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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Acyltransferase

Diacylglycerol acyltransferase; Diglyceride acyltransferase; acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase; monoacylglycerol acyltransferase

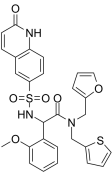
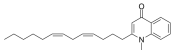

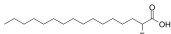
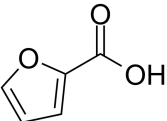
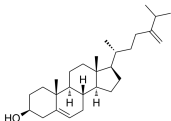
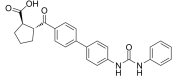
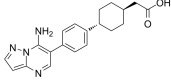
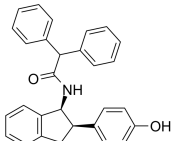
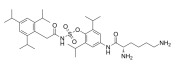
Acyltransferase (AT) catalyzes the transfer of an acyl moiety from acyl-coenzyme A (acyl-CoA) to an acceptor. Acyltransferases play important roles in the maintenance of homeostasis in the human body and have been linked to various diseases. The Acyltransferase family includes acyl-CoA:cholesterol AT (ACAT), diacylglycerol AT (DGAT), and monoacylglycerol AT (MGAT) for the metabolism of lipids.

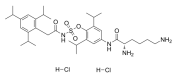
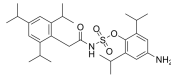
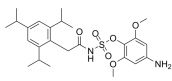
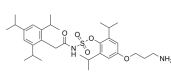
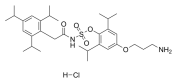
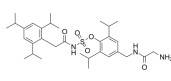
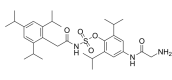
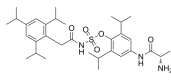
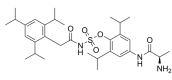
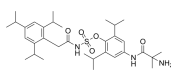
ACAT (acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase) is an intracellular enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cholesterol esters from cholesterol and fatty acyl-coenzyme A. In mammals, two isoenzymes, ACAT1 and ACAT2, encoded by two different genes, exist. ACATs play important roles in cellular cholesterol homeostasis in various tissues.

DGAT (acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase) is an integral membrane enzyme that catalyses the last step of triacylglycerol synthesis from diacylglycerol and acyl-CoA. DGAT activity resides mainly in two distinct membrane bound polypeptides, known as DGAT1 and DGAT2.

MGAT (acyl-CoA:monoacylglycerol acyltransferase) catalyzes the synthesis of diacylglycerol, the precursor of physiologically important lipids such as triacylglycerol and phospholipids. In the intestine, MGAT plays a major role in the absorption of dietary fat because resynthesis of triacylglycerol is required for the assembly of lipoproteins that transport absorbed fat to other tissues.

Acyltransferase Inhibitors & Activators

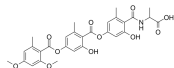
<p>(Rac)-OSMI-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119738A</p> <p>(Rac)-OSMI-1 is the racemate of OSMI-1. OSMI-1 is a cell-permeable O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 2.7 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 96.05% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>1-Methyl-2-[(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N9530</p> <p>1-Methyl-2-[(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone, a quinolone alkaloid, is a diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor and angiotensin II receptor blocker, with IC_{50}s of 20.1 μM and 34.1 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135425</p> <p>10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid is a highly specific, selective, high affinity and orally active acyl-CoA oxidase-1 (ACOX1) inhibitor. 10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid can treat high fat diet- or obesity-induced metabolic diseases by improving mitochondrial lipid and ROS metabolism.</p> <p>Purity: 96.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>2-Fluoropalmitic acid</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-117651</p> <p>2-Fluoropalmitic acid, an acyl-CoA synthetase inhibitor, acts as a candidate anti-glioma agent. 2-Fluoropalmitic acid suppresses the viability and stem-like phenotype of glioma stem cells (GSCs). 2-Fluoropalmitic acid also inhibits proliferation and invasion of glioma cell lines.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>2-Furoic acid (Furan-2-carboxylic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012946</p> <p>2-Furoic acid (Furan-2-carboxylic acid) is an organic compound produced through furfural oxidation. 2-Furoic acid exhibits hypolipidemic effect, lowers both serum cholesterol and serum triglyceride levels in rats.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p>24-Methylenecholesterol (Ostreasterol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-133968</p> <p>24-Methylenecholesterol (Ostreasterol), a natural marine sterol, stimulates cholesterol acyltransferase in human macrophages. 24-Methylenecholesterol possess anti-aging effects in yeast. 24-methylenecholesterol enhances honey bee longevity and improves nurse bee physiology.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>A 922500 (DGAT-1 Inhibitor 4a)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10038</p> <p>A 922500 (DGAT-1 Inhibitor 4a) is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT-1) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 9 and 22 nM against human and mouse DGAT-1, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.50% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>ABT-046</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15197</p> <p>ABT-046 is a potent, selective, and orally efficacious acyl CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT-1) inhibitor (IC_{50} = 8 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 98.13% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>ACAT-IN-1 cis isomer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101648</p> <p>ACAT-IN-1 cis isomer is a potent ACAT inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 100 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>ACAT-IN-10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139027</p> <p>ACAT-IN-10 is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 197. ACAT-IN-10 weakly inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>ACAT-IN-10 dihydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139027A</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139019</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-10 dihydrochloride is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 197. ACAT-IN-10 dihydrochloride weakly inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-2 is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 187. ACAT-IN-2 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139020</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139021</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-3 is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor. ACAT-IN-3 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-4 (Example 208) is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor. ACAT-IN-4 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-4 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139021A</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139022</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-4 hydrochloride (Example 208) is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor. ACAT-IN-4 hydrochloride inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-5 (example 19) is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor. ACAT-IN-5 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139023</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139024</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-6 is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 200. ACAT-IN-6 potently inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-7 is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor. ACAT-IN-7 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139025</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139026</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-8 (example 206) is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor. ACAT-IN-8 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ACAT-IN-9 is an acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor extracted from patent EP1236468A1, example 207. ACAT-IN-9 inhibits NF-κB mediated transcription.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

Amidepsine A

Cat. No.: HY-125319

Amidepsine A is a fungal metabolite isolated from the culture broth of *Humicola* sp. FO-2942 that inhibits **Diacylglycerol acyltransferases (DGAT)** activity.

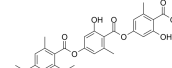


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amidepsine D

Cat. No.: HY-129295

Amidepsine D is a fungal metabolite isolated from the culture broth of *Humicola* sp. FO-2942 that inhibits **Diacylglycerol acyltransferases (DGAT)** activity.



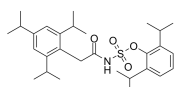
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Avasimibe

(CI-1011; PD-148515)

Cat. No.: HY-13215

Avasimibe (CI-1011; PD-148515) is an orally active acyl coenzyme A-cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT; also called **SOAT**) inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 24 and 9.2 μ M for **ACAT1** and **ACAT2**, respectively. Avasimibe can be used for the research of prostate cancer.

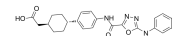


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

AZD3988

Cat. No.: HY-50861

AZD3988 is a **diacylglycerol acyl transferase-1 (DGAT-1)** inhibitor with IC_{50} s of 6, 5, 11 nM for human, rat, and mouse DGAT-1, respectively.

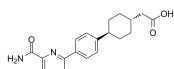


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg

AZD7687

Cat. No.: HY-15497

AZD7687 is a potent, selective, reversible and orally active **diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 80 nM for **human DGAT1**. AZD7687 can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus and obesity research.

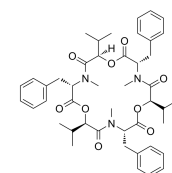


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Beauvericin

Cat. No.: HY-N6739

Beauvericin is a *Fusarium* mycotoxin. Beauvericin inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (**ACAT**) activity with an IC_{50} of 3 μ M in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.

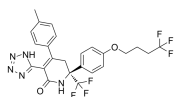


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

BMS-963272

Cat. No.: HY-132924

BMS-963272 is a potent, selective **MGAT2** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 7.1 nM) for the treatment of metabolic disorders.

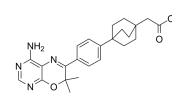


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DGAT-1 inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-50670

DGAT-1 inhibitor 2 is an effective inhibitor of DGAT-1; antiobesity agents. IC_{50} value: Target: DGAT-1 Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1) is one of two known DGAT enzymes that catalyze the final step in triglyceride synthesis.

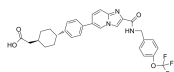


Purity: 95.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

DGAT1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-12425

DGAT1-IN-1 is a potent DGAT1 inhibitor with IC_{50} of < 10 nM (cell lysate from Hep3B cells overexpressing human DGAT1).

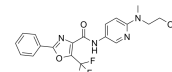


Purity: \geq 95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

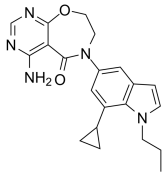
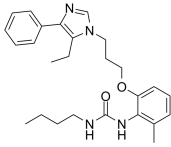
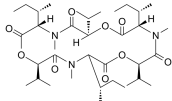
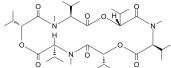
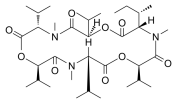
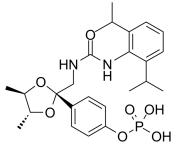
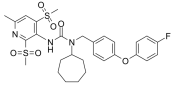
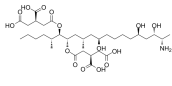
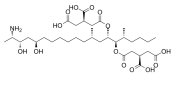
DGAT1-IN-3

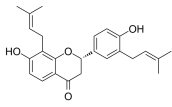
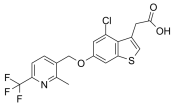
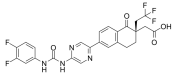
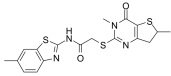
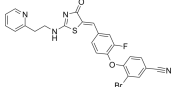
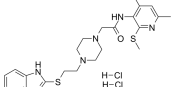
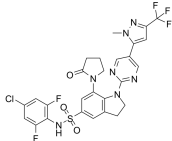
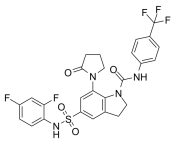
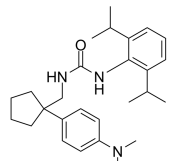
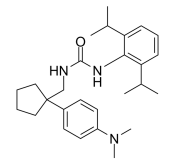
Cat. No.: HY-16434

DGAT1-IN-3 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable inhibitor of **DGAT-1**, with IC_{50} s of 38 nM for human **DGAT-1** and 120 nM for rat **DGAT-1**. DGAT1-IN-3 could be used to research of obesity, dyslipidemia, and metabolic syndrome.

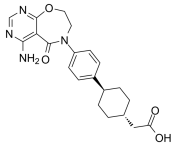
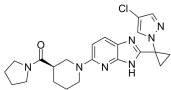
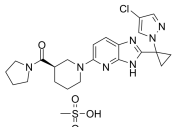
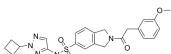
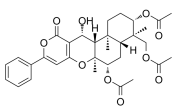
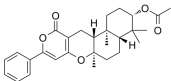
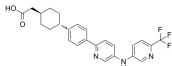
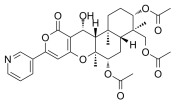
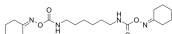
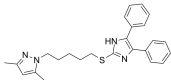


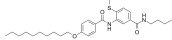
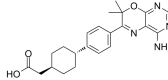
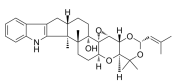
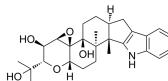
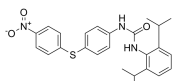
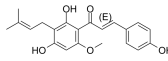
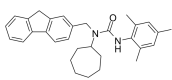
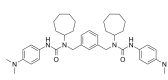
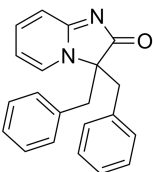
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>Diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112851</p> <p>Diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor-1 is a diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT1) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>E-5324</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19183</p> <p>E-5324 is potent inhibitor of acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) with IC_{50}s of 44 to 190 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Enniatin A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6702</p> <p>Enniatin A is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin A inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an IC_{50} of 22 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Enniatin B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3806</p> <p>Enniatin B is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an IC_{50} of 113 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatins B decreases the activation of ERK (p44/p42).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>Enniatin B1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3807</p> <p>Enniatin B1 is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B1 inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an IC_{50} of 73 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatin B1 crosses the blood-brain barrier.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>Enniatin complex</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6706</p> <p>Enniatin complex is a mixture of cyclohexadepsipeptides isolated largely from Fusarium species of fungi, and has ionophoric, antibiotic, and in vitro hypolipidaemic properties.</p> <p>Enniatin complex</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>FCE 28654</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00369</p> <p>FCE 28654 is an inhibitor of acylCoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT), weakly inhibiting ACAT in microsomes from rabbit aorta and intestine, and monkey liver, with IC_{50}s of 2.55, 1.08 and 5.69 μM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FR-190809</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122078</p> <p>FR-190809 is a potent, nonadrenotoxic, orally efficacious acyl-CoA:cholesterol O-acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 45 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Fumonisin B1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6719</p> <p>Fumonisin B1 is a mycotoxin produced from Fusarium moniliforme. Fumonisin B1 is a potent inhibitor of sphingosine N-acyltransferase (ceramide synthase) and disrupts de novo sphingolipid biosynthesis. Fumonisin B1 is the most abundant and toxic fumonisin.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Fumonisin B2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6723</p> <p>Fumonisin B2, a mycotoxin produced by Fusarium moniliforme in various grains, is a potent inhibitor of sphingosine N-acyltransferase (ceramide synthase) and disrupts de novo sphingolipid biosynthesis.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>

<p>Glabrol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4193</p> <p>Glabrol (Compound 1), One isoprenyl flavonoid was isolated from ethanol extract of licorice roots, is a potent and non-competitive Acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 24.6 μM for rat liver microsomal ACAT activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>GOAT-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103479</p> <p>GOAT-IN-1 is an inhibitor of ghrelin O-acyltransferase (GOAT), which could be useful for the prophylaxis or treatment of obesity, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, metabolic, non-alcoholic fatty liver, steatohepatitis, sarcopenia, appetite control, alcohol/narcotic dependence,...</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>GSK2973980A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111417</p> <p>GSK2973980A is a potent and selective Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>IWP-12</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107570</p> <p>IWP-12 is a potent inhibitor of porcupine (PORCN) and inhibits cell-autonomous Wnt signaling with an IC_{50} of 15 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>JNJ-DGAT2-A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110381</p> <p>JNJ-DGAT2-A is a selective diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (DGAT2) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.14 μM in human DGAT2-expressing Sf9 insect cell membranes. JNJ-DGAT2-A can be used for the research of triglyceride (TG) synthesis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>K-604 dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100400A</p> <p>K-604 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase 1 (ACAT-1) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.45\pm0.06 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.51% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>MGAT2-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101857</p> <p>MGAT2-IN-1 is an orally active inhibitor of monoacylglycerol acyltransferase (MGAT2) with IC_{50} of 7.8 and 2.4 nM for human and mouse MGAT2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>MGAT2-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00430</p> <p>MGAT2-IN-2 is a potent and selective acyl CoA:monoacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (MGAT2) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.4 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Nevanimibe (PD-132301; ATR-101)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100399</p> <p>Nevanimibe (PD-132301) is an orally active and selective acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase 1 (ACAT1) inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 9 nM. Nevanimibe inhibits ACAT2 with an EC_{50} of 368 nM. Nevanimibe induces cell apoptosis and has the potential for adrenocortical cancer.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Nevanimibe hydrochloride (PD-132301 hydrochloride; ATR101 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100399A</p> <p>Nevanimibe hydrochloride (PD-132301 hydrochloride) is an orally active and selective acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase 1 (ACAT1) inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 9 nM. Nevanimibe hydrochloride inhibits ACAT2 with an EC_{50} of 368 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p>OGT-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136282</p>	<p>OSMI-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119738</p>
<p>OGT-IN-2 is a potent O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT) inhibitor. OGT-IN-2 inhibits sOGT and ncOGT with IC₅₀ values of 30 μM and 53 μM, respectively. OGT-IN-2 can be used for the research of articular diseases, such as articular cartilage diseases and osteoarthritis.</p> <p>Purity: 98.73% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>OSMI-1 is a cell-permeable O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ value of 2.7 μM. OSMI-1 inhibits protein O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (O-GlcNAcylation) in several mammalian cell lines without qualitatively altering cell surface N- or O-linked glycans.</p> <p>Purity: 99.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>OSMI-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135784</p>	<p>OSMI-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135785</p>
<p>OSMI-2 (Compound 1b) is a cell-permeable O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase (OGT) inhibitor. Cells contain a large nuclear pool of partially spliced OGT transcript, and OSMI-2 increases detained intron splicing in cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>OSMI-3 (Compound 2b) is a potent, long-lasting, and cell-permeable O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase (OGT) inhibitor. Cells contain a large nuclear pool of partially spliced OGT transcript, and OSMI-3 increases detained intron splicing in cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>OSMI-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114361</p>	<p>P053</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126015</p>
<p>OSMI-4 is a low nanomolar O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT) inhibitor, with an EC₅₀ of 3 μM in cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>P053 is a potent, non-competitive and selective ceramide synthase 1 (CerS1) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.5 μM. P053 acts as an endogenous inhibitor of mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation in muscle. Whole-body adiposity regulator.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Pactimibe (CS-505 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100401</p>	<p>Pactimibe sulfate (CS-505)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100401A</p>
<p>Pactimibe (CS-505 free base) is a dual ACAT1/2 inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 4.9 μM and 3.0 μM, respectively. Pactimibe (CS-505 free base) inhibits ACAT with IC₅₀s of 2.0 μM, 2.7 μM, 4.7 μM in the liver, macrophages and THP-1 cells, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pactimibe sulfate (CS-505) is a dual ACAT1/2 inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 4.9 μM and 3.0 μM, respectively. Pactimibe sulfate (CS-505) inhibits ACAT with IC₅₀s of 2.0 μM, 2.7 μM, 4.7 μM in the liver, macrophages and THP-1 cells, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 98.22% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>PD 128042 (CI 976)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107572</p>	<p>Penicillide (Vermixocin A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126455</p>
<p>PD 128042 (CI 976) is a potent, orally active, and selective inhibitor of ACAT (acyl coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase) with an IC₅₀s of 73 nM. PD 128042 is also a potent LPAT (lysophospholipid acyltransferase) inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Penicillide (Vermixocin A), isolated from <i>Talaromyces derxii</i> cultivated on rice, shows inhibitory activity against acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>PF-04620110</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13009</p>	<p>PF-06424439</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108341</p>
<p>PF-04620110 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable diglyceride acyltransferase-1 (DGAT-1) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 19 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.30% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-06424439 is an oral, potent and selective imidazopyridine diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (DGAT2) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>PF-06424439 methanesulfonate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108341A</p>	<p>PF-06471553</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108339</p>
<p>PF-06424439 methanesulfonate is an oral, potent and selective imidazopyridine diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (DGAT2) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>PF-06471553 is a potent, selective and orally available monoacylglycerol acyltransferase 3 (MGAT3) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 92 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.29% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Phenylpropene A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N10234</p>	<p>Phenylpropene C (S14-95)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115734</p>
<p>Phenylpropene A, a fungal metabolite, is a potent acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Phenylpropene C (S14-95), a JAK/STAT pathway inhibitor, can inhibit IFN-γ mediated expression of the reporter gene (IC_{50}=5.4~10.8 μM). Phenylpropene C also is an inhibitor of acyl-CoA, with an IC_{50} of 16.0 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Pradigastat (LCQ-908)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16278</p>	<p>Pyripropene A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117832</p>
<p>Pradigastat (LCQ-908) is a potent, selective and orally active diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1) inhibitor. Pradigastat has anti-obesity and anti-diabetic effects.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.39% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Pyripropene A is a potent and selective sterol O-acyltransferase 2 (SOAT2)/acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase 2 (ACAT2) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.07 μM. Pyripropene A attenuates hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis in vivo.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq97.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 250 μg</p>
<p>RHC 80267 (U-57908)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107416</p>	<p>RP 70676</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101576</p>
<p>RHC 80267 (U-57908) is a potent and selective inhibitor of diacylglycerol lipase (DAGL) (with IC_{50} of 4 μM in canine platelets). RHC-80267 inhibits cholinesterase activity with an IC_{50} of 4 μM, thereby enhancing the relaxation evoked by acetylcholine.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.51% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>RP 70676 is a potent inhibitor of ACAT, with IC_{50} of 25 and 44 nM for rat and rabbit ACAT.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>RP-64477</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16437</p>	<p>T863</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-32219</p>
<p>RP-64477 is a potent inhibitor of the cholesterol esterifying enzyme Acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase (ACAT).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.68% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>T863 is an orally active, selective and potent DGAT1 (Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1) inhibitor that interacts with the acyl-CoA binding site of DGAT1, and inhibits triacylglycerol synthesis in cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.57% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Terpendole C</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N10224</p>	<p>Terpendole I</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N8331</p>
<p>Terpendole C, produced by <i>Albophoma yamanashiensis</i>, shows potent inhibitory activity against acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Terpendole I, a fungal indoloditerpene, is a ACAT (acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase) inhibitor (IC₅₀=145 μM).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>VULM 1457</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107571</p>	<p>Xanthohumol</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1067</p>
<p>VULM 1457 is a potent inhibitor of cholesterol acyltransferase (acyl-CoA). VULM1457 significantly reduces production and secretion of adrenomedullin (AM) and down-regulates AM receptors on human hepatoblastic cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>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.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>YM-750</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107396</p>	<p>YM17E</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101627</p>
<p>YM-750 is a potent acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor (IC₅₀=0.18 μM). ACAT catalyzes the formation of cholesteryl esters from cholesterol and long-chain fatty-acyl-coenzyme A.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>YM17E is an inhibitor of acyl CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT), with IC₅₀ of 44 nM in rabbit liver microsomes in vitro.</p>  <p>Purity: 97.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>ZSET-845</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00114</p>	
<p>ZSET-845 is a cognitive enhancer which enhances choline acetyltransferase activity in the hippocampus in the rat.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	