR	A.141	D-Iditol

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
26091-73-6	NAVH8	A.197	Oxypeucedanin ; 4-[[(2S)-3,3-dimethyloxiran-2-yl]methoxy] furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one
26091-79-2	NATI3	A.31	Biacangelicol ; Byakangelicol
26116-89-2	NAVQN	A.228	Rhodojaponin II ; (14R)-2β,3β-Epoxygrayanotoxane-5,6β,10,14,16-pentol 6-acetate
26146-27-0	NAUVN	A.162	Linderene
26166-37-0	NATSQ	A.68	Denudatine ; (20R)-16,17-Didehydro-21-ethyl-4-methyl-7α,20-cycloatidane-11β,15β-diol
26339-90-2	NATZP	A.92	Escin Ib
26342-66-5	NAVQO	A.228	Rhodojaponin III
26472-41-3	NAULU	A.132	Humulon
26543-89-5	NAUL9	A.130	(-)-Hinokinin
26544-34-3	NATE6	A.16	Apiin
26575-93-9	NATC5	A.9	Alisol C (23-acetate) ; 23-O-Acetylalisol C ; Alisol C monoacetate
26575-95-1	NATC3	A.9	Alisol B (23-acetate) ; 23-Acetylalismol B ; 23-O-Acetylalisol B ; Alisol B monoacetate
26791-73-1	NAWFF	A.273	Xanthatin
26833-85-2	NAUKA	A.127	Harringtonine
26833-87-4	NAULH	A.131	Homoharringtonine
26871-46-5	NAUR5	A.149	Isomahanimbine
26904-64-3	NAVHE	A.198	Oxysophocarpine
27013-91-8	NAUKJ	A.128	alpha-Hederin ; α-Hederin
27028-76-8	NAVW5	A.246	Solasurine
27200-12-0	NATUU	A.76 C.4	Dihydromyricetin ; (2R,3R)-3,5,7-trihydroxy-2-(3,4,5-trihydroxyphenyl)-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one ; Ampelopsin ; Ampeloptin ; rac-ampelopsin ; (+)-Ampelopsin ; (+)-Dihydromyricetin ; Ampelopsin
27208-80-6	NAVLL	A.211	Polydatin ; Piceid
27210-57-7	NAVBH	A.179	Miltirone
27215-14-1	NAVDF	A.185	Neoandrographolide ; Neoandrographiside
27335-85-9	NAVMI	A.213	Precyasterone
27348-54-5	NAUNJ	A.136	(2S)-4'-Hydroxy-7-methoxy-flavan
27409-30-9	NAVKD	A.207	Picroside I
27468-20-8	NAVDL	A.186	Neocryptotanshinone ¢ò
27495-40-5	NAVNI	A.217	Protostemonine
27530-67-2	NAUBM	A.97	Feretoside
27548-93-2	NATGF	A.25	Baccatin III
27661-51-4	NAUUY	A.161	Leucoside
27740-01-8	NAVTS	A.239	Scutellarin
27741-01-1	NAUFJ	A.108	Geniposidic acid
27876-94-4	NATOM	A.54	Crocetin ; roceic acid ; 8,8'-diapo-psi ; psi-carotenedioic acid ; Alpha-Crocetin
27975-19-5	NAURZ	A.151	Isosteviol ; (-)-Isosteviol ; iso-Steviol

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27994-11-2	NATME	A.47	Cimigenoside ; Cimigeside ; CiMigenol 3-O-β-D-xylopyranoside ; Cimigenol-3-O-β-D-xylpyranoside ; Cimigoside
27994-12-3	NATA5	A.2	25-Acetate-Cimigenoside
27994-13-4	NAVAD	A.175	25-O-Methylcimigenol-3-O-beta-D-xylopyranoside
28097-03-2	NATL9	A.43	Chaetocin
28115-68-6	NAVLE	A.210	Pluviatolide
28148-89-2	NAVIQ	A.202	Peonidin-3-O-galactoside chloride
28279-72-3	NATGH	A.25	Baicalein 6-O-glucoside
28282-25-9	NATY2	A.86	beta-Elemonic acid
28342-31-6	NATZZ	A.93	6-Ethoxysanguinarine
28360-49-8	NAUXL	A.168	Mahanine
28368-57-2	NATM2	A.46	Chrysin 6-C-glucoside
28371-16-6	NATCV	A.11	Aloin B ; Aloin-B ; Isobarbaloin
28448-85-3	NATGW	A.27	Bavachalcone ; Broussochalcone B
28500-00-7	NATS3	A.66	Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside chloride
28543-07-9	NAWAE	A.258	Theaflavin 3'-gallate
28587-43-1	NAUFW	A.109	7-O-Geranylscopoletin
28608-75-5	NAVGM	A.195	Orientin
28610-30-2	NAUPX	A.145	Isoanhydroicaritin
28610-31-3	NAVEI	A.188	Noranhydroicaritin
28649-59-4	NAUAY	A.95	Euphobiasteroid
28649-60-7	NATZE	A.91	6,17-Epoxylathyrol
28789-35-7	NAVEL	A.188	Nordihydrocapsaicin
28808-62-0	NAUCN	A.100	Fraxinellone ; (3R,3aR)-3-(furan-3-yl)-3a,7-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-benzofuran-1-one
28831-65-4	NAUVZ	A.163	Lithospermic acid
28832-07-7	NATTS	A.72	L-Dicentrine
28957-04-2	NAVGL	A.195	Oridonin
28957-08-6	NAUUO	A.160	Lasiodin
28978-02-1	NAVI9	A.200	Pectolinarin
29070-92-6	NAVHF	A.198	Pachymic acid ; 3-O-Acetyltumulosic acid
29106-36-3	NAVKS	A.208	Pinoresinol dimethyl ether ; (3S,3aR,6S,6aR)-3,6-bis(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3,3a,4,6,6a-hexahydrofuro[3,4-c]furan ; (+)-Eudesmin
29106-49-8	NAVMW	A.214	Procyanidin B2 ; Proanthocyanidin B2
29220-16-4	NATRY	A.65	Dehydrotrametenolic Acid ; 3beta-Hydroxylanosta-7,9(11),24-trien-21-oic acid
29307-60-6	NAUFH	A.108	Genipin 1-gentiobioside
29388-59-8	NAVTV	A.239	Secoisolariciresinol
29424-96-2	NAVRX	A.232	Sakuranetin 4'-methyl ether
29477-83-6	NAVD1	A.184	Narciclasine ; (2S,3R,4S,4aR)-2,3,4,7-tetrahydroxy-3,4,4a,5-tetrahydro-2H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-j]phenanthridin-6-one
29536-44-5	NAUAX	A.95	Eupatoletin

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
29554-26-5	NATJN	A.37	(E)-N-Caffeoylputrescine
29623-29-8	NAVFI	A.197	13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid
29700-22-9	NAVHB	A.197	Oxyresveratrol ; trans-Oxyresveratrol
29741-09-1	NATE5	A.16	Apigenin-7-O-glucuronide
29741-10-4	NAUWT	A.166	Luteolin-7-beta-D-glucuronide ; (2S,3S,4S,5R,6S)-6-((2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-5-HYDROXY-4-OXO-4H-CHROMEN-7-YL) OXY)-3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-TETRAHYDRO-2H-PYRAN-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID ; Luteolin 7-O-beta-D-glucuronopyranoside; Luteolin 7-O-beta-glucuronide
29745-04-8	NAVEK	A.188	Norcantharidin
29782-68-1	NAVVG	A.243	Silydianin
29836-27-9	NAVUP	A.241	Shanzhiside
29838-67-3	NATFO	A.21	Astilbin
29883-15-6	NATD6	A.12 C.2	Amygdalin
29884-49-9	NATFW	A.23	Astringin ; (2S,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-(3-[(E)-2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)ETHENYL]-5-HYDROXYPHENOXY)-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL) OXANE-3,4,5-TRIOL ; Piceatannol-3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
30045-16-0	NATRF	A.64	Dehydrocorydaline
30186-93-7	NATX8	A.83	Disaminyl Ether
30197-14-9	NATTF	A.70	Desoxyrhaponticin ; 2-[3-hydroxy-5-[(E)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethenyl]phenoxy]-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxane-3,4,5-triol ; Deoxyrhapontigenin O-glucoside ; Desoxyrhaponticin
30219-16-0	NATEP	A.18	Arenobufagin 3-hemisuberate
30220-46-3	NAUPE	A.143	Ingenol ; (-)-Ingenol
30271-38-6	NAUMN	A.134	24-Hydroxycholesterol
30462-35-2	NAWAF	A.257	Theaflavin-3,3'-digallate(TF3)
30489-27-1	NATC4	A.9	Alisol C
30557-81-4	NATIA	A.32	Bisabolangelone
30636-90-9	NAVNB	A.216	(20S)-Protopanaxadiol ; 20-Epi-protopanaxadiol ; 20(S)-APPD
30950-27-7	NAVIT	A.202	Perillartine ; DL-Perillartine
30964-13-7	NATPW	A.59	Cynarin ; Cynarine
31002-12-7	NAVAQ	A.176	7-O-Methylmangiferin ; 2-beta-D-Glucopyranosyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-7-methoxy-9H-xanthen-9-one
31008-18-1	NAUXI	A.168	Magnolin
31008-19-2	NAUBI	A.96	Fargesin
31078-36-1	NATR9	A.63	Decylic acid vanillylamide
31271-07-5	NAUXT	A.169	Gama-Mangostin ; Normangostin
31512-06-8	NAVHT	A.199	Panasenoside ; Kaempferol-3-O-glucosyl (1-2) galactoside
31524-62-6	NAUQ2	A.146	Isobavachin
31525-75-4	NAUO0	A.138	5-Hydroxyseselin
31721-94-5	NATV5	A.77	5,7-Dihydroxychromone
31768-94-2	NAUWY	A.166	(-)-Lyoniresinol
31892-98-5	NAUAA	A.93	(E)-Ethyl 3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)acrylate
32383-76-9	NAUYD	A.171	Medicarpin
32434-44-9	NAUQL	A.147	Isofebrifugine
32449-98-2	NAUTK	A.156	Khasianine
32451-88-0	NAUQ8	A.146	Isochlorogenic acid C
32476-67-8	NAVIW	A.203	Periplocymarin
32507-66-7	NAURQ	A.150	Isorhapotogenin
32619-42-4	NAVFY	A.194	Oleuropein
32685-93-1	NATXW	A.86	Edpetiline
32791-84-7	NAVHV	A.199	Panaxatriol
32854-75-4	NAUUL	A.160	Lappaconitine ; (+)-Lappaconitine
32981-86-5	NATQQ	A.62 C.4	10-Deacetyl Baccatin III
32986-56-4	NAWB1	A.259	Tobramycin
33012-73-6	NATPI	A.58	Cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside chloride
33037-46-6	NATCQ	A.11	Aloe-emodin-8-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
33069-62-4	NAVHG	A.198 C.7	Paclitaxel
33171-05-0	NATIC	A.32	Bisdemethoxycurcumin ; Curcumin III ; Didemethoxycurcumin
33237-37-5	NAVRJ	A.230	Rutaevin
33286-30-5	NATKA	A.39	Carboxyatractyloside
33289-85-9	NATX4	A.83	Dipsacoside B
33390-41-9	NATTE	A.70	8-Desoxygartanin
33390-42-0	NAUFA	A.107	Gartanin
33457-62-4	NATCO	A.10	Alnustone ; (4E,6E)-1,7-Diphenyl-4,6-heptadien-3-one
33458-82-1	NAUBD	A.96	Evonine
33464-71-0	NAWBJ	A.261	Tracheloside ; 2-Hydroxyarctiin
33464-78-7	NAVEP	A.189	Nortracheloside ;
33570-04-6	NATI7	A.31	Bilobalide ; (-)-Bilobalide
33620-72-3	NATIQ	A.33	Britannilactone ; Desacetylinulicin
33627-41-7	NATAJ	A.144	Inulicin
33676-00-5	NAUOL	A.140	Hypophyllanthin
33783-82-3	NAUKE	A.128	Hederacolchiside E
33889-69-9	NAVVF	A.243	Silychristin ; (2R,3R)-3,5,7-TRIHYDROXY-2-[(2R,3S)-7-HYDROXY-2-(4-HYDROXY-3-METHOXYPHENYL)-3-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-2,3-DIHYDRO-1-BENZOFURAN-5-YL]-2,3-DIHYDROCHROMEN-4-ONE
34080-08-5	NAVNE	A.217	(20S)-Protopanaxatriol ; 20(S)-APPT ; g-PPT

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
34157-83-0	NATL0	A.42	Celastrol ; Tripterine
34175-96-7	NAVOB	A.220	Pterosin B ; (2R)-6-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,5,7-trimethyl-2,3-dihydroinden-1-one
34208-98-5	NAUNE	A.136	7beta-Hydroxylathyrol
34221-41-5	NATXS	A.86	Echinatin
34291-22-0	NATLM	A.44	Chikusetsusaponin 5 methyl ester
34298-86-7	NAVQJ	A.228	Rhein-8-glucoside ; Rhein-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
34316-15-9	NATLI	A.44	Chelerythrine ; 1,2-dimethoxy-12-methyl-[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-c]phenanthridin-12-ium
34328-54-6	NATHF	A.29	Benzyl 2,6-dimethoxybenzoate
34367-04-9	NAUH8	A.118	Ginsenoside Ro ; Polysciasaponin P3 ; Chikusetsusaponin 5 ; Chikusetsusaponin V ; Ginsenoside-Ro
34420-19-4	NAUUP	A.160	Lathyrol ; Vegetable origin
34539-65-6	NATWD	A.80	beta,beta-Dimethylacrylalkannin ; [(1S)-1-(5,8-dihydroxy-1,4-dioxonaphthalen-2-yl)-4-methylpent-3-enyl] 3-methylbut-2-enoate
34539-84-9	NATRS	A.65	6,7-Dehydroferruginol
34540-22-2	NAUXF	A.168	Madecassoside ; Asiaticoside A
34701-53-6	NAUP3	A.142	Incensole acetate
34981-25-4	NAUTX	A.157	Kuraridine
34981-26-5	NAUTZ	A.157	Kurarinone
35012-08-9	NATP2	A.56	Cucurbitadienol
35031-00-6	NAUA6	A.93	Ethyl 4-methoxysalicylate
35231-44-8	NATIR	A.33	4-(Bromomethyl)-7-methoxy coumarin ; 4-(bromomethyl)-7-methoxychromen-2-one
35286-58-9	NAWGC	A.277	Ziyuglycoside I
35286-59-0	NAWGD	A.277	Ziyuglycoside II ; Zigu-glucoside II ; Gouguside 1,(3beta)-3-(alpha-L-Arabinopyranosyloxy)-19-hydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid
35290-19-8	NAUZ6	A.173	(2S)-5-Methoxy-6-methylflavan-7-ol
35290-20-1	NAUZ1	A.173	(2S)-5-Methoxy-7-flavanol
35302-70-6	NAVKW	A.208	Pinosylvin monomethyl ether
35349-68-9	NAWFJ	A.274	Xanthone I
35354-74-6	NAULK	A.131 C.5	Honokiol ; NSC 293100
35467-43-7	NAULA	A.130	Hirsuteine
35730-78-0	NATPX	A.59	Cynaropicrin
35740-18-2	NAVH4	A.197	Oxyimperatorin
35775-49-6	NATM1	A.46	Chrysin 7-O-beta-D-glucopyranuronoside
35790-95-5	NATY6	A.87	Eleutheroside K
35825-57-1	NATOR	A.55	Cryptotanshinone ; Cryptotanshinon ; Tanshinone c
35906-36-6	NAVG1	A.194	Onjisaponin B ; Senegin III
35927-38-9	NAWDY	A.269	Vicenin 1

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
35963-37-2	NAUPK	A.144	Inotodiol
36052-37-6	NATCX	A.12	Alpinetin ; 7-Hydroxy-5-methoxyflavanone
36062-04-1	NAVZO	A.255	Tetrahydrocurcumin ; HZIV 81-2
36062-05-2	NAUL3	A.130	Hexahydrocurcumin
36062-07-4	NAVFJ	A.192	Octahydrocurcumin ; Hexahydrobisdemethoxycurcumin
36190-98-4	NAUFL	A.108	Genistein 7,4'-di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
36284-77-2	NAUKI	A.128	Hederasaponin B
36338-96-2	NAVRM	A.231	Safflower Yellow ; Carthamine
36417-86-4	NAVHZ	A.200	Paprazine
36531-08-5	NAUJL	A.125	Guaiacin
36700-45-5	NAVUY	A.242	8-Shogaol
36752-54-2	NAVUZ	A.242	10-Shogaol
36861-47-9	NAVAA	A.174	3-(4'-Methylbenzylidene) camphor
36948-76-2	NAVGS	A.196	Oroxyloside ; Oroxylin A 7-glucuronide
37239-47-7	NAWF4	A.272	Wilforgine
37239-48-8	NAWF8	A.273	Wilfortrine
37239-51-3	NAWF3	A.272	Wilfordine
37271-16-2	NAVUC	A.240	Sennoside C
37271-17-3	NAVUD	A.241	Sennoside D
37720-86-8	NAVQP	A.228	Rhodojaponin V
37905-08-1	NAUSH	A.153	Jolkinolide B
37921-38-3	NATMB	A.47	Cimifugin ; Cimitin
38226-84-5	NAUC0	A.98	Filixic acid ABA
38226-86-7	NATDS	A.14	Anhydroicaritin
38243-03-7	NAUGU	A.116	Ginsenoside (R)Rg3
38337-25-6	NAUHK	A.119	3-O-β-D-Glucopyranosylplatycodigenin
38395-02-7	NATKW	A.42	Caudatin
38412-46-3	NATCR	A.11	Aloenin
38642-49-8	NATHE	A.29	Benzoylpaeoniflorin
38647-11-9	NAWCR	A.264	Triptonide
38665-01-9	NAVDO	A.186	Neodiosmin ; diosmetin 7-O-neohesperidoside.
38736-77-5	NATI0	A.31	alpha-Betulinic acid
38748-32-2	NAWCQ	A.264	Triptolide
38763-29-0	NAWFC	A.273	Worenine
38840-23-2	NATYD	A.87	Emodin 1-glucoside
38853-67-7	NAVZP	A.255	Tetrahydroepiberberine
38950-94-6	NAWET	A.271	Vitexin 4'-glucoside
38953-85-4	NAUS3	A.152	Isovitexin
38963-94-9	NAVPP	A.225	Raspberry ketone glucoside
38971-41-4	NAVGF	A.195	Ophiopogonin B
39011-90-0	NATBW	A.8	Albiflorin
39011-91-1	NAVH6	A.197	Oxypaeoniflorin
39011-92-2	NAVWW	A.247	Specnuezhenide ; Nuzhenide
39012-04-9	NATZ2	A.90	Epimedoside A
39012-20-9	NAVKE	A.207	Picroside II
39026-92-1	NAUYV	A.172	9-Methoxycamptothecin
39089-30-0	NAUTF	A.155	Karacoline

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
39262-14-1	NAUGC	A.111	Ginsenoside C-K ; Ginsenoside K ; Ginsenoside compound K
39432-56-9	NATY5	A.87	Eleutheroside E
39524-08-8	NATFJ	A.21	Asperosaponin VI ; Akebia saponin D ; Asperosaponin VI
39763-38-7	NATV0	A.77	(-)-Dihydrovomifoliol
40039-49-4	NAVY2	A.250	Syringetin-3-O-glucoside
40246-10-4	NAUIL	A.122	Glycitin ; Glycitein 7-O-β-glucoside
40456-50-6	NAWFR	A.275	Yatein
40456-51-7	NATJ8	A.36	Bursehernin
40957-83-3	NAUIK	A.121	Glycitein ; Glycetein
40957-99-1	NAUYE	A.171	Medioresinol
41059-79-4	NAWAX	A.259	Timosaponin A-III ; Timosaponin A3
41060-15-5	NAVDG	A.185	Neobavaisoflavone
41060-16-6	NAVVU	A.244	Skullcapflavone I
41093-60-1	NAVXB	A.248	Steviolbioside
41328-75-0	NAURL	A.150	Isorhamnetin 3-sophoroside-7-rhamnoside
41357-84-0	NAWC0	A.262	1,3,6-Trihydroxy-5-methoxyxanthone
41451-75-6	NATIV	A.34	Bruceantin ; (-)-Bruceantin ; NCI165563 ; NSC165563
41451-87-0	NAWD3	A.266	Turkesterone ; 2,3,11,14,20,22,25-Heptahydroxycholestenone
41475-28-9	NATH5	A.255	6,7,12b,13-tetrahydro-12b-hydroxy-5-methyl-4H-Bis[1,3]benzodioxolo[5,6-a:4',5'-g]quinolizinium inner salt
41535-95-9	NATW7	A.80	1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-allly-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy) propan-1-ol
41679-33-8	NAVWX	A.247	trans-4-cis-8-Sphingadienine
41679-97-4	NAUZT	A.176	7-O-Methyl morroniside
41682-24-0	NATEK	A.17	Arctigenin 4'-O-β-gentiobioside
41743-38-8	NATGZ	A.28	Bavachromene
41743-41-3	NAVMS	A.214	Procyanidin A2
41743-60-6	NAVOT	A.222	Pyrochamissanthin
41743-73-1	NAUPS	A.144	Irisflorentin ; 9-methoxy-7-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-8-one
41753-43-9	NAUGL	A.112	Ginsenoside Rb1 ; Gypenoside III
41753-55-3	NAVGH	A.195	Ophiopogonin D
41758-69-4	NAUBC	A.96	Evonimine
41945-48-6	NAWGO	C.9	Sodium tauroglycocholate ; 2-[[[[(3a,5b,7a,12a)-3,7,12-Trihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]amino]acetyl]amino]-ethanesulfonic acid mono sodium salt ; Sodium glycotaurocholate
42206-94-0	NATA6	A.4	Acetyl Resveratrol ; [4-[2-(3,5-diacetyloxyphenyl) ethenyl]phenyl] acetate
42438-78-8	NAVI7	A.200	Pashanone
42483-24-9	NAUNF	A.136	23-Hydroxylongispinogenin
42553-65-1	NATON	A.54	Crocin I
42719-32-4	NAVIB	A.201	Pedunculoside
42895-58-9	NATT1	A.69	14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide ; 14-dehydro Andrographolide ; AP10
42971-09-5	NAWEI	A.271 C.10	Vinpocetine ; Cavinton ; TCV-3B ; Ethyl (+)-apovincaminate ; Ethyl apovincamin-22-oate
43043-74-9	NATT9	A.70	Deoxyshikonin
46992-81-8	NAVJ7	A.203	Peucedanol
49870-84-0	NATO0	A.52	Corydamine
50298-90-3	NATP0	A.56	Cucurbitacin Iib
50333-13-6	NAVAN	A.175	N-Methylflindersine
50656-77-4	NAVE5	A.187	Niranthin
50773-41-6	NAVLY	A.212	Polyphyllin D
50773-42-7	NAVLX	A.212	Polyphyllin B ; Formosanin C
50816-24-5	NAUKB	A.127	Hastatoside
50892-83-6	NATAA	A.3	1-Acetyl-beta-carboline
50906-56-4	NATF3	A.19	Arteannuin B
50930-22-8	NAVA4	A.174	2-O-Methyl-α-D-N-acetylneuraminic Acid
51011-05-3	NAUXM	A.168	6"-O-Malonylgenistin ; Malonylgenistin ; Genistin malonate
51014-29-0	NAUQA	A.146	Isocorynoxeine ; 7-Isocorynoxeine
51020-86-1	NAUV1	A.161	Licarin A
51059-44-0	NAWFB	A.273	Wogonoside
51330-27-9	NAVWS	A.247	Soyasaponin Bb
51415-02-2	NATLN	A.44	Chikusetsusaponin Iva ; Calenduloside F
51670-40-7	NAUSS	A.153	Kadsurin
51771-49-4	NAWDI	A.268	Valechlorine ; Valtrate chlorohydrin
51803-68-0	NATWM	A.81	3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid 4'-glucoside
51938-32-0	NAVSV	A.235	Schaftoside
52012-29-0	NAURV	A.151	Isoschaftoside
52117-67-6	NATVG	A.78	2,4-Dihydroxy-6-methoxy-3-formylacetophenone
52190-21-3	NAVCV	A.183	Myrislignan
52213-27-1	NAVON	A.221	Pygenic acid A
52222-74-9	NAUSX	A.154	Kaempferol-4'-glucoside
52250-35-8	NAURC	A.149	Isomucronulatol
52286-58-5	NAUGQ	A.115	Ginsenoside Rf ; Panaxoside Rf
52286-59-6	NAUGP	A.114	Ginsenoside Re ; Ginsenoside B2 ; Panaxoside Re ; Chikusetsusaponin Ivc ; Sanchinoside Re
52286-74-5	NAUGV	A.115	Ginsenoside Rg2 ; Chikusetsusaponin I ; Panaxoside Rg2 ; Prosapogenin C2
52328-97-9	NAWA6	A.257	Tetramethylcurcumin
52328-98-0	NATWJ	A.81	Dimethylcurcumin ; (1E,4Z,6E)-1,7-Bis(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-hydroxy-1,4,6-heptatrien-3-one
52438-12-7	NAUQ6	A.146	Isobutylshikonin

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52613-28-2	NAUN3	A.135	6-alpha-Hydroxygeniposide ; Deacetylasperulosidic acid methyl ester
52645-73-5	NAUA8	A.93	Ethyl 2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside
52659-56-0	NAUTO	A.156	Kirenol
52705-93-8	NAUGO	A.114	Ginsenoside Rd ; Gypenoside VIII
52949-83-4	NATBO	A.7	Ajugol
53155-25-2	NAUB9	A.96	Euscaphic acid
53158-73-9	NATS5	A.66	Delphinidin-3-sambubioside chloride
53209-27-1	NAUDV	A.103	2'-O-Galloyl hyperin
53377-61-0	NAWC7	A.263	1,3,5-Trihydroxy-4-prenylxanthone
53452-16-7	NAWDH	A.268	Vaccarin
53527-42-7	NAUWR	A.166	Luteolin 3'-O-beta-D-glucuronide ; Luteolin 3'-O-glucuronide
53584-69-3	NAURP	A.150	Isorhamnetin-3-O-robinobioside
53846-50-7	NAVML	A.213	8-Prenylnaringenin
53931-25-2	NAUHI	A.119	28-O-glucopyranosylepiederagenin
53936-56-4	NATSX	A.68	Deoxyarbutin
53947-92-5	NATO3	A.52	Corylin
53956-04-0	NAUIW	A.123	Glycyrrhizic acid ammonium salt
53963-43-2	NAUGD	A.111	Ginsenoside F1 ; 20(S)-Ginsenoside F1
54328-09-5	NAVNG	A.217	Protopseudohypericin
54354-62-0	NATR5	A.63	Decarine
54494-34-7	NAUSI	A.153	Jolkinolide E
54522-52-0	NAUZV	A.177	Methyl protodioscin ; NSC-698790 ; Smilax saponin B
54522-53-1	NAVB0	A.177	Methylprotogracillin
54706-70-6	NATXC	A.84	Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester
54706-99-9	NATT2	A.69	20-Deoxyingenol
54848-30-5	NAVN7	A.216	Protogracillin
54928-05-1	NAVK0	A.206	Phytolaccagenic Acid
54984-93-9	NATAY	A.5	Acetylshikonin
55033-90-4	NAURO	A.150	Isorhamnetin-3-O-neohespeidoside ; Isorhamnetin 3-O-neohesperidin ; Isorhamnetin 3-O-neohesperidoside
55056-80-9	NAVN6	A.216 C.8	Protodioscin
55084-08-7	NAVVV	A.244	Skullcapflavone II
55136-76-0	NAUT2	A.155	Kaempferol 3-sophoroside-7-glucoside
55290-63-6	NATG2	A.24	Atractylodin ; Atractydin
55395-07-8	NAUOT	A.141	IKarisoside A ; Icarisoside-A ; Baohuoside II
55399-93-4	NAUNA	A.136	(4S)-4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine ; (2S,3R,4S)-2-amino-4-hydroxy-3-methylpentanoic acid
55466-04-1	NAUSL	A.153	Jujuboside A
55466-05-2	NAUSM	A.153	Jujuboside B
55481-88-4	NAVBU	A.181	Mollugin

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
55610-00-9	NATEY	A.19	Aristololactam II ; Cepharanone A
55659-75-1	NATS9	A.66	Deltonin
55696-58-7	NAUSW	A.154	Kaempferol-3-O-(2"-O-β-D-glucopyl)-β-D–rutinoside
55750-84-0	NATOO	A.55	Crocin II ; Crocin 3 ; Crocin B ; Tricrocin
55837-20-2	NAUK2	A.127	Halofuginone ; Tempostatin ; RU-19110
55869-99-3	NATDU	A.14	Anisodamine ; 6-Hydroxyhyoscyamine
55898-07-2	NAUO2	A.138	6alpha-Hydroxysugiol
55916-51-3	NAVM0	A.212	Polyphyllin F ; Formosanin VI
55954-61-5	NAVNV	A.218	Pseudohypericin
56038-13-2	NAVXI	A.249	Sucralose ; E955 ; Trichlorosucrose
56083-03-5	NAUQ3	A.146	Isobavachromene
56121-42-7	NAVSQ	A.234	Saropeptate
56293-29-9	NATCW	A.11	Aloperine
56317-05-6	NAUSZ	A.154	Kaempferol 3-O-(6"-galloyl)-beta-D-glucopyranoside
56317-21-6	NAVC6	A.182	Moracin M
56486-94-3	NAVX9	A.248	Steppogenin
56684-87-8	NATGV	A.27	Batatasin III
56725-99-6	NAUOO	A.140	Icariside I
56798-34-6	NAUC8	A.99	Flavokawain C
57378-72-0	NATTQ	A.72	4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid ; Isochlorogenic acid C
57396-78-8	NATGJ	A.25	Baicalein-7-O-glucoside ; Oroxin A
57420-46-9	NATAG	A.4	8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester
57499-59-9	NATWL	A.81	3,4'-Di-O-methylellagic acid
57685-46-8	NAUTC	A.155	Kansuinine B
57701-86-7	NAUTB	A.155	Kansuinin A
57817-89-7	NAVXC	A.248	Stevioside
57944-18-0	NAVFP	A.192	Officinalisinin I
58001-41-5	NAVDA	A.184	(2R)-Naringin
58095-76-4	NAVAI	A.175	trans-3,4-Methylenedioxycinnamyl alcohol
58316-41-9	NAVRQ	A.231	Saikosaponin B2
58479-68-8	NAVL4	A.209	Platycodin D
58480-54-9	NAUUU	A.161	Lemannine
58543-16-1	NAVPT	A.225 C.8	Rebaudioside A
58543-17-2	NAVPX	A.225	Rebaudioside B
58546-34-2	NATOZ	A.56	Cucurbitacin Iia
58546-54-6	NAVT2	A.236	Schisandrol B ; Gomisin-A ; Besigomsin ; schizandrol-B ; TJN-101 ; Wuweizi alcohol-B ; Wuweizichun-B
58546-55-7	NAVT9	A.237	Schisantherin B ; Gomisin-B ; Schizantherin-B ; Wuweizi ester-B ; Schisantherin-B
58546-56-8	NAVT8	A.237	Schisantherin A ; Gomisin-C ; Schizantherin-A ; Wuweizi ester-A

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58558-08-0	NAVRR	A.231	Saikosaponin B1
58749-22-7	NAUV2	A.161	Licochalcone A ; Licochalcone-A
58749-23-8	NAUV3	A.161	Licochalcone B
58812-37-6	NAWBF	A.260	Toosendanin ; 28-Deacetylsendanin ; Chuanliansu
58822-47-2	NAVTY	A.240	Secoxyloganin
59092-91-0	NATBV	A.8	Albaspidin AP
59219-65-7	NATQL	A.61	Darutoside
59219-76-0	NATZI	A.91	Erigeroside
59282-55-2	NAWES	A.271	Vitexin 2"-O-p-coumarate
59282-56-3	NAUVO	A.163	Lindleyin
59787-61-0	NATPT	A.59	Cyclosporin C
59846-31-0	NATBG	A.6	Ajmalimine
59865-13-3	NATPS	A.59	Cyclosporin A
59870-68-7	NAUHA	A.119	Glabridin
59914-91-9	NAWDZ	A.269	Vicenin 3
60008-01-7	NAVFC	A.191	(+)-Oblongine
60137-06-6	NATP1	A.56	Cucurbitacin S
60451-47-0	NATKX	A.42	Cauloside F
60546-10-3	NAUJ5	A.123	Gomisin D
60660-58-4	NAVYD	A.251	L-Talitol
60755-87-5	NATK5	A.39	Canthin-6-one N-oxide
60778-02-1	NAVP6	A.223	Quercetin 3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside
60796-64-7	NAVEJ	A.188	Norbraylin
60796-65-8	NAWCF	A.263	5,7,8-Trimethoxycoumarin
60820-94-2	NATZR	A.92	Esculentoside B
60976-49-0	NAUFR	A.108	Geraniin
61077-78-9	NAVYM	A.252	Tanshinone IIA anhydride
61263-49-8	NAWEQ	A.271	Vitexilactone
61276-17-3	NAWDW	A.269	Verbascoside ; Acteoside ; Kusaginin ; TJC160
61281-37-6	NAVSZ	A.236	Schisandrin B ; Schizandrin-B ; Wuweizisu-B ; gamma-Schisandrin
61281-38-7	NAVSY	A.235	Schisandrin A ; Schizandrin-A ; Wuweizisu-A ; Deoxyschizandrin
61301-33-5	NAVT0	A.236	Schisandrin C ; Schizandrin-C ; Wuweizisu-C
61303-13-7	NAUPU	A.145	Isoacteoside ; Isoverbascoside
61328-41-4	NAVDY	A.187	Neoschaftoside
61371-55-9	NAUJI	A.125	Griffonilide ; 6,7-dihydroxy-7,7a-dihydro-6H-1-benzofuran-2-one
61434-67-1	NAVQ6	A.226	cis-Resveratrol
61510-09-6	NATLW	A.45	Cholesteryl behenate ; Cholesteryl docosanoate ; Cholesterol behenate
61658-41-1	NAUDI	A.102	Furomollugin
61825-98-7	NAVVP	A.244	Sipeimine ; Imperialine
62014-87-3	NAUKL	A.129	Helichrysetin
62023-90-9	NAUSP	A.153	Juncusol
62025-49-4	NAUGE	A.112	Ginsenoside F2
62025-50-7	NAUGF	A.112	Ginsenoside F3
62218-08-0	NAWED	A.270	ε-Viniferin ; AC1NQYZ4 ; UNII-0K8Z2K6Y7O ; 0K8Z2K6Y7O
62218-13-7	NAWEC	A.270	Alpha-Viniferin
62499-27-8	NAUFB	A.107	Gastrodin ; Gastrodine
62499-28-9	NAVI1	A.200	Parishin
62596-29-6	NAVCB	A.182	Morusin ; Mulberrochromene
62596-34-3	NATPQ	A.59	Cyclomorusin
62596-35-4	NAVDN	A.186	Neocyclomorusin
62687-22-3	NAUK4	A.127	Handelin ; Yejuhualactone
62687-63-2	NAVRU	A.232	Saikosaponin F
62820-11-5	NAUSG	A.153	Jolkinol A
62949-77-3	NAUUA	A.159	Kuwanon A
62949-79-5	NAUUB	A.159	Kuwanon C
62949-93-3	NAVCC	A.182	Morusinol
62956-47-2	NAUJ6	A.124	Gomisin F
62956-48-3	NAUJ7	A.124	Gomisin G
63038-10-8	NAVU5	A.240	Senkyunolide A
63223-86-9	NAUGZ	A.117	Ginsenoside Rh1 ; Prosapogenin A2 ; Sanchinoside B2 ; Sanchinoside Rh1 ; Ginsenoside-Rh1
63238-66-4	NATHB	A.28	Benzoylhypaconine ; Benzoylhypacoitine
63238-67-5	NATHC	A.28	Benzoylmesaconine ; Mesaconine 14-benzoate
63251-92-3	NATFY	A.255	5,8,13,13a-Tetrahydro-13a-hydroxy-9,10-dimethoxy-7-methyl-6H-Benzo[g]-1,3-benzodioxolo[5,6-a]quinolizinium chloride
63279-13-0	NAVPV	A.225	Rebaudioside D
63492-69-3	NAUW0	A.163	Lithospermoside ; Griffonin
63550-99-2	NAVPU	A.225	Rebaudioside C ; Dulcoside B
63775-96-2	NATPU	A.59	Cyclosporin D
63902-38-5	NAVKR	A.208	Pinoresinol Diglucoside
63968-64-9	NATF7	A.19 C.2	Artemisinin
64340-41-6	NATCG	A.10	Alloalantolactone
64421-28-9	NAVUQ	A.241	Shanzhiside methyl ester
64432-06-0	NATXN	A.85	Dulcoside A
64439-81-2	NAUA0	A.93 C.4	7-Ethyl-10-Hydroxy-Camptothecin ; SN-38 ; 7-Ethyl-10-hydroxy-camptothecin ; SN 38 lactone
64461-95-6	NAVKF	A.207	Picroside III
64480-66-6	NAUIP	A.122	Glycoursodeoxycholic acid ; Ursodeoxycholylglycine
64680-84-8	NAUC6	A.98	Flavokawain A
64725-24-2	NAVPR	A.224	RA-V
64809-67-2	NAVDV	A.187	Neomangiferin
64820-99-1	NAWEV	A.272	Vitexin -2"-O-rhamnoside
64849-39-4	NAVRE	A.230	Rubusoside
64917-83-5	NAVTB	A.237	Schisantherin E ; Schizantherin-E
64938-51-8	NAVTA	A.237	Schisantherin C
65008-17-5	NATVR	A.79	3,8-Dihydroxy-2,4,6-trimethoxyxanthone

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65144-26-5	NATVV	A.76	6,7-dihydro-1,2,3,13-tetramethoxy-6,7-dimethyl-Benzo[3,4]cyclooocta[1,2-f][1,3]benzodioxol-8(5H)-one stereoisomer
65247-27-0	NATOU	A.55	Cucurbitacin B 2-O-beta-D-glucoside
65497-07-6	NATZQ	A.92	Esculentoside A
65586-25-6	NAVGG	A.195	Ophiopogonin C
65604-80-0	NAVGI	A.195	Ophiopogonin D'
65995-63-3	NAVOJ	A.221	Punicalagin
65995-64-4	NAVOK	A.221	Punicalin
66056-19-7	NAUV5	A.161	Licoisoflavone A
66056-20-0	NAUJ8	A.124	Gomisin H
66056-22-2	NATDM	A.14	Angeloylgomisin H
66176-93-0	NATMA	A.46	Cimicifugoside
66280-25-9	NAUJ9	A.124	Gomisin J
66322-34-7	NATUN	A.75	Dihydroguaiaretic acid
66575-29-9	NAUCE	A.99	Forskolin ; Colforsin
66648-43-9	NAUBX	A.98	N-trans-feruloyltyramine
66648-44-0	NAUBY	A.97	N-feruloyl-Octopamine
66648-45-1	NATOG	A.54	N-p-coumaroyl-Octopamine
66656-92-6	NATZS	A.92	Esculentoside H
66663-90-9	NAVL5	A.209	Platycodin D2
66663-91-0	NAVLP	A.211	Polygalacin D
66791-77-3	NAVXZ	A.250	(-)-Syringaresinol diglucoside ; Liriodendrin ; Acanthoside D
67008-16-6	NATDZ	A.15	Anthriscusin
67416-61-9	NATBP	A.7	AKBA ; Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid
67656-29-5	NAVAJ	A.175	Methylenetanshinquinone
67765-58-6	NAUYJ	A.172	Menisdaurin
67879-58-7	NATJQ	A.37	Caftaric acid ; trans-Caftaric acid
67884-03-1	NAVL6	A.209	Platycodin D3
67884-05-3	NATQV	A.62	Deapi-platycodin D3
67909-49-3	NATRQ	A.65	Dehydroevodiamine
67920-52-9	NATQC	A.60	Danshensu (sodium salt) ; Sodium Danshensu ; (±)-DanShenSu sodium salt
67979-25-3	NATG7	A.25	Aurantio-obtusin ; 1,3,7-trihydroxy-2,8-dimethoxy-6-methylanthracene-9,10-dione
68027-15-6	NAVOI	A.221	Pulsatilla saponin D ; SB365;Hederacolchiside A
68051-23-0	NAVL7	A.209	Platyconic acid A
68124-04-9	NAVM2	A.212	Polyphyllin VII
68144-21-8	NAUSN	A.153	Jujuboside B1
68236-11-3	NATX3	A.83	6,8-Diprenylnaringenin
68236-13-5	NAVMM	A.213	6-Prenylnaringenin
68243-30-1	NAUN6	A.135	2-Hydroxy-3-(hydroxymethyl) anthraquinone
68370-47-8	NAVBD	A.179	Micheliolide
68401-05-8	NAUUC	A.159	Kuwanon E
68406-26-8	NAUGM	A.113	Ginsenoside Rb3 ; Gypenoside IV
68422-00-4	NAWAW	A.259	Timosaponin A1

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68692-61-5	NAVOW	A.222	Qianhucoumarin G
68776-47-6	NAUMA	A.133	1beta-Hydroxyalantolactone
68978-04-1	NAVCG	A.182	Mulberrofuran A
69039-02-7	NAUO7	A.139	Hydroxytyrosol Acetate
69091-17-4	NATA8	A.2	β-Acetoxyisovalerylshikonin ; [(1S)-1-(5,8-dihydroxy-1,4-dioxonaphthalen-2-yl)-4-methylpent-3-enyl] 3-acetyloxy-3-methylbutanoate
69097-99-0	NAWGH	C.5	Hesperetin ; 5,7-dihydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one
69176-52-9	NAUJC	A.124	Gomisin N
69188-40-5	NAVAB	A.174	(Z,Z)2-methyl-2-Butenoic acid 2-carboxy-2-butenyl ester
69251-96-3	NAVKT	A.208	Pinoresinol 4-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside ; 3,5-dibromo-benzoic acid,3,5-dibromobenzoic acid ; (+)-pinoresinol-4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside ; (+)-Pires
69297-51-4	NAVTE	A.238	trans-Scirpusin A
69363-14-0	NAVT4	A.237	Schisanhenol ; Schizanhenol ; Gomisin-K3
69618-94-6	NATDY	A.15	Anthriscinol
69618-96-8	NATLC	A.43	Chamaejasmine
69653-71-0	NAWBO	A.261	Trichloro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene
69659-80-9	NAVYO	A.252	Tanshinone IIA sulfonate (sodium) ; Sodium Tanshinone IIA sulfonate ; Tanshinone IIA sodium sulfonate
69884-00-0	NAVNR	A.218	Pseudoginsenoside F11 ; Ginsenoside A1
69926-31-4	NAVFF	A.192	20(S),24(R)-Ocotillol
70028-59-0	NAVQT	A.229	Rivularin
70356-09-1	NATGA	A.25	Avobenzone
70431-34-4	NATNB	A.49	Colominic Acid Sodium Salt from E.coli
70553-76-3	NATQP	A.62	Daurisoline ; (R,R)-Daurisoline
70578-24-4	NAWG0	A.276	Yunaconitine ; Guayewuanine B
70588-05-5	NAVFE	A.192	Obtusin
70674-90-7	NATKU	A.41	Catharanthine Sulfate
70831-56-0	NATLL	A.44	L-Chicoric Acid ; (-)-Chicoric acid ; trans-Caffeoyltartaric acid
70849-88-6	NATZY	A.92	8-(3-Ethoxy-2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-5,7-dimethoxy-2H-chromen-2-one
70872-29-6	NAUS4	A.152	Isoxanthohumol
71305-89-0	NATU6	A.74	2,3-Dihydro-1,4-dimethyl-6(1H)-Azulenone
71431-22-6	NAVXS	A.249	Sylvestroside I
71486-22-1	NAWEG	A.270	Vinorelbine
71610-00-9	NATL3	A.42 C.3	Cephalomannine
71634-86-1	NATV2	A.77	3,4-Dihydroxy-Benzoic acid (2R,3S)-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5,7-dihydroxy-2H-1-benzopyran-3-yl ester

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
71939-50-9	NATUD	A.73	Dihydroartemisinin ; β-Dihydroartemisinin ; DHA ; Dihydroqinghaosu
71963-77-4	NATF4	A.19	Artemether ; Dihydroqinghaosu methyl ether ; Dihydroartemisinin methyl ether ; SM224
72063-39-9	NAVX3	A.248	Spinosin
72357-31-4	NAUV4	A.161	Licoflavone C
72444-79-2	NAVFK	A.192	(4bS-trans)-4b,5,6,7,8,8a,9,10-Octahydro-2,4b,8,8-tetramethyl3-Phenanthrenol
72520-92-4	NAVHM	A.198	Paeonolide ; 2-Acetyl-5-methoxyphenyl O-alpha-L-arabinosyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside ; C10715
72581-71-6	NAURX	A.151	Isosilybin ; Isosilybinin
72755-19-2	NATZU	A.92	1-Ethoxycarbonyl-beta-carboline ; Kumujian A
72800-72-7	NAVHW	A.199	Panaxydol
72896-40-3	NATHD	A.29	Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin
72916-61-1	NAVAC	A.174	O-Methylcedrelopsin
72960-22-6	NAUJD	A.124	Gomisin O
72962-43-7	NATIL	A.33	Brassinolide ; Brassin lactone
73030-71-4	NATG1	A.24	Atractylenolide III ; ICodonolactone;8β-Hydroxyasterolide
73036-31-4	NATYX	A.90	Epigomisin O
73069-13-3	NATFZ	A.23	Atractylenolide I
73069-14-4	NATG0	A.24	Atractylenolide II ; Asterolide
73069-25-7	NAVM9	A.213	Praeruptorin A
73069-26-8	NAVMF	A.213	Praeruptorin d
73166-28-6	NATXY	A.86	Effusol
73208-82-9	NAVIK	A.202	2,4,7,8,9-Pentaacetate-N-Acetylneuraminic Acid Methyl Ester
73340-41-7	NAUMW	A.134	3-Hydroxy-9,10-Dimethoxypterocarpan
73343-42-7	NATBT	A.7	Albanin A
73343-43-8	NATVM	A.78	2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-8,9-dihydro-5-hydroxy-8-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-4H-Furo[2,3-h]-1-benzopyran-4-one
73692-50-9	NAVD5	A.184	Naringenin chalcone
73695-94-0	NAVG4	A.194	Onysilin
73731-87-0	NATIT	A.34	Broussonin A
73815-15-3	NAVGO	A.195	Orientin-2"-O-p-trans-coumarate
73870-35-6	NAUCB	A.99	Foresaconitine ; Vilmorrianine C
73960-72-2	NAUZM	A.175	Methyl 2,3-Didehydro-4,7,8,9-tetra-O-acetyl-N-acetylneuraminate
74058-71-2	NAUX4	A.167	Macamide B
74061-79-3	NAVUI	A.241	Sesaminol
74161-25-4	NATRU	A.65	2,3-Dehydrokievitone
74285-86-2	NAWCT	A.265	Triptophenolide ; Hypolide ; (+)-Triptophenolide
74365-74-5	NATV8	A.77	16alpha,17-Dihydroxy-ent-kauran-19-oic acid
74639-14-8	NAUVU	A.163	Liquiritin apioside
74805-90-6	NAVAV	A.177	Methylophiopogonone A ; 3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-6,8-dimethylchromen-4-one
74805-91-7	NAVAU	A.177	Methylophiopogonanone B ; (3R)-5,7-dihydroxy-3-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-6,8-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one ; CHEMBL1098293 ; ZINC13327529 ; 4CN-2934
74805-92-8	NAVAT	A.176	Methylophiopogonanone A ; 3-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-5,7-dihydroxy-6,8-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrochromen-4-one ; AC1NSYJ4 ; SCHEMBL6341028 ; R-METHYLOPHIOPOGONANONE A
74991-91-6	NAUYW	A.172	9-Methoxycanthin-6-one
75239-63-3	NAVGB	A.195	Ophiopogonanone A
75288-96-9	NAUTV	A.157	Kukoamine A ; N1,N12-Bis(dihydrocaffeoyl) spermine
75330-75-5	NAUWB	A.164	Lovastatin ; Mevinolin
75590-33-9	NAUT6	A.155	Kaerophyllin
75629-19-5	NAUUD	A.159	Kuwanon G
75853-60-0	NATRR	A.65	Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride
75969-83-4	NAUMJ	A.134	11-Hydroxycanthin-6-one
76060-35-0	NATRA	A.65	1-Dehydro-6-gingerdione
76265-12-8	NAWFZ	A.276	Yukovanol
76296-73-6	NAVLZ	A.212	Polyphyllin E
76376-43-7	NAUAZ	A.95	Euphorbia factor L1
76470-15-0	NATXX	A.86	Effusanin E
76472-87-2	NAUUE	A.159	Kuwanon H
76474-56-1	NATUL	A.74	Dihydrocurcumin
76494-51-4	NAUVE	A.162	Ligustrazine (hydrochloride) ; Chuanxiongzine hydrochloride ; Tetramethylpyrazine hydrochloride
76497-69-3	NATR3	A.63	(3E)-4-[(1S,4aS,8aS)-Decahydro-5,5,8a-trimethyl-2-methylene-1-naphthalenyl]-3-Buten-2-one
76570-19-9	NATW9	A.80	3,4-Dimethoxy-Quinoline
76656-80-9	NAUPT	A.145	3,'6-Disinapoyl sucrose
76822-21-4	NATQB	A.60	Danshensu ; Dan shen suan A ; Salvianic acid A
76843-23-7	NAVNN	A.217	Przewaquinone A
76996-27-5	NAUF5	A.107	Garcinone C ; 1,3,6,7-tetrahydroxy-8-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthen-9-one ; 1,3,6,7-Tetrahydroxy-8-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-2-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-9H-xanthen-9-one
77012-31-8	NATRX	A.65	Dehydropachymic acid

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77035-42-8	NATRN	A.64	Dehydroeburicoic acid monoacetate
77181-26-1	NAUC3	A.98	Flaconitine ; Acetylaconitine ; 3-Acetylaconitine
77573-43-4	NAUPB	A.143	Ingenol-5,20-acetonide
77573-44-5	NAUPD	A.143	Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide ; Ingenol 3,45,20-bisacetonide
77636-08-9	NAWB9	A.260	Toddanone
77636-11-4	NATH8	A.136	7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one
77690-92-7	NAUBW	A.98	6''-Feruloylspinosin
77715-99-2	NAWB8	A.260	(-)-Toddanol
77769-21-2	NATUY	A.76	1,2-Dihydrotanshinone I
78214-33-2	NAUH0	A.117	Ginsenoside Rh2 ; 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rh2 ; 20(S)-Rh2 ; Ginsenoside-Rh2
78281-02-4	NAUNY	A.138	Hydroxysafflor yellow A ; Safflomin A ; HSYA
78285-90-2	NATXU	A.86	Ecliptasaponin A ; Echinocystic acid-3-O-glucoside
78417-26-2	NAWC8	A.263	5,7,3'-Trihydroxy-6,4',5'-trimethoxyflavone ; 5,7-Dihydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-6-methoxy-4H-chromen-4-one
78432-77-6	NATQT	A.62	10-Deacetyltaxol
78478-28-1	NAVMG	A.213	Praeruptorin E
78763-58-3	NATQW	A.62	Deapi-platycodin D
78804-17-8	NAWG7	A.276	Zeylenol
78821-43-9	NATYI	A.88	Epibrassinolide ; 24-Epibrassinolide ; B1105;BP55
78919-28-5	NATLK	A.44	Chicanin
79103-90-5	NAVLT	A.211	Polygalasaponin XXXI ; Onjisaponin F
79185-75-4	NAUMB	A.133	7-Hydroxy-aristolochic acid A
79233-15-1	NATSW	A.68	Deoxyandrographolide
79484-75-6	NATY4	A.86	Eleutheroside D
79498-31-0	NAUHB	A.119	Glaucocalyxin A
79559-55-0	NATZV	A.92	5-Ethoxychelerthrine
79559-59-4	NATX1	A.83	1,7-Diphenyl-4-hepten-3-one
79592-91-9	NATOJ	A.54	Crassicauline A
79831-76-8	NATKM	A.40	Castanospermine
79916-77-1	NAUCF	A.99	Forsythoside
80154-34-3	NAUKM	A.129	Helicid ; 4-[3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl] oxybenzaldehyde
80225-53-2	NAVR1	A.229	Rosmanol
80286-36-8	NATGQ	A.26	Balanophonin
80286-58-4	NATF6	A.19 C.2	Artemisic acid ; 2-[(1R,4R,4aS,8aR)-4,7-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl]prop-2-enoic acid ; Artemisic acid ; (+)-artemisinic acid ; UNII-53N99527G7 ; Artemisinic acid
80321-63-7	NAUJX	A.126	Gynostemma Extract ; Ginsenoside C-Mx1 ; Gynosaponin I ; Gypenoside IX ; Notoginsenoside Fd
80321-69-3	NAUK0	A.126	Gypenoside XVII ; Gynosaponin S
80358-06-1	NAWAZ	A.259	Tinnevellin glucoside ; 1-[6-(beta-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1-hydroxy-8-methoxy-3-methyl-2-naphthalenyl]ethanone
80366-15-0	NAUE6	A.104	Ganhuangemin ;
80418-24-2	NAVEW	A.190	Notoginsenoside R1 ; Sanchinoside R1 ; Sanqi glucoside R1
80418-25-3	NAVEX	A.190	Notoginsenoside R2 ; 20(S)-Notoginsenoside R2 ; Ginsenoside Ng-R2
80508-81-2	NAUHC	A.119	Glaucocalyxin B
80510-05-0	NAUAJ	A.94	Euchrestaflavanone A
80510-06-1	NAUJJ	A.125	Grossamide
80604-16-6	NAVZU	A.256	5,7,2',6'-Tetrahydroxyflavanone
80621-54-1	NATSK	A.67	8-Demethylsideroxylin
80651-76-9	NAVSF	A.234	Sanggenon C
80665-72-1	NAUDJ	A.102	Fuziline
80681-44-3	NAUIH	A.239	sec-O-Glucosylhamaudol
80681-45-4	NAUIF	A.213	Prim-O-Glucosylcimifugin
80787-59-3	NAUMK	A.133	1-Hydroxycanthin-6-one
80930-74-1	NAWGB	A.277	Zingibroside R1
80952-71-2	NAUH1	A.117	20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh1
80952-72-3	NAUGW	A.115	20(R)-Ginsenoside Rg2
81066-45-7	NAUTG	A.155	Kauniolide
81203-57-8	NAVHX	A.199	Panaxynol
81345-36-0	NAVT1	A.236	Schisandrin C epoxide
81348-81-4	NAVBW	A.181	Momordicoside F1
81348-83-6	NAVBX	A.181	Momordicoside L
81422-93-7	NAVSG	A.234	Sanggenone D
81446-29-9	NAVKQ	A.208	(-)-Pinoresinol
81525-13-5	NAUCG	A.100	Forsythoside B
81703-06-2	NAUN1	A.135	18-beta-Hydroxy-3-epi-alpha-yohimbine
81720-03-8	NATH6	A.28	2H,6H-Benzo[1,2-b:5,4-b'] dipyran, 2-butenoic acid deriv.
81720-05-0	NAVPZ	A.225	Rehmannioside A
81720-07-2	NAUXV	A.228	RhMannioside C
81720-08-3	NAVQ0	A.226	Rehmannioside D
81740-07-0	NAVMC	A.213	Praeruptorin B
81827-74-9	NAVDZ	A.187	Neotriptophenolide ; (3bR,9bS)-9-hydroxy-6-methoxy-9b-methyl-7-propan-2-yl-3,3b,4,5,10,11-hexahydronaphtho[2,1-e][2] benzofuran-1-one ; AC1Q6AXP ; AC1L33E3 ; KST-1A8624 ; AR-1A4094
81907-61-1	NAUED	A.105	Ganoderic acid B
81907-62-2	NAUEB	A.105	Ganoderic acid A
81944-09-4	NAUVD	A.162	Z-Ligustilide
81970-00-5	NATN4	A.49	Clovin

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
81991-99-3	NAUUG	A.159	Lancerin ; 4-beta-D-Glucopyranosyl-1,3,7-trihydroxy-9H-xanthen-9-one
82344-82-9	NATN8	A.49	Coelonin
82373-94-2	NAVZZ	A.256	2,3,5,4'-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-β-D-glucoside ; 2,3,4',5-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside
82425-35-2	NATAQ	A.3	20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate ; Euphorbia factor Pe1
82425-45-4	NAUJB	A.124	Gomisin M2
82467-50-3	NAUJA	A.124	Gomisin M1
82467-52-5	NAUQW	A.148	Isokadsuranin
82475-00-1	NAVZV	A.256	2',5,6',7-Tetrahydroxyflavone
82475-02-3	NAVGR	A.196	Oroxylin A 7-O-beta-D-glucuronide methyl ester
82475-03-4	NATGL	A.26	Baicalin methyl ester
82508-31-4	NAVNY	A.218	Pseudolaric acid B
82508-32-5	NAVNW	A.218	Pseudolaric acid A
82508-34-7	NAUZW	A.177	Methyl pseudolarate B
82508-35-8	NATSJ	A.67	Demethylpseudolaric acid B
82508-36-9	NATSB	A.67	Demethoxydeacetoxypseudolaric acid B
82601-41-0	NAVO0	A.218	Pseudolaric acid C
82854-37-3	NATXR	A.85	Echinacoside
83104-86-3	NATYL	A.88	(-)-Epicatechin-3-(3"-O-methyl) gallate
83104-87-4	NATYV	A.89	(-)-Epigallocatechin-3-(3"-O-methyl) gallate
83145-47-5	NAVJC	A.255	(7S)-6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-7-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-methylene-Phenanthro[1,2-b]furan-10,11-dione
83207-58-3	NATFQ	A.22	Astragaloside A ; Astramembrannin I ; Astragalin A
83327-19-9	NAUUN	A.160	(-)-Lariciresinol
83382-71-2	NAVME	A.213	Praeruptorin C
83459-37-4	NATXP	A.85	Ebracteolata cpd B
83459-41-0	NAUGH	A.112	Ginsenoside Ra1
83459-42-1	NAUGI	A.112	Ginsenoside Ra2
83725-24-0	NAVM6	A.212	Pomolic acid beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester
83864-69-1	NATDN	A.14	Angeloylgomisin O
83925-00-2	NAUC5	A.98	Flavidinin
84104-71-2	NAWF6	A.273	Wilforlide A ; Regelide ; Abruslactone A
84272-85-5	NAVB8	A.179	5-O-Methylvisammioside ; 4'-O-β-D-Glucosyl-5-O-methylvisamminol
84304-92-7	NAVPI	A.224	Rabdosin B
84380-01-8	NATEI	A.17	alpha-Arbutin ; (2R,3S,4S,5R,6R)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)oxane-3,4,5-triol ; 4-Hydroxyphenyl a-D-glucopyranoside; CHEBI29710; 4-Hydroxyphenyl-alpha-D-glucopyranoside
84575-13-3	NATGO	A.26	Bakuchalcone
84605-18-5	NATPN	A.58 C.3	Cycloastragenol ; (3beta,6alpha,16beta,24R)-20,24- epoxy-9,19-Cyclolanostane-3,6,16,25-tetrol ; Cyclogalagenin ; Cyclogalegenin ; Cyclogalegigenin
84633-29-4	NAUB7	A.96	Eurycomanone
84633-29-4	NAUKK	C.5	Eurycomanone / Glycosaponin (mixture)
84640-31-3	NATWB	A.81	Dimethyl-Carbamic acid (4-nitrophenyl)methyl ester
84676-88-0	NAUPZ	A.145	Isoastragaloside I ; Isoastragaloside-I
84676-89-1	NATFS	A.22	Astragaloside II ; Astrasiversianin VIII
84680-59-1	NATR1	A.63	3-O-(2'E,4'Z-Decadienoyl) ingenol
84680-75-1	NATFR	A.22	Astragaloside I ; Astrasieversianin IV ; Cyclosieversioside B
84687-42-3	NATFT	A.22	Astragaloside III
84687-43-4	NATFU	A.22	Astragaloside IV
84745-94-8	NAVOX	A.222	Qingyangshengenin
84870-53-1	NAUIY	A.123	Gnetin D
84914-58-9	NAUHG	A.138	(3beta,25R)-17-Hydroxyspirost-5-en-3-yl O-alpha-L-arabinopyranosyl-(1-4)-O-[6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranosyl-(1-2)]-beta-D-Glucopyranoside
84954-92-7	NAVQY	A.229	Rosavin ; 2-(3-phenylprop-2-enoxy)-6-[(3,4,5-trihydroxyoxan-2-yl)oxymethyl] oxane-3,4,5-triol
84954-93-8	NAVQX	A.229	Rosarin
85022-66-8	NAVUV	A.242	Shikonofuran A
85026-55-7	NAVQZ	A.229	Rosin ; (2R,3S,4S,5R,6R)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(E)-3-phenylprop-2-enoxy]oxane-3,4,5-triol
85031-59-0	NATUC	A.73	Dihydroartemisinic acid ; (2R)-2-[(1R,4R,4aS,8aS)-4,7-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,8a-octahydronaphthalen-1-yl]propanoic acid
85372-65-2	NAWBV	A.261	3beta,7beta,25-Trihydroxycucurbita-5,23(E)-dien-19-al
85404-48-4	NAUK5	A.127	(-)-Haplomyrfolin
85532-77-0	NAVRL	A.231	Safflor Yellow A
85571-15-9	NAVQL	A.228	Rhodionin
85643-19-2	NATP5	A.56	Curculigoside
85643-76-1	NAUUR	A.160	Laurycolactone A
85643-77-2	NAUUS	A.160	Laurycolactone B
85999-40-2	NAUMH	A.133	23-Hydroxybetulinic acid ; Anemosapogenin
86229-97-2	NAVPH	A.224	RA VII
86361-55-9	NAUJ0	A.123	Gnetol
86377-52-8	NAUEV	A.106	Ganoderic acid Y
86450-77-3	NAVSI	A.234	Sanggenone K
86450-80-8	NAVSH	A.234	Sanggenone H

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
86517-85-3	NATQE	A.61	Daphnelantoxin B
86639-52-3	NAUA0	A.93 C.4	7-Ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin ; SN-38 ; 7-Ethyl-10-hydroxy-camptothecin ; SN 38 lactone
86764-11-6	NAUQ0	A.146	Isoastragaloside II ; Astrasieversianin-VII
86831-54-1	NAVQM	A.228	Rhodiosin
87064-16-2	NAWG6	A.276	Zeylasteral
87085-00-5	NAVCH	A.182	Mulberrofuran G
87095-74-7	NAUMY	A.135	[R-(E)]-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-6-hepten-3-one
87205-99-0	NATUZ	A.76	Dihydrotanshinone I
87264-55-9	NAVZG	A.255	1,4,7',8'-Tetrahydro-7,8-dimethoxy-6'-methyl-Spiro[3H-2-benzopyran-3,5'(3'aH)-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]isoquinoline]
87425-34-1	NAUVX	A.163	Liriopeside B
87440-75-3	NAWEP	A.271	Viteralone
87530-30-1	NAUWN	A.165	Lusianthridin
87592-77-6	NAVVW	A.244	Smyrindioloside
87686-87-1	NAWC1	A.262	1,3,6-Trihydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone 3-O-(6'-O-acetyl)-a-L-rhamnosyl-(1-2)-beta-D-glucoside
87686-88-2	NAWC2	A.262	1,3,6-Trihydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone 3-O-alpha-L-rhamnosyl-(1→2)-beta-D-glucoside
87701-68-6	NATBZ	A.8	Alismoxide ; (+)-Alismoxide
87932-34-1	NAUNT	A.137	4-Hydroxyphenethylanisate
87980-68-5	NAUPC	A.143	Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate ; Ingenol 5,20-acetonide 3-angelate ; Ingenol 3-angelate 5,20-acetonide
88100-04-3	NAVES	A.189	Notoginsenoside Fa
88105-29-7	NAVEU	A.189	Notoginsenoside Fe ; Notoginseng triterpenes ; Ginsenoside Mb
88122-52-5	NAVET	A.189	Notoginsenoside Fc
88140-31-2	NAUCD	A.99	6-Formyllimetin
88182-33-6	NAUUZ	A.161	Levistilide A ; Levistolid A ; Levistolide A ; Diligustilide,Z,Z'-6,6',7,3'a-Diligustilide
88206-46-6	NAVF1	A.191	Notopterol ; 4-[(2E)-5-hydroxy-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dienoxy]furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one
88206-49-9	NAVF2	A.191	Notoptol
88495-63-0	NATF9	A.20	Artesunate
88640-89-5	NATM0	A.46	Chrysin 7-O-β-gentiobioside
88700-33-8	NAVGC	A.195	Ophiopogonanone B
88901-36-4	NAVBT	A.180	Mogroside V
88901-37-5	NAVBO	A.180	Mogroside III E
88901-38-6	NAVBM	A.180	Mogroside Iie
88901-41-1	NAVBR	A.180	Mogroside IVa
88901-42-2	NAVBP	A.180	Mogroside III-A1
88901-45-5	NAVBL	A.180	Mogroside II-A2
88915-64-4	NAVBS	A.180	Mogroside Ive
88930-15-8	NAVBK	A.179	Mogrol

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
89199-99-5	NAVCI	A.182	Mulberrofuran H
89412-79-3	NAVPJ	A.224	Raddeanin A
89590-95-4	NAVBQ	A.180	Mogroside IV
89595-70-0	NATLB	A.43	Chamaejasmenin C
89686-84-6	NAVFW	A.194	Oleaside A
89701-85-9	NATI5	A.31	Biflorin
89786-83-4	NAVOO	A.221	Pygenic acid B
89915-39-9	NATK9	A.39	beta-Carboline-1-propionic acid
90411-12-4	NAVDJ	A.186	Neochamaejasmine B
90411-13-5	NAVDI	A.185	Neochamaejasmine A
90536-47-3	NATVF	A.78	2',5'-Dihydroxy-3'-methoxy-Acetophenone
90902-21-9	NATIU	A.34	Broussonin E
90985-77-6	NAUGJ	A.112	Ginsenoside Ra3
91174-19-5	NAUWJ	A.165	Lucyoside B
91652-78-7	NAVU6	A.240	Senkyunolide C
91653-50-8	NAWGA	A.276	Zingiberennewsaponin
91990-63-5	NAVRV	A.232	Saikosaponin H
92117-94-7	NAVB1	A.178	4'-O-Methylpuerarin
92519-91-0	NAWEN	A.271	Viscidulin III
92519-93-2	NAWEL	A.271	Viscidulin II
92519-95-4	NAWEK	A.271	Viscidulin I
93098-79-4	NAUT3	A.155	Kaempferol 3-sophoroside-7-rhamnoside
93236-42-1	NAVYF	A.48	Cistanoside A
93413-00-4	NATLA	A.43	Chamaechromone
93550-94-8	NAUB3	A.95	Euphorbia factor L7a
93551-00-9	NAUN9	A.135	17-Hydroxyisolathyrol
93675-88-8	NAUCH	A.100	Forsythoside E
93772-31-7	NAVDQ	A.186	Neogambogic acid
93859-63-3	NAUQ7	A.146	Isochamaejasmin
94079-81-9	NAVLK	A.211	Poliumoside
94344-54-4	NAVSN	A.234	Sappanchalcone
94356-22-6	NAVQG	A.227	Rhapontigenin 3'-O-glucoside
94356-26-0	NAVK4	A.206	Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside
94367-42-7	NAVAR	A.176	Methylnissolin-3-O-glucoside ; 9-O-Methylnissolin 3-O-glucoside
94367-43-8	NAURD	A.149	Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside ; (3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-[[3-(2-HYDROXY-3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYL)-3,4-DIHYDRO-2H-CHROMEN-7-YL]OXY]-6-(HYDROXYMETHYL)OXANE-3,4,5-TRIOL ; 7,2'-Dihydroxy-3',4'-dimethoxyisoflavane-7-O-glucoside
94487-74-8	NATDK	A.14	Angelic Anhydride
94492-24-7	NATAI	A.2	2-Acetylacteoside
94527-34-1	NATUB	A.75	3,4-Dihydro-6,7-(methylenedioxy)-2(1H)-quinolinone
94529-97-2	NATSR	A.68	20-Deoxocarnosol
94530-85-5	NAVU7	A.240	Senkyunolide G
94596-27-7	NAVU8	A.240	Senkyunolide H

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94596-28-8	NAVU9	A.240	Senkyunolide I
94656-46-9	NAUOD	A.139	Hyperectine
94705-70-1	NAUJZ	A.126	Gypenoside XLVI
94805-82-0	NAUIQ	A.122	Glycycoumarin ; 3-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-7-hydroxy-5-methoxy-6-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)chromen-2-one ; Glycycoumarin ; CHEMBL1223642 ; CHEBI69087
94805-83-1	NAUQZ	A.148	Isolicoflavonol
94987-08-3	NAUJY	A.126	Gypenoside XLIX
94992-08-2	NAVN5	A.216	Protodeltonin
95041-90-0	NATZH	A.91 C.4	Erianin ; 2-methoxy-5-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethyl] phenol ; 2-methoxy-5-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]phenol ; CHEMBL10557
95184-77-3	NATU5	A.74	2,3-Dihydro-8,10-dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1H,7H-Pyrano[2,3-c] xanthen-7-one
95298-47-8	NAUT8	A.155	Kajiichigoside F1
95311-95-8	NAUWF	A.165	Lucidenic acid B
95311-96-9	NAUWG	A.165	Lucidenic acid C
95311-97-0	NAUEE	A.105	Ganoderic acid C1
95851-41-5	NAVC0	A.181	Momordin II
95975-55-6	NAUJT	A.126	Guggulsterone E&Z
96553-02-5	NAVAO	A.176	Methyl(gypsogenin-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)uronate
96574-01-5	NAVS3	A.232	Salvianolic acid A
96574-03-7	NAUND	A.136	3beta-Hydroxylanosta-8,24-diene-21-al
96839-29-1	NAVNO	A.217	Przewaquinone C
96850-30-5	NAUY0	A.170	Maoecrystal A
96917-26-9	NATF2	A.19	Artanin
96990-18-0	NAVBZ	A.181	Momordin Ic
97126-57-3	NAUFV	A.109	6-Geranylnaringenin
97230-46-1	NAVK7	A.207	Picfeltarraenin IB
97230-47-2	NAVK6	A.206	Picfeltarraenin IA
97411-46-6	NAVYG	A.251	Tanshindiol A
97465-70-8	NAVYH	A.251	Tanshindiol B
97465-71-9	NAVYI	A.251	Tanshindiol C
97653-94-6	NAUEJ	A.105	Ganoderic acid D2
97792-45-5	NAUUM	A.160	Lappaconitine (hydrobromide) ; Allapinine
97938-30-2	NAVWA	A.246	Sophoraflavanone G
97938-31-3	NAUQX	A.148	Isokurarinone
98094-90-7	NAUNM	A.136	3-(2-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-Propanone
98187-98-5	NAWC9	A.263	5,2',6'-Trihydroxy-6,7,8-trimethoxyflavone
98243-57-3	NAULV	A.132	Hupehenine
98474-74-9	NAVNT	A.218	Pseudoginsenoside RT1
98474-78-3	NAVNU	A.218	Pseudoginsenoside RT5
98619-25-1	NAVT3	A.236	Schisandrone
98644-24-7	NAWG3	A.276	Zedoarondiol
98665-11-3	NAUZQ	A.176	Methyl ganoderate H
98665-14-6	NAUEL	A.105	Ganoderic acid F
98665-17-9	NAUWH	A.165	Lucidenic acid E
98665-19-1	NAUEN	A.105	Ganoderic acid H
98665-20-4	NAUEO	A.105	Ganoderic acid I
98665-21-5	NAUF3	A.106	Ganolucidic acid A
98665-22-6	NAUEM	A.105	Ganoderic Acid G
98891-41-9	NAVNZ	A.218	Pseudolaric acid B-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside
98891-44-2	NAVNX	A.218	Pseudolaric acid A beta-D-glucoside
98942-06-4	NAUBZ	A.98	3-Feruloyl-1-Sinapoyl sucrose
99119-69-4	NAUU5	A.158	Kushenol I
99119-72-9	NAUU4	A.158	Kushenol E
99119-73-0	NAUU3	A.158	Kushenol C
99217-63-7	NAUU1	A.158	Kushenol A
99217-64-8	NAUU2	A.158	Kushenol B
99353-00-1	NAUZY	A.178	Methyl rosmarinate
99746-73-3	NAVMH	A.213	L-Praziquanamine ; (+)-Praziquanamine
99882-10-7	NAUSJ	A.153	Juglalin
100286-90-6	NAUPR	A.144	Irinotecan Hydrochloride
100291-86-9	NATE8	A.16	Apiopaeonoside
100347-96-4	NATP9	A.57	Curcumenone
100414-80-0	NATQD	A.61	Danshinspiroketallactone
100462-37-1	NAVR0	A.229	Rosiridin ; (2R,3R,4S,5S,6R)-2-[(2E)-4-hydroxy-3,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dienoxy]-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxane-3,4,5-triol
100665-40-5	NAUE8	A.104	Ganoderenic acid A
100665-42-7	NAUE9	A.104	Ganoderenic acid C
100665-43-8	NAUEA	A.104	Ganoderenic acid D
100665-44-9	NATQS	A.62	Deacetyl-Ganoderic acid F
100761-20-4	NAUMX	A.134	(R)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-3-heptanone
101219-61-8	NAVKA	A.207	Picrasidine Q
101236-49-1	NAUU6	A.158	Kushenol K
101236-51-5	NAUU7	A.158	Kushenol M
102019-25-0	NAVIO	A.202	1,2,3,6,7-Pentamethoxy-Anthraquinone
102036-29-3	NAVNH	A.217	Protosappanin B ; (7S)-3,7,10,11-Tetrahydroxy-7,8-dihydro-6H-dibenzo[b,d] oxocin-7-methanol
102040-03-9	NAWCX	A.265	Tubeimoside I ; Tubeimoside-1 ; Lobatoside-H
102067-84-5	NAVSO	A.234	Sappanone A
102067-88-9	NATT8	A.70	3-Deoxysappanone B
102115-79-7	NAVO3	A.219	Pseudoprotodioscin
102130-43-8	NATG4	A.24	Atractyloside potassium salt
102130-90-5	NAURG	A.150	Isoprocurcumenol
102490-65-3	NAUU8	A.158	Kushenol N
102518-79-6	NAULW	A.132 C.5	Huperzine A
102519-34-6	NAUPY	A.145	Isoarjunolic acid

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
102607-41-0	NAVSP	A.234	Saprorthoquinone
102841-42-9	NAVCJ	A.183	Mulberroside A
102841-43-0	NAVCK	A.183	Mulberroside C
102841-46-3	NAVC7	A.182	Moracin P
103348-49-8	NATGC	A.25	Azido-erythro-sphingosine
103348-50-1	NATGB	A.25	(2S, 3R, 4E)-2-Azido-3-benzoyl-erythro-sphingosine
103444-92-4	NAVLQ	A.211	Polygalasaponin B
103548-82-9	NAULX	A.132	Huperzine B
103654-50-8	NAVBI	A.179	Mirificin
103680-87-1	NATUF	A.73	Dihydrobonducellin
103773-62-2	NAUEG	A.105	Ganoderic acid C2
103883-03-0	NAVMT	A.214	Procyanidin A1
103994-29-2	NAUN5	A.135	13-Hydroxygermacrone
104012-37-5	NAWD4	A.266	Tussilagone
104055-80-3	NATX2	A.83	3',5'-Diprenylgenistein
104195-61-1	NAVE8	A.187	10-Nitro Camptothecin
104319-96-2	NATZA	A.91	2-Episesaminol
104472-68-6	NAWD5	A.266	Typhaneoside ; Aervitrin ; Isorhamnetin3-O-(2",6"-di-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl)- β-D-glucopyranoside
104513-86-2	NATH1	A.28	Bayogenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
104594-70-9	NATJK	A.36	Caffeic acid phenethyl ester
104700-95-0	NAUEP	A.106	Ganoderic acid K
104700-96-1	NAUF1	A.106	Ganoderol B
104700-97-2	NAUF0	A.106	Ganoderol A
104700-98-3	NAUE7	A.104	Ganoderal A
104759-35-5	NAUER	A.106	Ganoderic acid S
104777-68-6	NAVL2	A.209	Plantamajoside
104778-16-7	NAVB2	A.178	4-O-Methylsappanol
104987-11-3	NAVY8	A.251	Tacrolimus
105037-88-5	NAVHN	A.199	Pallidol
105062-36-0	NAUTJ	A.156	1-Ketoaethiopinone
105317-67-7	NATCS	A.11	Aloeresin D
105351-70-0	NAVYJ	A.252	Tanshinlactone
105454-04-4	NATZC	A.91	7-Epitaxol
105471-98-5	NATJR	A.37	Calceolarioside B
105558-26-7	NAUH2	A.118	Ginsenoside Rh3
105616-55-5	NATZB	A.91	6-Episesaminol
105742-76-5	NAUEH	A.105	Ganoderic acid C6
105742-81-2	NAUZP	A.176	Methyl ganoderate C6
106293-99-6	NAVVD	A.243	Sikokianin A
106325-86-4	NAVK3	A.206	cis-Piceatannol
106518-63-2	NAUEZ	A.106	Ganodermanontriol
106577-39-3	NAUKD	A.128	Hederacolchiside A1
106644-33-1	NAVOY	A.222	Qingyangshengenin A
106647-14-7	NAUY8	A.171	Matairesinol 4'-O-β-gentiobioside
106758-54-7	NAVOZ	A.222	Qingyangshengenin B
107316-88-1	NATSM	A.67	Demethylzeylasteral

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
107390-08-9	NAUF6	A.107	Garcinone D ; 1,3,6-trihydroxy-8-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-7-methoxy-2-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)xanthen-9-one
107438-79-9	NAUGB	A.111	Ginkgolide J
107534-93-0	NAUX5	A.167	Macelignan ; (+)-Anwulignan ; Anwuligan
107668-79-1	NATJ7	A.36	Bulleyaconitine A
107900-76-5	NAUEY	A.106	Ganodermanondiol
107912-97-0	NAVV9	A.242	Sibiricose A5 ; 3'-Feruloylsucrose ; Arillanin B
108340-60-9	NAUEI	A.105	Ganoderic acid D
108524-93-2	NAUOZ	A.142	Ilexsaponin A
108524-94-3	NAUOV	A.141	Ilexgenin A
108648-07-3	NAVOL	A.221	Purpureaside C
108657-10-9	NAUAV	A.95	Eupalinolide K
108853-14-1	NATSP	A.68	Dendrophenol
108885-68-3	NAVY6	A.251	Taccalonolide A
108885-69-4	NAVY7	A.251	Taccalonolide B
108908-96-9	NATVS	A.79	(2alpha,3alpha)-2,3-Dihydroxy-Ursa-12,20(30)-dien-28-oic acid
108944-67-8	NAVDM	A.186	Neocurdione
109008-26-6	NAUOY	A.142	Ilexoside K
109008-27-7	NAUOX	A.142	Ilexoside D
109008-28-8	NAUYA	A.171	Mauritianin
109232-77-1	NATJW	A.38	Camellianin A
110064-71-6	NATZ3	A.90	12-Epinapelline
110204-45-0	NATN6	A.49	Cochliophilin A
110300-35-1	NATTL	A.71	Diasesaminol
110623-72-8	NATYZ	A.90	Epimedin A
110623-73-9	NATZ1	A.90	Epimedin B
110642-44-9	NATZD	A.91	Epmedin C ; Epimedin-C ; Baohuoside-VI
111003-33-9	NATUW	A.76	(-)-Dihydroquercetin
111047-30-4	NAUG6	A.110	Ginkgolic acid (C17:1)
111187-15-6	NATVW	A.79	1,2-O-Dilinoleoyl-3-O-β-D-galactopyranosylracglycerol
111613-04-8	NATPG	A.58	Cyanidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride
112246-15-8	NAUH3	A.117	(20R)-Ginsenoside Rh2
112408-67-0	NATT7	A.69	3-Deoxysappanchalcone
112430-64-5	NAUES	A.106	Ganoderic acid T-N
112430-66-7	NAUET	A.106	Ganoderic acid T-Q
112448-39-2	NATSI	A.67	3'-Demethylnobiletin
112516-05-9	NAWD1	A.266	Tubuloside A
112529-37-0	NAVAK	A.175	4-O-Methylepisappanol
112649-21-5	NAUF7	A.107	Garcinone E
112747-98-5	NATMX	A.48	Clemastanin B
112825-05-5	NAVAP	A.176	Methyllycaconitine citrate ; B6556
112966-16-2	NAWBA	A.260	Tokinolide B
113146-74-0	NAVJW	A.206	Physalin L
113472-19-8	NATYP	A.89	Epidanshenspiroketallactone
113558-14-8	NAUOU	A.141	Ikarisoside F ; Ikarisoside-F ; Icarisoside-F

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
113558-15-9	NATGS	A.27	Baohuoside I ; Icariin-II ; Icariside-II
114240-18-5	NAVOF	A.220	Puerarin 6"-O-xyloside
114297-20-0	NAVWK	A.246	Soya-cerebroside I
114299-64-8	NATGD	A.25	(2S, 3R, 4E)-2-Azido-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)-erythro-sphingosine
114482-86-9	NATGI	A.25	Baicalein-7-O-diglucoside ; Oroxin B ; Baicalein 7-O-beta-gentiobioside
114542-54-0	NAVPY	A.225	Regelidine
114567-47-4	NAUEW	A.106	Ganoderiol F
114590-20-4	NAVWR	A.247	Soyasaponin Ba
114902-16-8	NATMU	A.48	Ciwujianoside B
114977-28-5	NATXA	A.83 C.4	Docetaxel
115074-93-6	NAVWL	A.247	Soya-cerebroside II
115713-06-9	NAUIG	A.121	6'-O-β-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside
115810-12-3	NAWCY	A.266	Tubeimoside II ; Tubeimoside-B
115810-13-4	NAWCZ	A.266	Tubeimoside III
115841-09-3	NAVS5	A.233	Salvianolic acid C
115909-22-3	NATDO	A.14	Angoroside C
115969-51-2	NAWCN	A.264	2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethyl 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
116064-77-8	NATTX	A.72	1,2-Didehydromiltirone
116183-66-5	NATNK	A.50	Complanatuside
116291-82-8	NATBY	A.8	6-Aldehydoisoophiopogonanone A
116315-03-8	NAUNK	A.136	4-hydroxy-5-methoxy-1,3-Isobenzofurandione
116368-90-2	NATAN	A.3	Acetylexidonin
116384-24-8	NAUWA	A.164	Loureirin C
116425-35-5	NATB6	A.5	Aerugidiol
116521-73-4	NAVBV	A.181	Moluccanin
116709-70-7	NAUIU	A.122	Glycyrrhisoflavone
117020-59-4	NATE0	A.15	Anwuweizonic acid
117047-07-1	NAUZI	A.174	3'-Methoxypuerarin
117047-76-4	NAWFD	A.273	Wulignan A1
117048-59-6	NATNI	A.50	Combretastatin A4 ; CRC 87-09
117060-54-5	NAUM5	A.137	3'-Hydroxy Puerarin ; Pueraria glycoside ; 8-C-Glucosyl-7,3',4'-trihydroxyisoflavone ; Puerariaglycoside 1
117230-33-8	NAVWO	A.247	Soyasaponin Aa
117252-95-6	NAWCM	A.264	2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethyl β-D-galactopyranoside
117404-43-0	NATWR	A.82	Dimethylwulignan A1
117405-48-8	NAUHH	A.119	4-O-beta-Glucopyranosyl-cis-coumaric acid
117479-87-5	NAVUO	A.241	Sesamoside
117597-79-2	NAUNS	A.137	6-Hydroxymethylherniarin
118172-80-8	NAVK5	A.206	2-Picenecarboxylic acid
118194-13-1	NAVWP	A.247	Soyasaponin Ab
118204-66-3	NAWD2	A.266	Tupichinol C

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
118525-35-2	NAVRN	A.231	Sagittatoside A ; Icariin-A
118525-36-3	NAVRO	A.231	Sagittatoside B
118525-40-9	NAUOP	A.141	Icaritin ; Anhydroicaritin
118544-18-6	NATGT	A.27	Baohuoside V
118974-02-0	NAUDG	A.102	Fumitremorgin C ; 12α-Fumitremorgin C
118977-26-7	NATAZ	A.4	N-Acetyl-2-phenylthio-α-neuraminic Acid Methyl Ester 4,7,8,9-Tetraacetate
119061-09-5	NAUAI	A.94	Euchrenone b1
119139-56-9	NAVH1	A.197	3-Oxosapriparaquinone
119152-50-0	NAUIJ	A.121	Glychionide A
119239-49-5	NAUJE	A.124	Gomisin S
119262-68-9	NAVTT	A.239	Scutellarin methyl ester
119400-86-1	NAVSA	A.233	Salviolone
119400-87-2	NAVNL	A.217	Przewalskin
119413-54-6	NAWBG	A.260	Topotecan Hydrochloride
119425-89-7	NAUW8	A.164	Loureirin A
119425-90-0	NAUW9	A.164	Loureirin B
119730-89-1	NATGU	A.27	Baohuoside VII
120090-80-4	NAUC4	A.98	Flavanthrin
120278-22-0	NAVS9	A.233	Salvinolone
120406-37-3	NAUSF	A.152	Jionoside B1
120444-60-2	NAUSE	A.152	Jionoside A1
120681-81-4	NATIB	A.32	Bisacurone
120693-44-9	NAVCP	A.183	Murrayacarpin B
120726-97-8	NAVQC	A.227	3-O-alpha-Rhamnopyranosyl-(12)-alpha-arabinopyranosyl mesembryanthemoidigenic acid
120834-89-1	NATUE	A.73	Dihydroberberine
120926-46-7	NAUR4	A.149	Isoliquiritin apioside
121064-78-6	NATOE	A.54	3-O-trans-p-Coumaroyltormentic acid
121072-40-0	NATOF	A.54	3-O-cis-p-Coumaroyltormentic acid
121368-52-3	NATHU	A.30	Bernardioside A
121521-90-2	NAVS4	A.233	Salvianolic acid B ; Dan Shen Suan B ; Lithospermic acid B
121651-61-4	NAUST	A.154	Kaempferol-3-O-(2,6-di-O-trans-p-coumaroyl)-beta-D-glucopyranoside
121747-89-5	NAUQE	A.147	Isoderrone
122168-40-5	NAUJV	A.126	Gymnemic acid I
122413-01-8	NAVHJ	A.198	Paederosidic acid methyl ester
122587-84-2	NATBJ	A.6	Ajugamarin F4
122616-88-0	NATBK	A.6	Ajugamarin H1
122965-41-7	NAUDW	A.103	Galloylpaeoniflorin
123048-17-9	NAVJV	A.206	Phyltetralin
123748-68-5	NATZO	A.92	Escin IA ; Aescin IA
123940-54-5	NAUOG	A.140	Hypocrellin B
124027-58-3	NAUTP	A.157	Kobophenol A
124151-38-8	NATBX	A.8	Alcesefoliside
124817-74-9	NAVTX	A.240	Seconeokadsuranic acid A
124961-61-1	NAVPL	A.224	Raddeanoside R8
124961-66-6	NATBH	A.6	Ajugacumbin A

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124961-67-7	NATBL	A.6	Ajugamarin L2
125072-69-7	NATZ5	A.90	Epinortrachelogenin
125150-67-6	NAVFR	A.192	OJV-VI
125225-63-0	NAVRH	A.230	25(S)-Ruscogenin 1-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-xylopyranoside
125265-68-1	NATFH	A.20	Asiaticoside B
125317-39-7	NAWEH	A.271	Vinorelbine Tartrate
126054-77-1	NATG3	A.24	Atractyloside A
126105-11-1	NAVGV	A.196	11-Oxo-mogroside V
126105-12-2	NAVV7	A.242	Siamenoside I
126716-06-1	NAVG7	A.194	Oolonghomobisflavan C
126737-60-8	NAVG5	A.194	Oolonghomobisflavan A
126778-93-6	NATFK	A.21	Asperosaponin IV
126979-78-0	NAUL4	A.130	1,2,6,7,8,9-Hexahydro-1,6,6-trimethyl-3,11-dioxanaphth[2,1-e]azulene-10,12-dione
126979-79-1	NATU7	A.74	1,2-Dihydro-1,6-dimethyl-Furo[3,2-c]naphth[2,1-e]oxepin-10,12-dione
127345-21-5	NAVPW	A.225	Rebaudioside G
127663-77-8	NAUE0	A.104	Ganglioside GM2 (18,18)
128397-41-1	NAUM2	A.132	Hydroprotopine
128397-42-2	NAUAO	A.94	Euojaponine D
128427-86-1	NAVX0	A.247	C12-Sphingosine
128502-94-3	NAVG8	A.194	Ophiogenin 3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside
128656-75-7	NAVGX	A.196	(24E)-3-Oxo-Lanosta-8,24-dien-26-oic acid
128730-82-5	NAUTA	A.155	Kalopanaxsaponin H
128879-52-7	NATVN	A.78	(R)-2-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-3,7-dihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-[5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)-4-hexenyl]-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one
129170-22-5	NAWEE	A.270	(+)-ε-Viniferin
129280-33-7	NAVU3	A.240	Semilicoisoflavone B
129393-28-8	NAUB2	A.95	Euphorbia factor L9
129684-08-8	NATW8	A.80	1-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-4(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2,3-dimethylbutane
129724-84-1	NAVOG	A.220	Pulchinenoside A ; Anemoside A3
129741-57-7	NAVOH	A.220	Pulchinenoside C ; Anemoside B4
130061-75-5	NAUPA	A.143	Indolo[2,3-a]quinolizine, corynan-16-carboxylic acid deriv.
130405-40-2	NATKQ	A.41	(-)-Catechin gallate ; (-)-Catechin 3-gallate ; (-)-Catechin 3-O-gallate
130464-56-1	NAVJ4	A.203	Peucedanocoumarin II
130464-57-2	NAVJ5	A.203	Peucedanocoumarin III
130466-20-5	NAUM8	A.132	Ent-11-alpha.-Hydroxyabieta-8(14),13(15)-dien-16,12-alpha-olide
130551-41-6	NAUVV	A.163	Liriope muscari baily saponins ; Saponin C from Liriope muscari
130567-83-8	NAVBN	A.180	Mogroside III
130783-32-3	NATHA	A.28	6-O-Benzoylgomisin O
130848-06-5	NATR8	A.63	Decursinol angelate
131086-61-8	NAVBG	A.179	Miltipolone
131189-57-6	NATNV	A.51	Cornuside I
131573-90-5	NATJY	A.38	Camelliaside B
132152-57-9	NATYM	A.88	Epicryptoacetalide
132185-42-3	NATXH	A.84	Dracoflavan A
132201-32-2	NAVJK	A.204	(2R,3S)-3-Phenylisoserine hydrochloride ; (αR,βS)-β-amino-α-hydroxy-Benzenepropanoic acid hydrochloride
132278-72-9	NAVS1	A.232	Salpriolactone
132951-90-7	NAUX8	A.167	Macrocarpal A
133101-29-8	NAWA2	A.257	1,2,3,6-Tetramethoxy-9,10-Anthracenedione
133361-27-0	NAUHJ	A.119	4-(beta-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1-hydroxy-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid methyl ester
133393-81-4	NATIK	A.33	Brandioside
133740-16-6	NATXO	A.85	Ebenifoline E-II
133882-74-3	NAVWQ	A.247	Soyasaponin Ac
133898-77-8	NAUTE	A.155	Kansuiphorin C
134418-28-3	NATRD	A.64	Dehydroandrographolide
134859-96-4	NATAO	A.3	6"-O-Acetylglycitin
135095-52-2	NATJX	A.38	Camelliaside A
135293-13-9	NAVQE	A.227	2"-O-Rhamnosylicariside II
135384-00-8	NAVMK	A.213	8-Prenyldaidzein
135557-67-4	NAVT5	A.237	Schisanlignone A
136085-37-5	NAUW2	A.164	Lobetyolin ; Lebetyolin,(4E,12E)-6-(β-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-4,12-tetradecadiene-8,10-diyne-1,7-diol
136112-75-9	NAVNM	A.217	Przewalskinic acid A
136171-87-4	NAUW1	A.163	Lobetyol
136565-73-6	NATDG	A.13	Anemarsaponin E
136656-07-0	NAWAY	A.259	Timosaponin B II
136826-50-1	NATRB	A.65	1-Dehydro-10-gingerdione
136849-88-2	NAUX7	A.167	Macranthoidin B ; Macranthoside I
136997-64-3	NAVY1	A.250	(-)-Syringaresnol-4-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside
137038-13-2	NAVY0	A.250	(-)-Syringaresinol-4''-O-β-D-monoglucopyranoside
137182-35-5	NAUNL	A.136	(+)-6-(2-Hydroxy-3-methoxy-3-methylbutyl)-5,7-dimethoxy-coumarin
137319-34-7	NATRO	A.65	Dehydroeffusol
137359-82-1	NATVD	A.77	14,15β-Dihydroxyklaineanone
137551-38-3	NAVM8	A.213	Poricoic acid A
137592-12-2	NAVYT	A.252	Taxifolin 7-rhamnoside
137739-74-3	NAUYX	A.173	9-Methoxycanthin-6-one N-oxide

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137756-13-9	NAUYY	A.173	7-Methoxy-beta-carboline-1-propionic acid
137868-52-1	NAWD8	A.266	UDP-Gal ; UDP-galactose
138544-91-9	NAUML	A.134	9-Hydroxycanthin-6-one
138809-10-6	NAVI6	A.200	Pasakbumin B
139122-81-9	NAWCP	A.264	Tripterifordin
139446-82-5	NATE9	A.16	6"-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisamminoside
139726-36-6	NAVZ5	A.253	Tenuifoliside B
139726-37-7	NAVZ6	A.253	Tenuifoliside C
139891-98-8	NATX9	A.83	3',6-Disinapoylsucrose ; beta-D-(3-O-Sinapoyl)-fructofuranosyl-(2→1)-alpha-D-[6-O-sinapoyl]-glucopyranoside
140147-77-9	NATZ0	A.90	Epimedin A1
140360-29-8	NAUX6	A.167	Macranthoidin A ; Giganteaside J ; Giganteoside J
140366-64-9	NAUC9	A.99	Flemiphilippinin A
140460-42-0	NAUL0	A.130	Heteroclitin C
140461-47-8	NAUKZ	A.129	Heteroclitin B
142203-65-4	NATAC	A.3	13-Acetyl-9-dihydrobaccatin III
142382-28-3	NATTY	A.72	Didemethylpseudoaspidin AA
142546-16-5	NATU8	A.74	7,8-Dihydro-8,8-dimethyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-3,4,5(6H)-Phenanthrenetrione
142628-54-4	NAUXC	A.167	Macrocarpal E
142647-71-0	NAUXB	A.167	Macrocarpal D
142698-60-0	NAUX9	A.167	Macrocarpal B
142717-57-5	NATUK	A.74	Dihydrocurcumenone
142763-37-9	NAUNZ	A.138	12-Hydroxysapriparaquinone
142825-10-3	NAVXL	A.249	Sulforaphane ; Sulphoraphane
142878-03-3	NAWB5	A.260	Toddacoumaquinone
142998-47-8	NAVS6	A.233	Salvianolic acid D
143246-41-7	NAVBF	A.179	Microstegiol
143277-27-4	NAVPS	A.224	RA-XI
143615-75-2	NATTI	A.70	Diacetoxy-6-gingerdiol
143839-01-4	NAWCA	A.263	(2alpha,3alpha,4alpha)-2,3,23-Trihydroxy-Ursa-12,20(30)-dien-28-oic acid
144506-16-1	NAVR5	A.230	Rotundatin
144525-40-6	NAVHC	A.198	Oxyresveratrol 3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
144525-81-5	NAVCQ	A.183	Murrayanol
144606-83-7	NAVT6	A.237	Schisanlignone C
144606-84-8	NAVT7	A.237	Schisanlignone D
144606-95-1	NAUR6	A.149	Isomahanine
145134-62-9	NAUNC	A.136	6-Hydroxykaempferol-3,6,7-triglucoside
145459-19-4	NAUL1	A.130	Heterophyllin B
145643-96-5	NATPP	A.58	Cyclocommunol
146324-03-0	NAUXD	A.168	Macrocarpal F
146501-37-3	NATNJ	A.50	Complanatoside A
147022-95-5	NATSD	A.67	3'-O-Demethylarctigenin
147331-98-4	NAVL1	A.209	Plantainoside D
147396-01-8	NAUV9	A.162	Ligupurpuroside A
147396-02-9	NAUVA	A.162	Ligupurpuroside B
147419-93-0	NAUGX	A.117	Ginsenoside Rg6
148409-36-3	NAUY7	A.170	(+)-Matairesinol
148707-39-5	NATXZ	A.86	EGCG Octaacetate
148766-36-3	NAVLN	A.211	cis-Polydatin ; cis-Piceid
149155-01-1	NATOK	A.54	Cratoxylone ; 1,3,6-Trihydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-7-methoxy-8-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-9H-xanthen-9-one
149180-47-2	NAUB8	A.96	Eurylactone B
149331-75-9	NATAS	A.4	N-Acetylneuraminic Acid, dimer(α,2→8)
149457-83-0	NAUOH	A.140	Hypocrellin C ; 3-Acetyl-5,12-dihydroxy-4,8,9,13-tetramethoxy-2-methyl-1H-cyclohepta[ghi]perylene-6,11-dione
149507-55-1	NAUEC	A.105	Ganoderic acid AM1
149655-53-8	NAURB	A.149	Isomorellinol
149998-51-6	NATAW	A.4	O-Acetylschisantherin L
150135-35-6	NAVPE	A.223	Quianhucoumarin A
150412-80-9	NAUZB	A.173	4-Methoxyphenyl 4-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
150972-72-8	NATTV	A.72	7,8-Didehydrocimigenol
151368-43-3	NAVO1	A.219	Pseudolarolide B
151487-08-0	NATD5	A.12	Ampelopsin F
151870-74-5	NAUTN	A.156	Kinsenoside ; (4R)-4-(beta-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)dihydro-2(3H)-furanone
151890-26-5	NAUZ0	A.173	6-Methoxydihydrosanguinarine
152041-16-2	NATN3	A.49	Clove3
152340-24-4	NAUJ2	A.123	Gnetulin
152464-78-3	NAUUT	A.160	Leachianone G
152511-23-4	NAUIZ	A.123	Gnetin J
152580-79-5	NATJ1	A.34	Buddlejasaponin IVb
152743-19-6	NAUX1	A.167	Lysionotin
154287-55-5	NATMN	A.47	2'-Cinnamoyl-3'-benzoyl-(2-O-α-glucosyl)-Sucrose
154418-15-2	NAUZN	A.175	Methyl 3-O-feruloylquinate
155073-73-7	NATSU	A.68	11-Deoxyalisol B
155155-64-9	NATB0	A.4	N-Acetyl-2-phenylthioneuraminic Acid Methyl Ester 4,7,8,9-Tetraacetate
155301-58-9	NATC6	A.9	Alisol E 23-acetate
155401-23-3	NAUA4	A.93	Ethyl (E)-3'-hydroxy-4'-methoxycinnamate
155521-45-2	NATC7	A.9	Alisol F
155521-46-3	NATC8	A.9	Alisol G ; Alisol-G;25-Anhydroalisol A
155683-00-4	NAVEV	A.190	Notoginsenoside Ft1
155801-00-6	NAVA6	A.174	25-O-Methylalisol A
155861-51-1	NATW1	A.79	9,10-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one
156009-80-2	NAWE2	A.269	Vina-ginsenoside R4
156012-92-9	NAWE1	A.269	Vina-ginsenoside R3
156042-22-7	NAWE3	A.269	Vina-ginsenoside R8

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156338-93-1	NATQ6	A.262	(8alpha,9beta,14beta,23S,24R)-23,24,25-Trihydroxy-Dammara-11,13(17)-diene-3,16-dione
156764-82-8	NAULN	A.131	Hosenkoside B
156764-83-9	NAULO	A.131	Hosenkoside C
156791-82-1	NAULM	A.131	Hosenkoside A
156980-60-8	NAUJK	A.125	Grosvenorine
157376-71-1	NATLP	A.45	Chisocheton compound F
157469-82-4	NAVUJ	A.241	Sesaminol (1→2) Diglucoside
157469-83-5	NAVUK	A.241	Sesaminol Triglucoside
158111-03-6	NATAH	A.2	N-Acetyl-8-O-(N-acetyl-4-',7',8',9',-tetra-O-acetyl-α-neuraminosyl)-2-S-pheny-2-thio-neuraminic Acid, 1',9-Ester, 1-Methyl-ester, 4,7-Diacetate
158196-34-0	NAVD7	A.184	Naringenin-7-O-glucuronide
158732-59-3	NAVS7	A.233	Salvianolic acid F
158850-76-1	NATQY	A.63	3-O-(2'E,4'Z-Decadienoyl)-20-O-acetylingenol
158932-33-3	NAVTW	A.239 C.9	Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside ; 2,3-Bis(3-methoxy-4-hydroxybenzyl)butane-1,4-diol 1,4-diglucoside
159922-50-6	NAUZ8	A.173	4-Methoxyphenyl 2,6-Di-O-benzyl-β-D-galactopyranoside
160896-45-7	NAULP	A.132	Hosenkoside F
160896-46-8	NAULQ	A.132	Hosenkoside G
160896-49-1	NAULR	A.132	Hosenkoside K
161016-51-9	NAULS	A.132	Hosenkoside M
161207-05-2	NATM9	A.46	Cimicidanol 3- O-α-L -arabinoside
161875-97-4	NAVU1	A.240	Segetalin A
162857-65-0	NAVLS	A.211	Polygalasaponin V ; 2-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester
162857-78-5	NAVLU	A.211	Polygalaxanthone III ; 2-(6-O-D-Apio-beta-D-furanosyl-beta-D-glucopyranosyl)-1,3,6-trihydroxy-7-methoxy-9H-xanthen-9-one
163089-71-2	NAULY	A.132	Huperzine C
163564-58-7	NAUSQ	A.153	Kadsulignan N
163956-16-9	NAWAV	A.259	cis-Tiliroside
164204-38-0	NAVJR	A.205	Phosphoramidon (Disodium)
164991-67-7	NAUTW	A.157	Kukoamine B
164991-86-0	NATDA	A.13	Anacardoside ; Orcinol gentiobioside
164991-89-3	NAVU2	A.240	Segetalin B
166040-90-0	NAUQR	A.148	Isoginsenoside Rh3
166178-75-2	NATWO	A.81	1,6-Dimethyl-Furo[3,2-c] naphth[2,1-e]oxepin-10,12-dione
167409-11-2	NAWC4	A.262	5,6,7-Trihydroxy-2-Naphthalene-carboxylic acid
167775-54-4	NATYR	A.89	3-Epidehydrotumulosic acid
168009-85-6	NAWCS	A.265	Triptonine B
168293-13-8	NATAE	A.3	3-O-Acetyl-16alpha-hydroxytrametenolic acid
168293-14-9	NATAD	A.3	3-O-Acetyl-16α-hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid
168293-15-0	NATYQ	A.89	3-Epidehydropachymic acid
169534-85-4	NAVNJ	A.217	Protostemotinine
170384-75-5	NAUQT	A.148	Isohyperectine
171439-43-3	NAVS2	A.232	Salprionin
172428-46-5	NAWEM	A.271	Viscidulin II 2'-O-glucoside
172670-47-2	NATMW	A.48	Clemastanin A
172760-03-1	NAVCF	A.182	Mudanpioside C
173075-45-1	NAUEK	A.105	Ganoderic acid DM
173932-75-7	NAUDX	A.103	Gambogenic acid
173938-23-3	NAUQP	A.147	Isogambogenin
174022-42-5	NATI2	A.31	Bevirimat ; PA-457 ; MPC-4326 ; FH11327 ; YK FH312
174284-20-9	NATE4	A.16	Apigenin-7-O -(2G-rhamnosyl) gentiobioside
174391-64-1	NAWCW	A.265	Tsugaric acid A ; 3alpha-Acetoxylanosta-8,24-dien-21-oic acid
174423-30-4	NAVSC	A.233	Sanggenol A
174721-08-5	NAUH4	A.118	Ginsenoside Rh4
174972-79-3	NAVI2	A.200	Parishin B
174972-80-6	NAVI3	A.200	Parishin C
176050-48-9	NAWG5	A.276	Zerumin A
176107-91-8	NAVG6	A.194	Oolonghomobisflavan B
176390-66-2	NAUMT	A.134	16α- Hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid
176390-68-4	NAUO4	A.138	16α-Hydroxytrametenolic acid
176520-13-1	NAVTQ	A.239	Scutebarbatine A
176983-21-4	NATVL	A.78	2alpha,19alpha-Dihydroxy-3-oxo-urs-12-en-28-oic acid
177912-24-2	NATMZ	A.49	Clematichinenoside C
177931-17-8	NAVST	A.235	Sauchinone
178439-50-4	NATBD	A.5	Agrostophyllidin
178468-00-3	NAWEU	A.272	Vitexin 4''-O-glucoside
178740-32-4	NATWI	A.80	rel-(8R,8'R)-Dimethyl-(7S,7'R)-bis(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) tetrahydro-furan
178765-54-3	NAUMC	A.133	3-Hydroxybakuchiol
178765-55-4	NAUN7	A.135	12-Hydroxyisobakuchiol
179464-23-4	NAVZA	A.254	Terrestrosin D
181225-33-2	NAUGG	A.112	Ginsenoside F4 ; 20(E)-Ginsenoside F4
181765-11-7	NATDR	A.14	25-Anhydrocimigenol 3-O-beta-D-xyloside
182284-68-0	NAUVY	A.163	Lirioprolioside B
183133-96-2	NATJH	A.36	Cabazitaxel
183238-67-7	NAVF9	A.191	Nuezhenidic acid
184288-35-5	NAVK8	A.207	Picfeltarraenin IV
185051-75-6	NAUVR	A.163	Liquidambaric lactone
185145-33-9	NATLZ	A.46	Chrysin 6-C-arabinoside 8-C-glucoside
185145-34-0	NATM3	A.46	Chrysin 6-C-glucoside 8-C-arabinoside

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
185244-78-4	NATL6	A.42	Ceplignan
185463-71-2	NATWT	A.82	5-[[(2E)-3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl]oxy]-7-hydroxy-2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one
186763-78-0	NAUGY	A.116	Ginsenoside Rg5
189308-08-5	NATQA	A.60	Danshenol A
191097-54-8	NAUTT	A.157	Kuguacin R
191729-43-8	NAVZ0	A.253	Tenacissoside G
191729-44-9	NAVZ2	A.253	Tenacissoside I
191729-45-0	NAVZ1	A.253	Tenacissoside H ; Tenacissimoside C
193410-84-3	NAWG8	A.276	Zeylenone
193483-95-3	NAVCL	A.183	Mulberroside F
193605-07-1	NAVZB	A.254	Terrestrosin K
194422-20-3	NAVBA	A.176	[1(E),2Z,4(Z)]2-Methyl-4-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-butenyl)oxy]-2-Butenoic acid 3-(7-methoxy-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-propenyl ester
194794-44-0	NATXI	A.84	Dracoflavan B1
194794-50-8	NATXJ	A.84	Dracoflavan C2
194851-84-8	NAUSO	A.153	Jujuboside D ; Jujuboside A1
196399-16-3	NAVVB	A.243	Siegesmethyetheric acid
197590-28-6	NAVOR	A.222	3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid (3R,5S,5aS,6S,9S,9aS,10R)-5-(acetyloxy)-6-(benzoyloxy) octahydro-9-hydroxy-2,2,5a,9-tetramethyl-2H-3,9a-methano-1-benzoxepin-10-yl ester
202471-84-9	NAUHE	A.119	Glomeratose A
204935-85-3	NAWBZ	A.262	(2R,3R)-3,7,4'-Trihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-prenylflavanone
205370-59-8	NAVKO	A.208	Pinocembrin 7-O-(3''-galloyl-4'',6''-(S)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl)-β-D-glucose
205533-81-9	NAUBL	A.97	Fenfangjine G
206660-42-6	NAVKN	A.207	(-)-Pinocembrin
206756-04-9	NATXV	A.86	Ecliptasaponin D ; (3beta,16beta)-3-(beta-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-16-hydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid
211557-36-7	NAVF8	A.191	Nudicaucin B
211567-04-3	NAVKG	A.207	Picroside IV
211815-97-3	NAVF7	A.191	Nudicaucin A
212701-97-8	NAWFG	A.273	Xanthiazone
212842-64-3	NATOI	A.54	Cowaxanthone B ; 1,3-Dihydroxy-6,7-dimethoxy-2,8-bis(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-9H-xanthen-9-one
213833-34-2	NAWG2	A.276	Zedoarofuran
214125-04-9	NAUS8	A.152	Jasminoside B
214146-75-5	NATT0	A.69	26-Deoxycimicifugoside
214285-76-4	NAVQW	A.229	Rosamultic acid
215319-47-4	NATGR	A.26	(+)-Balanophonin
215934-15-9	NAUMM	A.134	3-(7-Hydroxy-beta-carbolin-1-yl) propionic acid
216450-65-6	NAVW8	A.246	Sophoflavescenol
216987-13-2	NATQ9	A.60	15-epi-Danshenol-A
217310-32-2	NATES	A.18	Aristoliukine B
217817-09-9	NATP4	A.56	Curcolonol
218786-92-6	NAUO1	A.138	4-Hydroxy-cis-8-sphingenine
218916-51-9	NAUB0	A.95	Euphorbia factor L2
218916-52-0	NATTJ	A.71	5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol ; Euphorbia factor L3
218916-53-1	NAUB1	A.95	Euphorbia factor L8
219944-39-5	NAUQI	A.147	Isoescin IA ; Aescin C
219944-46-4	NAUQJ	A.147	Isoescin IB ; Aescin D
220862-05-5	NAWAO	A.258	Thunalbene
221150-19-2	NATZN	A.92	Erysubin B
221456-63-9	NAUC1	A.98	Fischeria A
222973-44-6	NAVCN	A.183	Mumefural
225110-25-8	NAUBG	A.96	Falcarindiol
225937-10-0	NATKR	A.41	(+)-Catechin Hydrate ; (2R,3S)-2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-chromene-3,5,7-triol hydrate
226975-99-1	NAUOK	A.140	Hyponine E
228251-30-7	NATAB	A.3	25-O-Acetyl-7,8-didehydrocimigenol-3-xyloside
228259-16-3	NAUOI	A.140	Hypoglaunine A
231288-19-0	NAVYY	A.253	Tectorigenin 7-O-xylosylglucoside
237068-41-6	NAVL8	A.209	Platycoside E
241125-75-7	NAVVA	A.243	Sibiricose A6
241125-81-5	NAVV8	A.242	Sibiricaxanthone B ; 2-(2-O-D-apio-beta-D-Furanosyl-beta-D-glucopyranosyl)-1,3,7-trihydroxy-9H-xanthen-9-one
252351-96-5	NAUWE	A.165	Lucidal
253435-07-3	NAWEF	A.270	(±)-ε-Viniferin(+/-=1:1)
254886-77-6	NAUU9	A.158	Kushenol X
256925-92-5	NATMD	A.47	Cimigenol-3-O-alpha-L-arabinoside
259823-31-9	NAUOJ	A.140	Hyponine D
260413-62-5	NAUVF	A.162	Ligustroflavone
262601-67-2	NAVIZ	A.203	Peritassine A
264624-38-6	NATST	A.68	Deoxyactein
266678-59-5	NATE7	A.16	6'-O-β-D-Apiofuranosyl-Sweroside
268541-27-1	NAVJL	A.204	(2E)-3-phenyl-2-Propenoic acid (3R,5S,5aS,6S,9S,9aS,10R)-6-(benzoyloxy) octahydro-9,10-dihydroxy-2,2,5a,9-tetramethyl-2H-3,9a-methano-1-benzoxepin-5-yl ester
270249-38-2	NAUZ5	A.173	2'-Methoxykurarinone
271579-11-4	NAWAM	A.258	Thonningianin A
286461-76-5	NAVCM	A.183	Multicaulisin
288143-27-1	NAVG9	A.194	Ophiogenin 3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl(1→2)[β-D-xylopyranosyl(1→3)]-β-D-glucopyranoside

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288846-83-3	NAVTF	A.238	cis-Scirpusin B
290809-29-9	NAUB4	A.95	Eupteleasaponin I
290821-39-5	NATMF	A.47	Cimiracemoside D
291535-65-4	NAVUR	A.241	Shegansu B
299895-11-7	NAWBW	A.262	1,3,5-Trihydroxy-4-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)xanthone
308101-62-4	NAWC5	A.263	2alpha,3alpha,19alpha-Trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid
321661-62-5	NATQ3	A.60	Cytosporone B ; Csn-B ; Dothiorelone G
329319-20-2	NAVSD	A.233	Sanggenol L
329361-25-3	NAVA8	A.174	7-O-Methylaloeresin A
335354-79-5	NAVPK	A.224	Raddeanoside 20
340963-86-2	NATNL	A.50	Congmunoside V
340982-22-1	NATNM	A.50	Congmunoside VII
344911-90-6	NATNN	A.50	Congmunoside X
345954-00-9	NAWF7	A.273	Wilfornine A
350602-21-0	NATYN	A.88	4-Epi-curcumenol
350681-33-3	NAUQD	A.147	Isodemethylwedelolactone
354553-35-8	NATK8	A.39	Caraphenol A
356785-72-3	NATEC	A.16	(3beta)-3-(alpha-L-Arabinopyranosyloxy)-Ursa-12,19(29)-dien-28-oic acid, beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester
358681-61-5	NAUZD	A.174	4-Methoxyphenyl 2,2',3,6,6'-Penta-O-benzyl-4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranoside
362606-60-8	NATMV	A.48	Clemaphenol A
364779-14-6	NAUH5	A.118	Ginsenoside RK2
364779-15-7	NAUH6	A.118	Ginsenoside Rk3
369593-42-0	NAUKY	A.129	(2R)-Hesperidin
376361-87-4	NAVZW	A.256	5,7,2',4'-Tetrahydroxy-3-geranylflavone
376361-96-5	NATVQ	A.79	(2S)-7,4'-Dihydroxy-3'-prenylflavan
392274-22-5	NAVHD	A.198	Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
402513-88-6	NATAL	A.3	Acetylcimigenol 3-O-α-L-arabinopyranside
402828-38-0	NAUZ7	A.173	7-Methoxyneochamaeiasmine A
403861-33-6	NAUZ4	A.173	6-Methoxykaempferol 3-O-rutinoside
412321-91-6	NAVO2	A.219	Pseudolarolide F
420781-84-6	NAUWC	A.164	Lucialdehyde A
439900-84-2	NAUIX	A.123	Gnetifolin M
440094-34-8	NATAV	A.4	(9R,10R)-9-(Acetyloxy)-9,10-dihydro-8,8-dimethyl-10-(1-oxopropoxy)-2H,8H-Benzo[1,2-b:3,4-b']dipyran-2-one
443908-19-8	NAUIO	A.122	Glycosmisic acid
448948-20-7	NAVP3	A.222	Quercetin 3-O-[2-O-(6-O-E-feruloyl)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]-beta-D-galactopyranoside
448962-05-8	NAVRD	A.230	Rubinaphthin A
449733-84-0	NAVWV	A.247	Specneuzhenide
460090-65-7	NAUPL	A.144	Interiotherin C
461644-90-6	NATVA	A.77	4β,12-Dihydroxyguaian-6,10-diene
466639-11-2	NATF5	A.19	Arteminin
466663-11-6	NATR2	A.63	3-O-(2E,4E-Decadienoyl)ingenol
466663-12-7	NATQZ	A.62	3-O-(2'E,4'E-Decadienoyl)-20-O-acetylingeno
474431-66-8	NAVUL	A.241	Sesaminol (1→6) Diglucoside
476640-22-9	NAUWM	A.165	Lushanrubescensin H
477336-75-7	NAVGD	A.195	Ophiopogonanone C
478314-07-7	NAUNO	A.137	7-(4"-Hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylhept-4-en-3-one
480439-84-7	NAUWD	A.164	Lucialdehyde B
483363-92-4	NAVTG	A.238	trans-Scirpusin B
492449-92-0	NAVRA	A.239	(2R,3S)-SDG
494753-69-4	NAUH7	A.118	Ginsenoside Rk1
506410-53-3	NAUWQ	A.165	Luteolin 7-apiosyl-(1→2)-glucoside
508182-41-0	NAUEQ	A.106	Ganoderic acid LM2
575446-95-6	NAVEZ	A.191	Notoginsenoside S
588706-66-5	NAVGE	A.195	Ophiopogonanone E
596799-30-3	NATJT	A.37	Calyciphylline A
630057-39-5	NAVDW	A.187	Neoprzewaquinone A
636574-80-6	NATWU	A.82	7-[[(2E)-3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienyl]oxy]-6-hydroxy-2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one
637349-03-2	NAVO4	A.219	Pseudoprotogracillin
651750-10-6	NATVC	A.77	5,7-Dihydroxy-3-[8-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-7-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl]-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one
663176-26-9	NAUUH	A.159	Lancifodilactone C
672941-64-9	NATR0	A.63	3-O-(2'E,4'Z-Decadienoyl)-20-deoxyingenol
672945-84-5	NAUTD	A.155	Kansuinine E
675603-39-1	NAUY1	A.170	Maoyecrystal E
677021-30-6	NATE2	A.15	Apigenin 6-C-α-L-arabinopyranosyl-8-C-β-D-xylopyranoside
681457-46-5	NATAK	A.2	1-O-Acetylbritannilactone
686776-47-6	NATED	A.16	3beta-[(alpha-L-Arabinopyranosyl)oxy]ursa-12,19(20)-dien-28-oic acid beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester
754919-24-9	NAVAS	A.176	N-Methylnuciferine
757202-08-7	NAUAQ	A.94	Eupalinilide B
757202-11-2	NAUAR	A.94	Eupalinilide C
757202-14-5	NAUAS	A.94	Eupalinilide D
760961-03-3	NAUKG	A.128	Hederacoside D
761425-93-8	NATMY	A.48	Clematichinenoside AR
769932-34-5	NAVF0	A.191	Notoginsenoside T5
770729-34-5	NATVI	A.78	5,4'-Dihydroxy-7-methoxy-6-methylflavane
775351-88-7	NATO2	A.52	Corylifol A ; Corylifol-A ; Corylinin

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
781658-23-9	NAUNB	A.135	4-Hydroxyisoleucine ; Hydroxyisoleucine
786593-06-4	NATRE	A.64	Dehydroandrographolide succinate
790234-20-7	NAUB6	A.96	Eurycomalin A
809237-87-4	NAUJ3	A.123	Gnetumontanin B
823214-06-8	NAVXG	A.249	Styraxlignolide F
845536-67-6	NATT4	A.69	2-[4-[[6-O-(6-Deoxy-beta-L-mannopyranosyl)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl] oxy]-3-hydroxyphenyl]-3,5,7-trihydroxy-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one
849758-42-5	NATQX	A.62	Deapi-platycoside E
849777-61-3	NATZJ	A.91	Erigoster B
850878-47-6	NAUUI	A.159	Lancifodilactone F
851713-74-1	NATP6	A.57	Curculigoside C
852936-69-7	NATRV	A.65	20(21)-Dehydrolucidenic acid A
853247-65-1	NATBI	A.6	Ajugalide D
854237-32-4	NATJL	A.37	Caffeic anhydride
855746-98-4	NAUTY	A.157	Kurarinol
859035-26-0	NATVH	A.78	5,8-Dihydroxy-7-methoxy-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one
861691-37-4	NAUDK	A.102	2"-O-beta-L-galactopyranosylorientin ; 2-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-8-(2-O-BETA-L-GALACTOPYRANOSYL-BETA-D-GLUCOPYRANOSYL)-5,7-DIHYDROXY-4H-1-BENZOPYRAN-4-ONE ; Orientin-2"-O-β-L-galactoside ; 2"-O-β-L-Galorientin
862893-75-2	NAUEU	A.106	Ganoderic acid TR
863658-29-1	NAVZI	A.255	(3aR,4R,7aR)-3a,4,7,7a-Tetrahydro-5-[(1S)-4-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-6-methyl-3-methylene-4-(1-oxopropoxy)-2(3H)-Benzofuranone
863780-90-9	NAUZL	A.175	Methyl diacetoxy-6-gingerdiol
864763-60-0	NAUJ1	A.123	Gnetucleistol B
866366-86-1	NAWFH	A.274	Xanthiside
866556-15-2	NAWFX	A.276	Yuexiandajisu D
866556-16-3	NAWFY	A.276	Yuexiandajisu E
869807-57-8	NATDE	A.13	Andropanolide
873001-54-8	NATTM	A.71	3,29-Dibenzoyl rarounitriol
874485-32-2	NAVRG	A.230	(25RS)-Ruscogenin
875313-64-7	NATWC	A.81	Dimethyl lithospermate B
877372-36-6	NATT3	A.69	1-[4-[[6-O-(6-Deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranosyl)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl] oxy]-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl]-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-Propanone
877822-40-7	NAUAT	A.94	Eupalinolide A
877822-41-8	NAUAU	A.95	Eupalinolide B
878475-29-7	NAURT	A.151	Isosalviamine A
878806-08-7	NATVO	A.79	2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-3-[(6-O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-beta-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-5,7-dihydroxy-4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one
879290-97-8	NAVO7	A.219	Psoracorylifol A
879290-99-0	NAVO8	A.219	Psoracorylifol C
879324-75-1	NAVMO	A.214	Prionoid B
879324-76-2	NAVMP	A.214	Prionoid C
882664-74-6	NAVLR	A.211	Polygalasaponin F
883715-21-7	NATHJ	A.29	N-Benzyloleamide
883715-22-8	NAUYT	A.172	(9Z,12Z)-N-(3-Methoxybenzyl) octadeca-9,12-dienamide
886990-00-7	NAVDH	A.185	Neobritannilactone B
887501-28-2	NAULE	A.131	(-)-Holostyligone
887923-46-8	NAUFC	A.107	Gaudichaudic acid
887923-47-9	NAUQO	A.147	Isogambogenic acid
888941-86-4	NAUPM	A.144	Inulanolide A
889665-86-5	NATYH	A.88	Epiberberine (chloride)
889678-62-0	NATX6	A.83	Dipsanoside A
889678-64-2	NATX7	A.83	Dipsanoside B
891182-93-7	NAVFO	A.192	Odoratisol A
891854-92-5	NATTW	A.72	1,2-Didehydrocryptotanshinone
899447-64-4	NAVL9	A.210	Platycoside K
905954-18-9	NAURH	A.150	Isopsoralenoside
911660-54-3	NATUQ	A.75	24,25-Dihydrolanosterol
914086-57-0	NAUAC	A.93	25-O-Ethylcimigenol-3-O-beta-D-xylopyranoside
915792-03-9	NATA3	A.2	Acanthopanaxoside B
916347-31-4	NATN2	A.49	Clinodiside A
916649-91-7	NATN1	A.49	Clematomandshurica saponin B
916649-92-8	NATN0	A.49	Clematiunicinoside E
916917-28-7	NAWC3	A.262	5,7,4'-Trihydroxy-8-methylflavanone
917482-67-8	NAVLA	A.210	Platycoside M1
917482-69-0	NAVLB	A.210	Platycoside M3
918306-64-6	NATVE	A.78	(15alpha,24E)-15,26-Dihydroxy-Lanosta-7,9(11),24-trien-3-one
936006-13-2	NATQF	A.61	Daphnenone
936323-13-6	NATBM	A.6	Ajuganipponin A
943409-69-6	NAUA7	A.93	Ethyl p-nitrobenzyl carbonate
945721-10-8	NAUAE	A.93	7-O-Ethylmorroniside
948046-15-9	NAVEY	A.190	20(R)-Notoginsenoside R2
950910-16-4	NAVAX	A.177	4"-Methyloxy-Genistin
951677-22-8	NAUKV	A.129	Herpetone
952068-57-4	NAVI4	A.200	Parishin E ; 4-[(3,4-Dicarboxy-3-hydroxy-1-oxobutoxy)methyl] phenyl beta-D-glucopyranoside
952481-53-7	NAVGZ	A.196	11-Oxomogroside III
956103-75-6	NAVB3	A.178	(2R)-8-Methylsocotrin-4'-ol
956344-38-0	NAVJS	A.206	Phoyunnanin C
1000408-77-4	NAVJB	A.74	9,10-Dihydro-4,7-dimethoxy-2-Phenanthrenol
1002980-81-5	NAWCD	A.263	3,4,5-Trimethoxy-Benzoic acid 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl ester

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N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
1005208-88-7	NATB7	A.5	Aeruginolactone
1011726-62-7	NAVBY	A.181	Momordicoside P
1015255-57-8	NAVZH	A.255	6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-9-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-Phenanthro[1,2-b]furan-10,11-dione
1023744-69-5	NAVDE	A.185	Negsehisandrin G
1025890-42-9	NAVCO	A.183	Mumefural isomer
1026020-27-8	NAULT	A.132	HuangjiangSuA
1028449-53-7	NAUF2	A.106	Ganolactone B
1029017-75-1	NAUM6	A.138	17-Hydroxy sprengerinin C
1041070-16-9	NAUSR	A.153	Kadsuric acid 3-methyl ester
1041631-93-9	NAUTU	A.157	Kuguaglycoside C
1041740-13-9	NATCY	A.12	Alpinoid D
1071072-76-8	NATKB	A.39	2-(1-Carboxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2-naphthalenyl)-4-methyl-3-Furancarboxylic acid
1073897-80-9	NAWBN	A.261	1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid
1078708-72-1	NAVG2	A.194	Onjisaponin Z
1078711-42-8	NAUS7	A.152	Japonicones D
1087072-50-1	NATAF	A.3	1-O-Acetyl-6beta-O-Isobutyryl-britannilactone
1097882-30-8	NAUN0	A.135	9R-10alpha-Hydroxyepigambogic acid
1097882-33-1	NAUN0	A.135	9R-10alpha-Hydroxyepigambogic acid
1111088-89-1	NAUM7	A.138	14-Hydroxy Sprengerinin C
1114895-01-0	NATDQ	A.14	25-Anhydroalisol F
1126032-65-2	NAUR9	A.149	Isomogroside V
1134188-26-3	NATYY	A.90	Epimagnolin B
1137648-52-2	NAUOW	A.141	Ilexhainanoside D
1141453-65-7	NAUTR	A.157	Kuguacin J
1141453-73-7	NAUTS	A.157	Kuguacin N
1141754-81-5	NATJC	A.36	Butyraxanthone B
1145689-64-0	NATNW	A.51	Coronadiene
1164201-85-7	NAUMZ	A.135	9S-10alpha-Hydroxyepigambogic acid(C2-S)
1167424-31-8	NAVA0	A.178	9''-Methyl salvianolate B
1167424-32-9	NAVA1	A.178	9'''-Methyl salvianolate B
1177581-50-8	NAUCJ	A.100	Forsythoside I
1178893-64-5	NATVB	A.77	7,4'-Dihydroxyhomoisoflavanone
1178974-85-0	NAUCI	A.100	Forsythoside H
1180504-64-6	NATU9	A.75	(3R)-3,4-Dihydro-3-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-2H-1-Benzopyran-7-ol
1181216-83-0	NAVTC	A.237	Schisanwilsonin C
1189555-95-0	NAUA3	A.93	Ethyl ganoderate J
1194056-33-1	NAUVB	A.162	Ligupurpuroside C
1195968-02-5	NAVAW	A.177	4''-Methyloxy-Daidzin
1196133-44-4	NATVJ	A.78	3-(4,6-Dihydroxy-2-methoxy-3-methylphenyl)-1-phenyl-1-Propanone
1198398-71-8	NATNS	A.51	Coptisine sulfate

N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
1206615-69-1	NAUNN	A.137	(2E)-3-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-Propenoic acid (2E)-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl ester
1220890-23-2	NATLE	A.43	Charantadiol A
1221762-70-4	NAUFX	A.10	5'-Geranyl-5,7,2',4'-tetrahydroxyflavone
1229437-75-5	NAVGO	A.195	Orientin-2''-O-p-trans-coumarate
1235984-45-8	NATP7	A.57	Curcumadionol
1246282-67-6	NAVFQ	A.192	Officinaruminane B
1253387-35-7	NAWAA	A.262	(9beta,13alpha,14beta, 20alpha)-3,4,6-Trihydroxy-9,13-dimethyl-2-oxo-23,24,25,26-Tetranoroleana-1(10),3,5,7- tetraen-29-oic acid
1253421-94-1	NAVIY	A.203	Periplogenin 3-[O-β-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-β-sarmentopyranoside]
1256935-30-4	NATB1	A.4	2''-O-Acetyl-Platyconic acid A
1259933-02-2	NAVAZ	A.177	2-Methyl-Propanoic acid (3aR,4S,7aR)-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-5-[(1S)-4-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-6-methyl-3-methylene-2-oxo-4-benzofuranyl ester
1260151-66-3	NAVAY	A.177	3-Methyl-Pentanoic acid (3aR,4S,7aR)-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-5-[(1S)-4-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-6-methyl-3-methylene-2-oxo-4-benzofuranyl ester
1260252-18-3	NATCK	A.10	3-O-β-Allopyranosyl-(1→4)-β-oleandropyranosyl-11-O-isobutyryl-12-O-acetyl-Tenacigenin B
1265226-86-5	NAVB6	A.178	1-Methyl-2-(10Z)-10-tridecen-1-yl-4(1H)-Quinolinone
1268459-68-2	NATRT	A.65	5,6-Dehydrogensenoside Rd
1270001-72-3	NATW2	A.79	4,9-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one
1277188-85-8	NATW4	A.80	(2R)-5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone
1301267-01-5	NATWA	A.81	(3S,5R,8S,9S,10S,13R,14S,17R)-17-[(1R,3E)-1,5-Dimethyl-3,5-hexadien-1-yl]-1,3,4,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydro-4,4,13,14-tetramethyl-5,9-(Epoxymethano)-2H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-ol
1301267-02-6	NATZW	A.92	(3S,5R,8S,9S,10S,13R,14S,17R,20R) 20-Ethoxy-17-[(1R,3E)-5-hydroxy-1,5 dimethyl-3-hexen-1-yl] -1,3,4,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-dodecahydro-4,4,13,14-tetramethyl-5,9-(Epoxymethano)-2H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-ol
1303438-51-8	NATKV	A.42	Cathayanon H
1304007-40-6	NAUN8	A.135	10beta-Hydroxyisodauc-6-en-14-al
1304020-21-0	NATZX	A.92	5-Ethoxy-7-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-3-Heptanone

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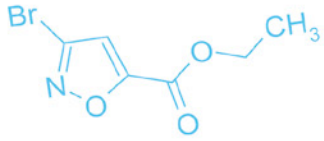
N° CAS	Ref.	Pages	Names
1319198-98-5	NAVZX	A.256	1,3,6,8-Tetrahydroxy-4-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-9H-Xanthen-9-one
1334309-44-2	NATWS	A.81	2-[3-[(2E)-3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl]-2,4-dihydroxyphenyl]-5,7-dihydroxy-3-(3-methyl-2-buten-1-yl)-chromen-4-one
1338366-22-5	NAVJ1	A.203	Pesudolarolide Q2
1343403-10-0	NATZF	A.91	Epoxymicheliolide ; 1β,10β-Epoxymicheliolide
1351931-30-0	NAVSE	A.233	Sanggenol P
1352001-09-2	NATA7	A.2	3beta-Acetoxy-eupha-7,25-dien-24(R)-ol
1352185-26-2	NAVSW	A.235	Schineolignin B
1352562-93-6	NATMO	A.47	9-O-trans-Cinnamoyl-9-debenzoylregelidine
1354747-30-0	NAUF4	A.107	Ganxintriol A
1357910-26-9	NAUQM	A.147	Isoforsythiaside
1370264-16-6	NAVNS	A.218	Pseudoginsenoside Rh2
1391826-61-1	NAVK9	A.207	Picfeltarraenin X
1401799-34-5	NAVC1	A.181	Monnieriside G
1419478-52-6	NAVZD	A.254	2,3,4,5-Tetracaffeoyl-D-Glucaric acid
1428533-01-0	NAUMU	A.134	4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxy-Benzoic acid 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl) ethyl ester
1445475-53-5	NAUQS	A.148	Isograndifoliol
1446446-11-2	NATCL	A.10	(3beta,7beta,9beta,10alpha, 23E)-19-3-(beta-D-Allopyranosyloxy) -7-hydroxy-25-methoxy-Norlanosta -5,23-diene-9-carboxaldehyde
1446447-96-6	NAVZY	A.256	(3beta,7beta,9beta,10alpha)-3,7,22,23-Tetrahydroxy-19-Norlanosta-5,24-diene-9-carboxaldehyde
1477949-42-0	NAVSL	A.234	Santacruzamate A ; CAY-10683
1505566-13-1	NAVCD	A.182	Morusinon
1581276-63-2	NAWAR	A.258	21-O-Tigloylgymnemagenin
1628171-35-6	NATS0	A.65	11-Dehydroxymogroside V
1631054-68-6	NAVGY	A.196	1-Oxomicrostegiol
1631054-69-7	NAWEJ	A.271	Viroxocin
1632110-81-6	NATMC	A.47	Cimifugin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside
1694587-15-9	NAWC6	A.263	3β,7β,15β-Trihydroxy-11-oxo-lanosta-8-en-24→20 lactone
1801934-15-5	NAUEX	A.106	Ganoderlactone D
1973415-50-7	NAUW6	A.164	(2RS)-Lotaustralin
2013537-81-8	NAUJN	A.125	1αH,5αH-Guaia-6-ene-4β,10β-diol

Summary

Fine Chemicals Sourcing

Interchim's Fine Chemistry division consists of dedicated staff established upon 50 years of sourcing chemicals for global pharmaceutical supply. Our worldwide supply network are scale rated against fundamental supply criteria. Each enquiry is managed by one staff member from enquiry initiation to quote supply.



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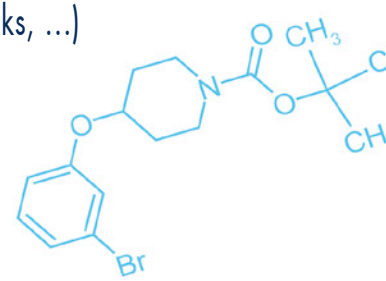

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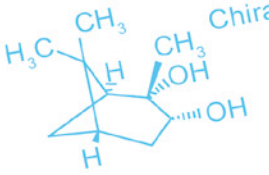

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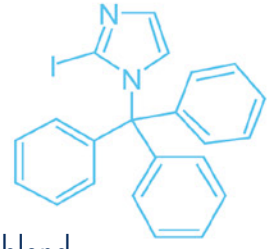
- Availability
- Supplier Reliability



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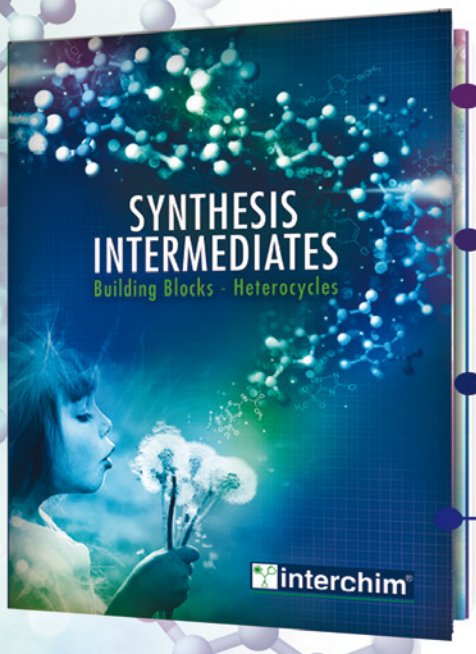

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Carboxylic acids OH−C=O | Hydrazides N−N−C=O | Hydrazines N−N | Isocyanates N=C=O

Ketones C=O | Nitriles C≡N | Nitros NO_2 | Oximes C=N−OH | CBZ-N

FMOC-N | TBOC-N | Sulfonyl halides | Thiols SH

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Indoles | Isoxazoles | Morpholines | Piperazines | Piperidines

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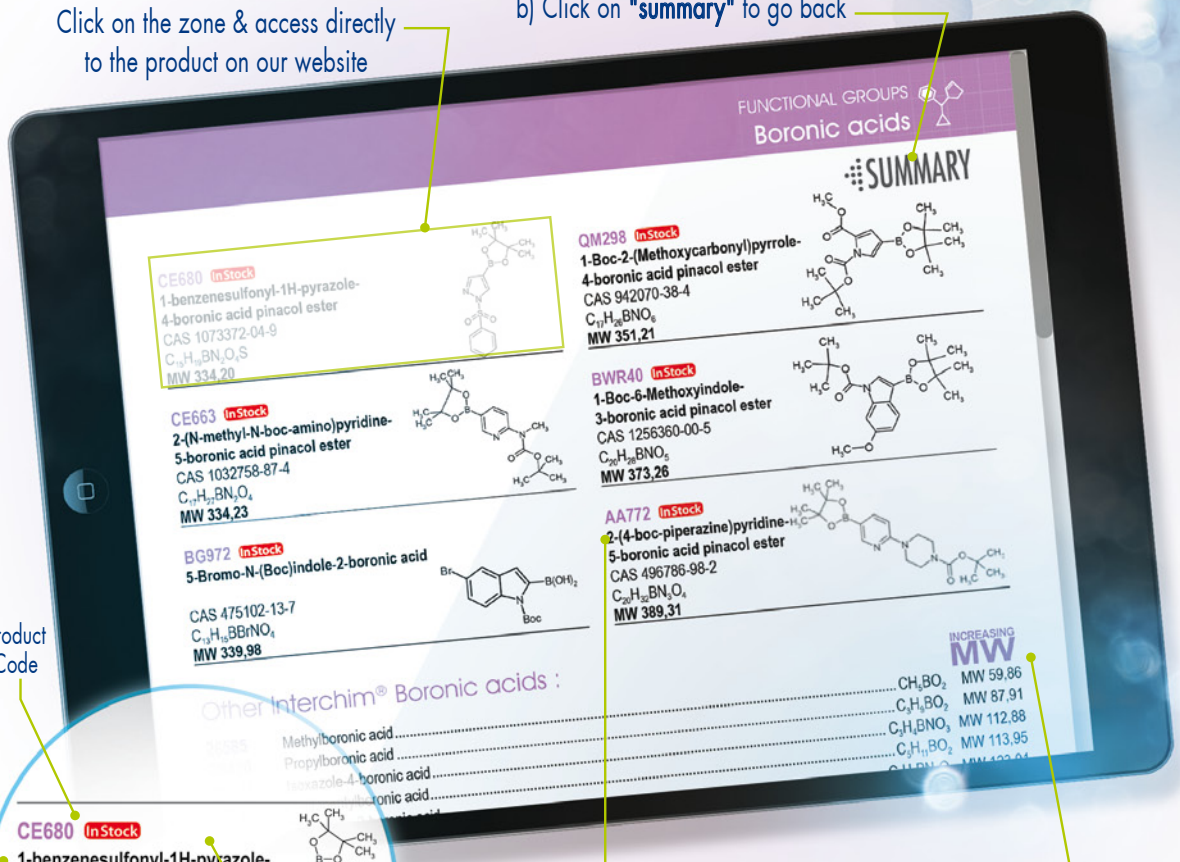
b) Click on **"summary"** to go back

Click on the zone & access directly to the product on our website



Product Code

Product Name

CAS Number

Molecular Formula

Molecular Weight

Structure

Classification by increasing Molecular Weight

Find easily your compounds:

- On the catalog using the search function and the **CAS number**
- On our website using the **Product code** on our Global interchim search

& Easy order by adding them to your cart

- Multiple Functional Groups
- Nitrogen-based Functional Groups
- Sulfur-based Functional Groups
- Oxygene-based Functional Groups

Get access to more than 9000 of essential Building Blocks now.

Discover or download our catalog at:

www.interchim.com/si.php

TERMS & CONDITIONS

APPLICABLE FROM 2019/03/01

1 - GENERAL RULES

Interchim sells exclusively to the trade and does not accept orders from private individuals. These Terms and Conditions are issued to all new customers with their first orders. These General Conditions of Sale are deemed as being accepted by the customer for the first and all subsequent orders unless objections are raised within 7 calendar days. Unless agreed otherwise in writing, the placing of an order by the customer implies the automatic and formal acceptance of these General Conditions of Sale.
No variation of these terms and conditions found on purchase orders, letters, acknowledgement of orders or other documents issued by the customer will unless agreed to in writing by Interchim. Any clause departing from or adding to these terms and conditions of sale will be binding upon the customer unless the latter formally questions the changes (in writing).

2 - PURCHASE ORDERS

Customers can place their orders in writing, by fax, e-mail or telephone (Hot-Line: Interchrom (+33) 4 70 03 73 09 Interbiotech (+33) 4 70 03 73 06 Interbulk (+33) 4 70 03 73 01. Telephone orders will only be accepted if the customer's order number is given, and these must then be confirmed in writing. Interchim is entitled to refuse a sale should the customer, the final recipient, the intermediaries, and/or the haulage contractors fail to abide by the legislation and/or regulations, applicable in France or in the country of purchase and/or sale.

3 - PRICING

Due to fluctuations in manufacturers' pricing and exchange rates, all prices are indicative and subject to changes without prior notice.
Export shipments cost are upon weight and size of the parcels.
Prices are excluding of tax.
They are EX WORKS Montluçon.
The minimum order is €100 before tax.
Interchim will charge an extra fee of €15 for any orders < €150 before tax.
Interchim will charge €37 before tax for Dry Ice.
Specific packaging for dangerous items will be charged at €8 before tax. An additional €22 may be charged for bank fees for export orders.
A line of invoicing overloads with fuel will be applied in repercussion of the overloads fuels charged by the carrier.

Some shipments will be invoiced specifically according to the quotation remitted to the client (bulk, heavy or dangerous material, export, etc.). These items will be shipped using via the best possible method chosen by Interchim according to the nature of the shipment and safety regulations.

Orders concern other specific services or any other products not listed in Interchim's price list will be invoiced according to the quote given. The offer is valid 60 days from the acknowledgement of receipt of the order.

4 - PAYMENT

Unless written approval of Interchim financial services:
- Terms of sale for supplies, consumable parts, accessories, are cash.
- The settlement of instruments and devices: a deposit of 30% excluding tax will be payable in advance and the balance before shipment.
The customer's first order must be paid in advance, without discount. No discount is granted for early payment.

In case of partial shipments, corresponding invoices must be paid in full without waiting for the balance of the order. Payment time limits start as soon as part of the order has been received. The customer can however refuse any kind of partial shipment.
No complaints about the invoice will be accepted beyond the first 15 days of the date of invoice. Any amount not paid by the customer within the due date mentioned on the invoice will entail the immediate settlement of the other amounts due, whether they be drafts or bills of exchange. If a customer has, for a previous order, failed to respect the terms of sales (i.e. no payment, or payment overdue), Interchim can refuse to sell, unless the buyer provides a satisfactory guarantees and/or pays cash, for which no discount will apply.
a fixed compensation of 40 euros for recovery costs will be perceived for non-compliance with payment deadlines Late payment penalties: As per article L441-6 of the French Code of Commerce, penalties are due as of the day following the due date of the invoice. These penalties are due without any notice being required. The interest rate for these penalties is three times the legal rate of interest per month.

5 - PACKING SHIPMENT AND DAMAGE IN TRANSIT

Unless stated otherwise, the goods are packed by Interchim, and Interchim will alone choose the means of packing according to the goods, the type of transportation and storage. Products in stock are shipped immediately upon receipt of the order. Interchim cannot be held liable for late delivery.
The buyer shall bear all risk of loss or damage in transit.
The buyer must inspect the goods immediately upon receiving them and if needs be contact the carrier within 48 hours by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt, for any shortage, defects or damage.

6 - DELIVERIES

Delivery times are given for information only and are not guaranteed. Any delays in delivery shall not give the Customer the right to cancel the sale or to refuse the goods. Delays do not give any right to withholdings, offset, penalties or damages.

7 - RETURN POLICY

Goods may not be returned for credit without Interchim's approval. Any returned items must be wrapped in their original packaging without changes to the original marking (including labels). The customer is civilly and criminally liable in the event of the returned product being altered by chemical or biochemical or biological or any other materials or for any other alteration which could endanger any third party or any member of Interchim's staff.
Unless Interchim is responsible for the error in shipment, all freight and carriage costs must be paid by the customer. Interchim will charge 20% of the amount of the product for restocking with a minimum amount of €45. (These charges include: non-recoverable paid Customs duty, bank charges, return costs to the original supplier and their own restocking costs).

8 - OWNERSHIP CLAUSE

Interchim expressly reserves the ownership of the products it delivers until the sale price and any interest, costs, accessories are paid. In this respect, any drafts, cheques or any other instruments bearing an obligation to pay, shall not be considered as payment within the meaning of the above condition. Payment will only be considered as settled once Interchim has received the actual invoiced amount. In case of non-payment of any due amount, Interchim may claim return of the products. In the event of the unpaid products being resold, the customer agrees to transfer to Interchim, upon request by the latter, the accounts receivable from its customers, up to the amount still due to Interchim.

9 - RESOLUTIVE CLAUSE

Should a customer fail to comply entirely or partially with any of its obligations, should it fail to respect the due date for payments, Interchim may, as it wishes, decide to accelerate the payment process and consequently require immediate payment of all outstanding amounts owed for whatever reason and/or decide to suspend any deliveries and/or terminate any agreements in progress.
The cancellation of agreements will require no legal proceedings and will take effect at the end of the first 8 days after the customer has received notice to pay by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt. This notice will mention the intention to apply the present clause without prejudice to any other rights of Interchim.
In the event of the invoking of this resolutive clause, Interchim or its representative is expressly entitled to enter the customer's premises to reclaim the products relating to the clause.

10 - GOVERNING LAW

These terms and conditions of sale as well as any agreements made in application are governed by the laws of France and excluding the Vienna Agreement of 11 April 1980 related to contracts for the international sale of merchandise. All disputes as to the interpretation, the application of the terms and conditions of sale and any agreements signed with a customer shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commercial Court of Montluçon.

11 - CASE OF ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

Interchim's responsibility will not be involved, should a case of absolute necessity arise. The enforcement of the obligation will be delayed until the case of absolute necessity is cancelled. If the absolute necessity instance continues for longer than 2 months, the agreement can be interrupted on request by one or the other of the two parties without any compensation to any party.

12 - RISKS IN USE OF PRODUCTS

With the exception of pharmaceutical products sold to the Pharmaceutical Industry, all of our products are solely intended for research purposes and must not, in any case, be used as medicine, cosmetics, pesticides, nor for farming uses, food additives nor as cleaning agents.
They must be handled by competent persons with the usual care, in accordance with the information given.

13 - DANGEROUS ANS TOXIC PRODUCTS

Information on stabilities or toxicities is given by our producers subject to their own liability, including in case of false toxicity characteristics or classes. The absence of a warning must not be considered as a proof of safety; we would remind you that for many chemical, biological or biochemical substances there is no appropriate information available about possible risks. Consequently, it is the customer's duty to check the level of hazard and to carry out all necessary investigations to determine the hazards arising through the use of the products bought from Interchim. Dangerous products are not listed as such in the catalogue. The customer is wholly responsible for checking the nature of the risk inherent in the dangerous goods. It is also the customer's duty to inform its own customers and intermediaries (carriers, forwarders, packers) of the risks inherent in the use and/or handling of the products.

14 - WARRANTIES

The warranty only applies to the repair or replacement of those products that have a latent defect or a compliance defect, excluding any other compensation for whatever reason. The warranty does not apply to the defects, to the failures or to the damage due to a misuse, carelessness or a defective maintenance as in case of normal wear and tear of the good or in case of strength major.
The product must be returned to Interchim or the carrier in its original condition in its original packaging. The customer must comply with Interchim?s instructions for product returns; as per Article 7. the risks inherent in the use and/or handling of the products.

15 - ENVIRONNEMENT

An Ecotax will be applied in accordance with the Directives of the DEEE, in accordance with the applicable laws relating to electrical and electronic equipment marketed after 13 August 2005. The organisation, collection and destruction of the products remain the responsibility of the final user. Interchim will pay the tax collected to the relevant approved recycling organisations.

16 - CHANGES TO THE GENERAL TERMS OF SALES

Interchim reserves the right to change these General Conditions of Sale at any time and any such changes shall be applicable to all orders placed after the date of the modification, including for orders supplementary to or associated with previous orders.

interchim®

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