Worldwide Presence

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GalNAc-Linkers

PROTAC
PEG, Rigid, Alkyl

Biotin-Linkers

Click Chemistry

Fluorescent Dye -Linkers

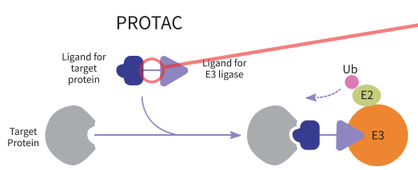
XDC
Cleavable
Chelator
Maleimide Linkers

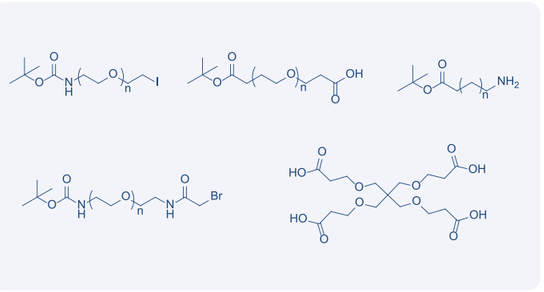
LINKERARY

In biomedical innovation, conjugate drugs, protein degraders, and targeted delivery systems are driving the revolution in drug discovery. These breakthrough therapies often require linkers—not only to maintain synergy among drug modules, but also to enable precise spatiotemporal drug release. Our well-designed linker library offers a complete portfolio, ranging from bifunctional linkers to multi-arm linkers, and from stable to intelligently responsive cleavable linkers.

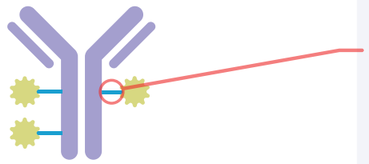
www.bldpharm.com

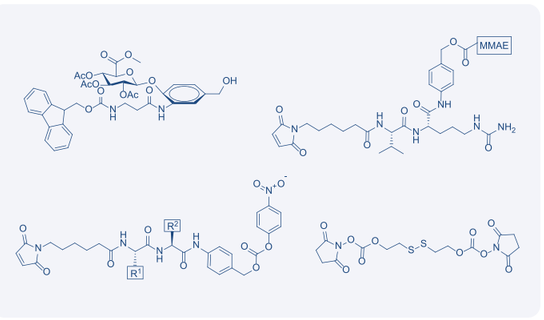
Series I : PROTAC Linkers



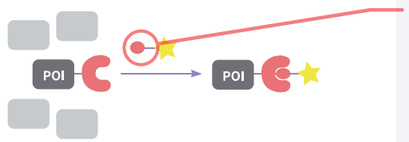


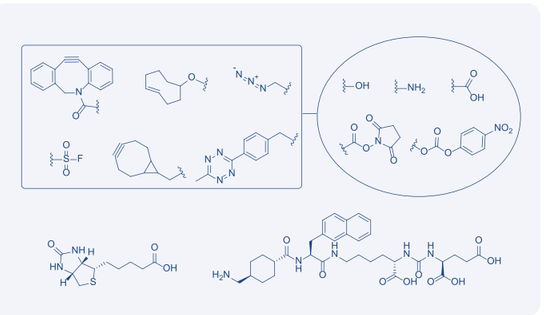
Series II: ADC Linkers



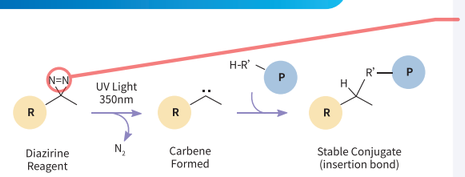


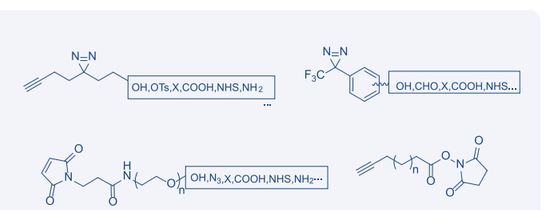
Series III: Click Chemistry Tools





Series IV: Protein Crosslinkers





*Research Use Only!

Part 1 Bifunctional and Multi-Arm Linkers

In molecular design and functional assembly, bifunctional and multi-arm linkers are indispensable "molecular bridge" tools—whether for constructing linear Proteolysis-targeting chimeras(PROTACs) or designing multivalent targeting complexes.

By precisely tuning linker properties—length, rigidity/flexibility, hydrophilicity/hydrophobicity, and reactive group types—you can:

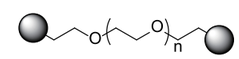
- **Optimize molecular spacing:** Achieve precise alignment between target protein and E3 ligase binding interfaces.
- **Adjust solubility profiles:** Balance lipophilicity to enhance cell permeability and other properties.
- **Improve binding efficiency:** Stabilize active conformations with rigid motifs or adapt to dynamic binding with flexible chains.
- **Enable site-specific conjugation:** Use selective reactive groups for efficient and specific molecular assembly.

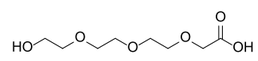
Multi-arm linkers further support multivalent systems: Break through single-site limitations via tri-arm, tetra-arm, and other branched architectures for multiplexed labeling and enhanced avidity effects.

1.1 Bifunctional Linkers

1.1.1 PEG Linkers

Polyethylene glycol (PEG) linkers, with their outstanding water solubility, ability to reduce immunogenicity, and structural adjustability, are core components in constructing innovative drugs. We offer a comprehensive series of precisely length-controlled PEG linkers, with both ends flexibly modifiable with various functional groups, making them perfectly suited for diverse applications such as PROTACs, Antibody-Drug Conjugates (ADCs), and peptide modifications.





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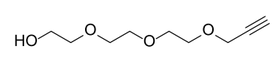

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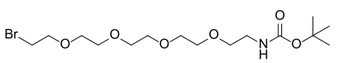

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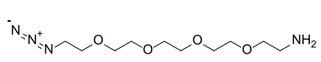

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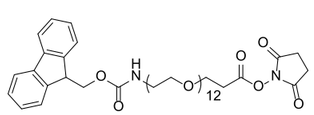

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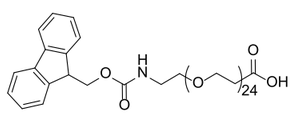

BD00960892
2170484-59-8
NFmoc-PEG24-C2-COOH

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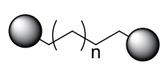
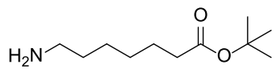
1.1.2 Aliphatic Linkers

Aliphatic linkers, with their distinctive hydrophobicity and stability, are ideal for transmembrane delivery and molecular assembly. We provide a full range of high-purity aliphatic alkyl linkers to modulate the lipophilicity of small molecules, enhance membrane permeability, and support applications in PROTACs, targeted drugs, and probe design—extending to material science for tuning molecular spatial structure and properties.





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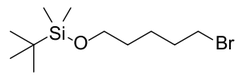

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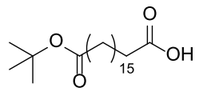
OTBS-C5-Br



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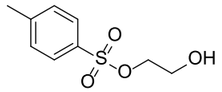

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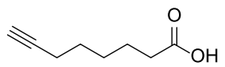

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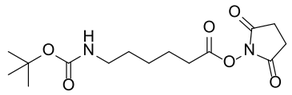
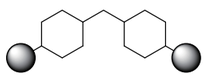
Alkynyl-C5-COOH

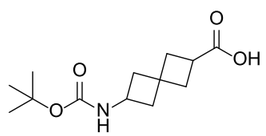


BD33886
51513-80-5
NHS-C5-NBoc

1.1.3 Rigid Linkers

Rigid linkers are essential for precise control of molecular conformation and spatial orientation. By reducing the number of rotatable bonds and constraining compound geometry, they enhance binding stability to targets. Our rigid linker series features core scaffolds such as aromatic rings, cyclohexanes, and spirocycles, ideal for precisely regulating the distance between target proteins and E3 ligases in PROTACs, as well as stabilizing protein-ligand interaction interfaces.





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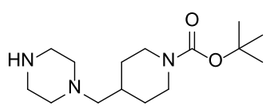

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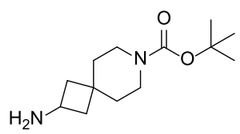
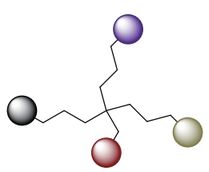
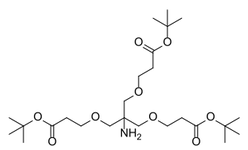


BD219066
1239319-82-4

1.2 Multi-Arm Linkers

In advanced research requiring the integration of multiple functions, multi-arm linkers open new dimensions in molecular design with their unique spatial architecture. We provide multi-arm linker systems, where each branch can be functionalized with different groups, making them particularly suitable for innovative applications such as constructing multivalent probes to enhance signal intensity, developing high-affinity targeted drugs, and designing multifunctional nanocarriers.





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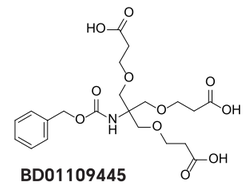

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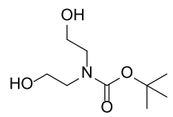

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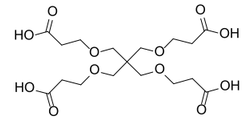
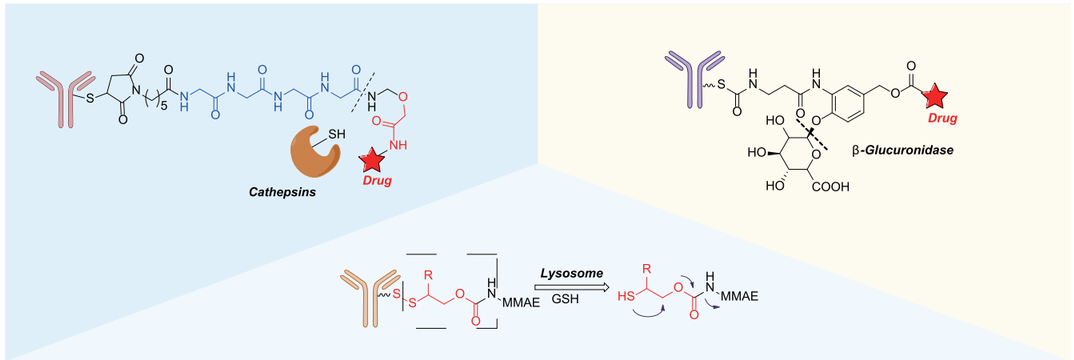


BD00801323
35638-19-8

The category contains **6000+** products-contact us for the complete list.

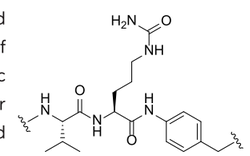
Part 2 Cleavable Linkers

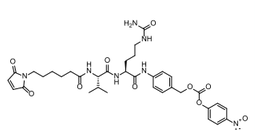
In the field of drug delivery and functional regulation, we provide protease-sensitive peptide linkers, tumor microenvironment-responsive glucuronide linkers, and reduction-triggered disulfide linkers. These cleavable linkers enable controlled release of active molecules at target sites under specific physiological or external stimuli such as enzymes, GSH, pH, or light. From ADC development to in vivo imaging and prodrug design, our linkers support "site-specific activation" strategies.



2.1 Peptide-containing Linkers

Peptide-containing linkers are a class of linkers containing specific short peptides, which can be cleaved by enzymes and have been widely used in ADC. The mechanism of action of ADC is to use the targeting of antibodies to be accurately tansported to the target cells, and then enter the cells through the endocytic pathway. Due to the high concentration of proteases in the intracellular lysosomes, the opportunity for selective cleavage of the linkers containing peptide chains is provided in the cell, and finally the controlled release of the payload can be achieved.





BD293478
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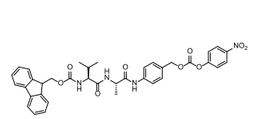

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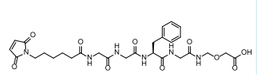

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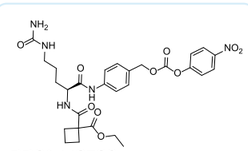

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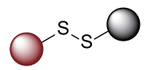
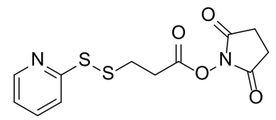
ethylester-cBu-Cit-PAB-PNP

2.2 Disulfide-containing Linkers

Disulfide-containing Linkers are designed for controllable cleavage via the disulfide bond, leveraging the high reducing environment inside cells while maintaining stability in circulation. Their cleavage mechanism relies on thiol-disulfide exchange, enabling rapid intracellular release of active payloads in ADCs with defined triggering thresholds and lower off-target cleavage risk.





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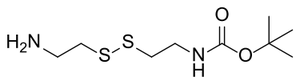
OPSS-C2-NHS



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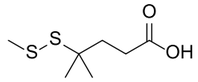
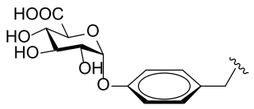
Boc-Cystamine

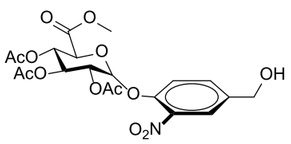


BD01320264
796073-55-7
4-Methyl-4-(methyldisulfanyl) pentanoic acid

2.3 Saccharide-containing Linkers

Saccharide-containing linkers enable site-specific drug release via recognition by lysosomal hydrolases (e.g., β-glucuronidase). Their hydrophilicity counteracts the aggregation tendency of hydrophobic drug molecules, enhancing both solubility and stability of ADCs.





BD631720
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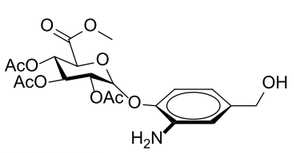

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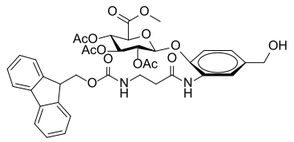
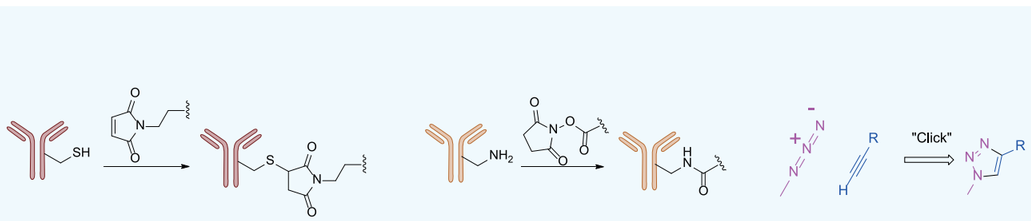


BD01305565
894096-02-7

The category contains **600+** products-contact us for the complete list.

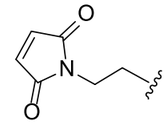
Part 3 Linker-containing Probes and Tools

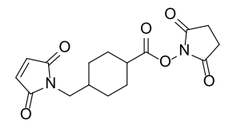
In chemical biology research and molecular tool development, we offer click chemistry linkers for rapid and specific bioorthogonal conjugation, amino-reactive and thiol-reactive crosslinkers for site-selective protein modification, photo-cross linkers for capturing molecular interactions, and versatile chelators (DOTA, NOTA) for molecular imaging and RDC research. These high-selectivity, high-efficiency linkers are reliable choices for developing sensitive probes, investigating molecular mechanisms, and building advanced molecular tools.



3.1 Thio-reactive Linkers

Thio-reactive linkers are a class of common crosslinkers that selectively react with thiols to form stable thioethers through specific functional groups. This kind of linker is mostly used in ADC molecules, and the introduction of maleimide at the end of the linker can specifically link with the cysteine residue in the antibody, so as to realize the coupling between the antibody and the toxic drug (payload) and maintain the stability of the ADC molecule during delivery.





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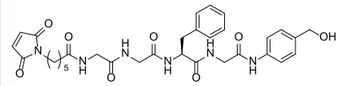

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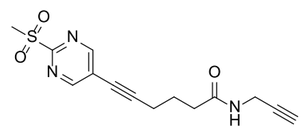
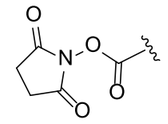
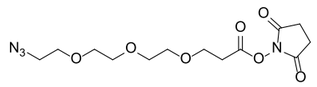


BD00745932
2288710-39-2
MSBT-yne-C3-Amide-Propargyl

3.2 Amino-reactive Linkers

Amino-reactive linkers are a class of crosslinkers that react with amine in molecules (such as lysine residues, artificially modified amino groups, etc.) to form stable amide bonds, enabling them to be coupled with other compounds or biomolecules. These linkers are widely used in drug development to label or modify antibodies, enzymes, peptides, and other molecules.





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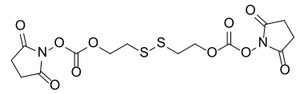

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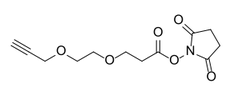
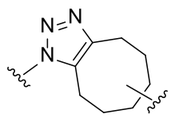
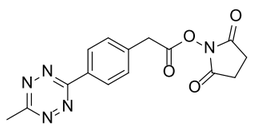


BD01407277
2512228-06-5
Propargyl-PEG2-NHS

3.3 Click chemistr Linkers

Click chemistry refers to a class of modular, highly selective, mild conditions, high-yield coupling reactions to achieve efficient and rapid synthesis of functional molecules. The 2022 Nobel Prize in Chemistry has been awarded to pioneers of bioorthogonal reaction and click chemistry, both of which uphold the concept of "Great Truth in simple Words", using simple and efficient methods to achieve the complex function of molecules. Click chemistry successfully led chemistry into the era of functionalism, and promoted the development of materials chemistry, chemical biology, medicinal chemistry and biomedicine.





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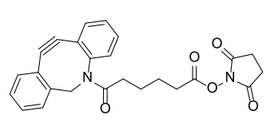

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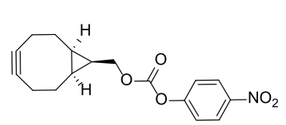

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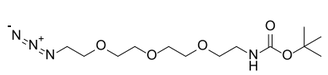

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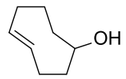

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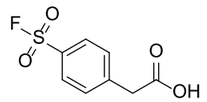
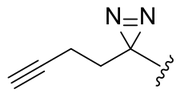
85081-69-2
TCO-OH

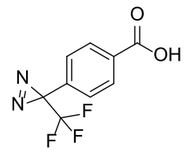


BD00854866
402-57-3
2-[4-(Fluorosulfonyl)phenyl]acetic acid

3.4 Photo-Cross-Linking

Photo-crosslinkers are molecules that introduce photo-sensitive groups. When excited by ultraviolet light, these molecules can undergo photochemical reactions to form highly reactive intermediates with specific structures. The intermediates then rapidly cross-inked to adjacent target molecules through covalent bonds. Photo-crosslinkers can be used to synthesize photo- affinity labeling (PAL) probes that are available in live cells for target identification, protein-protein interaction mapping, and more.





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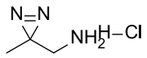

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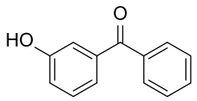
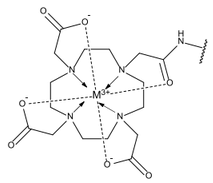
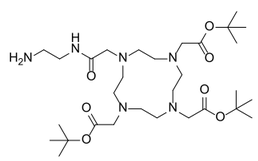


BD87315
13020-57-0

3.5 Chelating Agents

In ADC development, targeted therapy can be integrated with radio-diagnostics/therapeutics. By employing chelating structures such as DOTA and NOTA, therapeutic radionuclides like ^{177}Lu can be efficiently bound, achieving combined "targeted delivery and precise radiotherapy". These chelators also provide stable anchors for developing MRI contrast agents, PET tracers, and radiopharmaceuticals.





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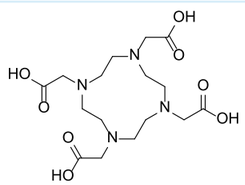
173308-19-5
2-Aminoethyl-mono-amide-DOTA-tris(tBu ester)



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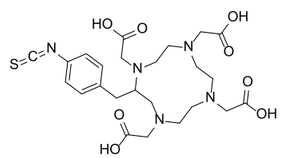
60239-18-1
Tetraxetan

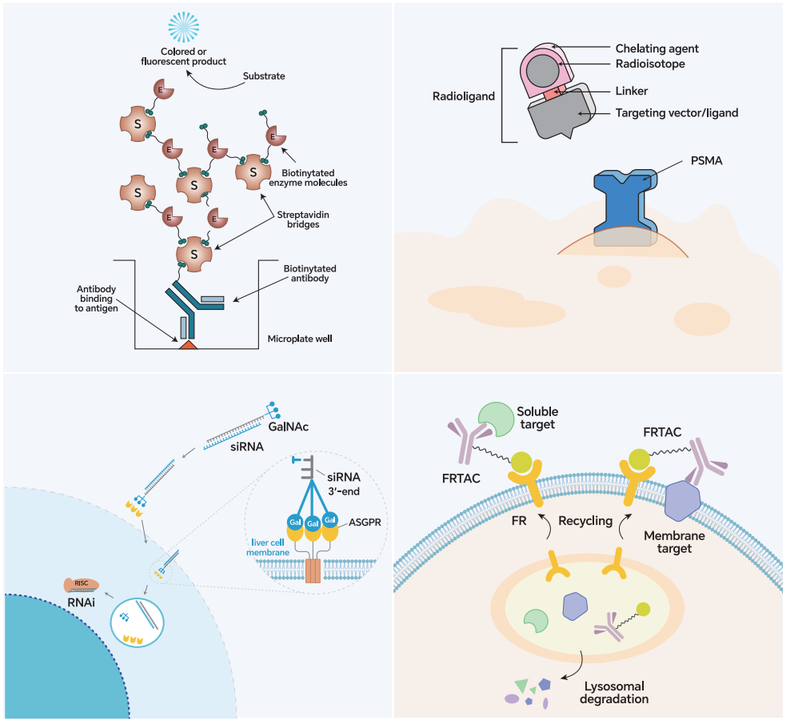


BD54364
127985-74-4
p-SCN-Bn-DOTA

The category contains **3500+** products-contact us for the complete list.

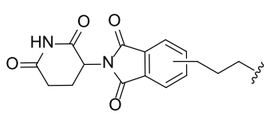
Part 4 Target-Specific Linkers

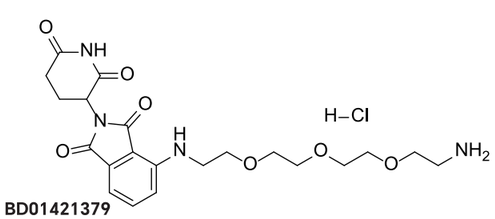
Target-specific linkers provide precise guidance to drug molecules by specifically recognizing disease markers such as folate receptor, prostate-specific membrane antigen(PSMA), and asialoglycoprotein receptor(AsGPR). Our portfolio includes E3 ligand-linkers for PROTACs, high-efficiency payload-linkers for ADCs, folate/PSMA-targeting linkers for tumor delivery, GalNAc-linkers for liver targeting, and biotin linkers for affinity purification and detection.



4.1 PROTAC E3 Ligand-Linkers

PROTAC is a bifunctional molecule composed of two ligands that bind through linkers: one end is a ligand for the target protein, used to bind to the protein to be degraded; On the other end is the ligand of E3 ubiquitin ligase, which is used to recruit E3 ubiquitin ligase. The function of E3 ligase is to label the target protein with ubiquitin and degrade it through the ubiguitin proteasome pathway. we offer a variety of binary complexes of E3 ligands and linkers for rapid synthesis of final PROTAC molecules with target protein ligands.





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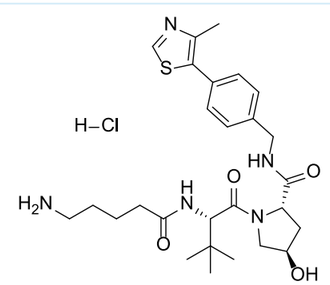
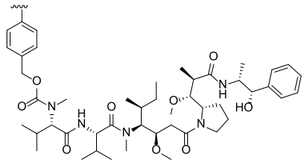
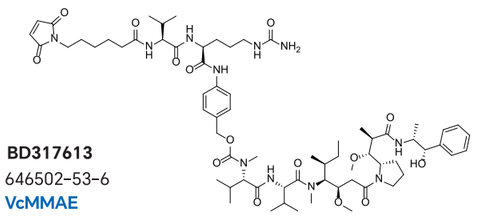


BD01108803
2245697-83-8

4.2 ADC Payload-Linkers

ADC linkers are one of the important components of ADCs, forming a stable covalent link between the antibody and the payload, and jointly maintaining the dual effects of cell targeting and cytotoxicity of ADC drugs. Payloads are small-molecule toxic drugs used to kill cancer cells, and auristatins and maytansines are currently the most common drugs in ADCs. We can offer different payload-linker conjugates for direct conjugation to suitable antibodies.





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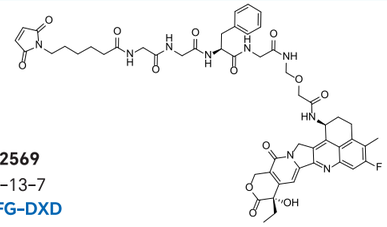
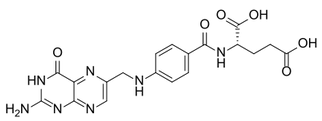
646502-53-6
VcMMAE

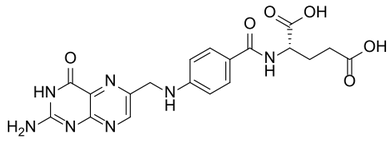


BD00782569
1599440-13-7
MC-GGFG-DXD

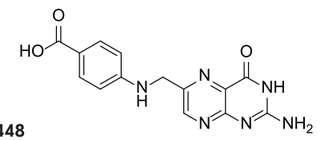
4.3 Folic Acid-Linkers

Folic acid-linkers exploit the high expression of folate receptors in certain epithelial tumors, efficiently conjugating radionuclides, anticancer drugs, or gene therapies for targeted delivery and enhanced tumor accumulation. These linkers are particularly suitable for treating folate receptor-overexpressing malignancies like ovarian and lung cancers, ensuring precise drug release at lesion sites and significantly reducing systemic toxicity.





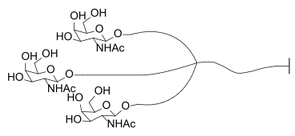
BD1030
59-30-3

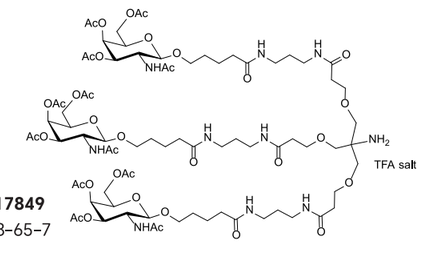


BD149448
119-24-4

4.4 GalNAc-Linkers

N-acetylgalactosamine(GalNAc) is one of the Natural N-glycans' components. It was verified to bind specifically to the AsGPR which is specifically expressed on the surface of hepatocytes. GalNAcs modified by linkers are capable of conjugating with macromolecules(antibodies, nucleic acids, etc.), then making the macromolecules easy to achieve cellular internalization in the liver. This hepatocyte-specific delivery platform brings the first FDA-approved siRNA drug givosiran which targets ALAs in 2018, and the drug was used to treat acute hepatic porphyrias(AHP).





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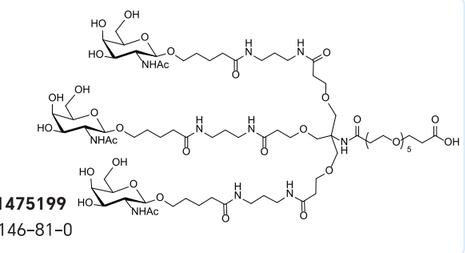
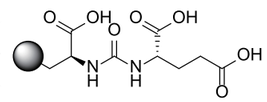


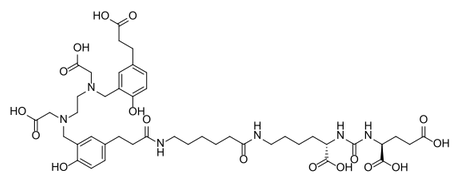
BD01475199
1953146-81-0

Research Use Only!

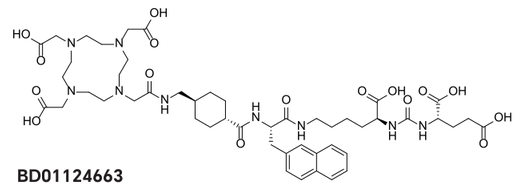
4.5 Glutamate Urea-Linkers

As a key component of PSMA-targeted therapy, glutamate-urea linkers achieve high affinity binding to the PSMA active site through their unique urea structure (-NH-CO-NH-), offering excellent tumor targeting. Featuring a glutamate-urea-lysine targeting head, these linkers are connected to therapeutic/diagnostic modules via customizable-length PEG or carbon spacers. This design maintains PSMA enzymatic inhibition while significantly enhancing tumor penetration, making them particularly suitable for targeted radiotherapies (e.g., Lu-PSMA) and molecular imaging probes in prostate cancer.





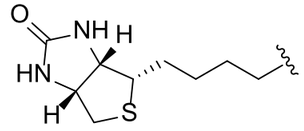
BD01419162
1366302-52-4
HBED-CC-PSMA

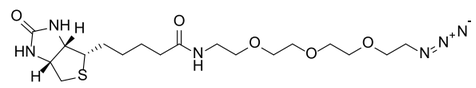


BD01124663
1702967-37-0
Vipivotide tetraxetan

4.6 Biotin-Linkers

Biotin is a water-soluble vitamin, and the non-covalent interaction between biotin and streptavidin/avidin is the strongest protein-ligand interaction known, with an affinity constant (K) of 10^15 mol/L, and this binding can withstand extreme effects such as pH temperature, organic solvents and denaturants. Biotin-linkers are complexes formed by biotin linking different linkers, which are designed to facilitate application needs such as probe construction, affinity purification, drug delivery, etc.





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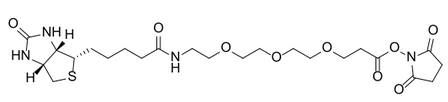

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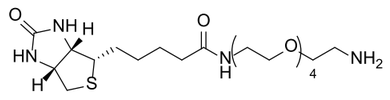

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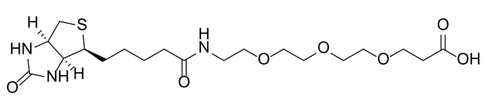

BD00871504
252881-76-8
Biotin-PEG3-C2-COOH

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