PPAR

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors

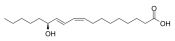
PPARs (Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors) are ligand-activated transcription factors of nuclear hormone receptor superfamily comprising of the following three subtypes: PPARα, PPARγ, and PPARβ/δ. PPARs play essential roles in the regulation of cellular differentiation, development, and metabolism (carbohydrate, lipid, protein), and tumorigenesis of higher organisms. All PPARs heterodimerize with the retinoid X receptor (RXR) and bind to specific regions on the DNA of target genes. Activation of PPAR-α reduces triglyceride level and is involved in regulation of energy homeostasis. Activation of PPAR-γ enhances glucose metabolism, whereas activation of PPAR-β/δ enhances fatty acids metabolism.

(S)-Coriolic acid

(13(S)-HODE)

Cat. No.: HY-113884B

(S)-Coriolic acid (13(S)-HODE), the product of 15-lipoxygenase (15-LOX) metabolism of linoleic acid, functions as the endogenous ligand to activate **PPARγ**.

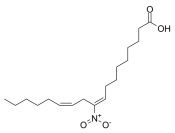


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

10-Nitrolinoleic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113473

10-Nitrolinoleic acid is a potent **peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPARγ) agonist. 10-Nitrolinoleic acid competes with [^{3}H]Rosiglitazone for binding to PPAR-γ, with an IC_{50} of 0.22 μM.**.

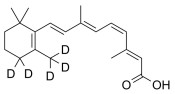


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-cis-Retinoic Acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-14649S2

11-cis-Retinoic Acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled Retinoic acid. Retinoic acid is a metabolite of vitamin A that plays important roles in cell growth, differentiation, and organogenesis.



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

13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N5097

13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid, an isomer of 9-oxo-ODA, is a potent **PPARα** activator derived from tomato juice. 13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid decreases plasma and hepatic triglyceride in obese diabetic mice.

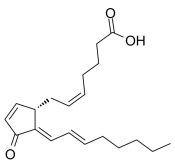
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2

(15d-PGJ2; 15-Deoxy-Δ12,14-PGJ2)

Cat. No.: HY-108568

15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2 (15d-PGJ2) is a cyclopentenone prostaglandin and a metabolite of PGD2. 15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2 is a selective **PPARγ** (EC_{50} of 2 μM) and a covalent **PPARδ** agonist.



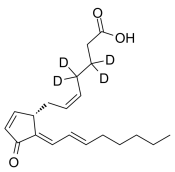
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2-d4

(15d-PGJ2-d4; 15-Deoxy-Δ12,14-PGJ2-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-108568S

15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2-d4 (15d-PGJ2-d4) is the deuterium labeled 15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2. 15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2 (15d-PGJ2) is a cyclopentenone prostaglandin and a metabolite of PGD2.



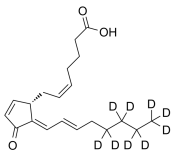
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

15-Deoxy-Δ12,14-Prostaglandin J2-d9

(15d-PGJ2-d9; 15-Deoxy-Δ12,14-PGJ2-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-108568S1

15-Deoxy-Δ12,14-Prostaglandin J2-d9 (15d-PGJ2-d9) is the deuterium labeled 15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2. 15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2 (15d-PGJ2) is a cyclopentenone prostaglandin and a metabolite of PGD2.

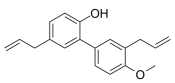


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-O-Methyl honokiol

Cat. No.: HY-U00450

4-O-Methyl honokiol is a natural neolignan isolated from Magnolia officinalis, acts as a **PPARγ** agonist, and inhibtis **NF-κB** activity, used for cancer and inflammation research.



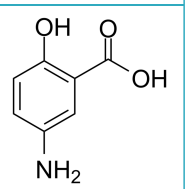
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Aminosalicylic Acid

(Mesalamine; 5-ASA; Mesalazine)

Cat. No.: HY-15027

5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific **PPARγ** agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and **NF-κB**.

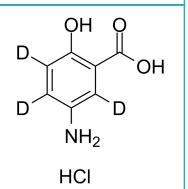


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Aminosalicylic Acid-D3 hydrochloride (Mesalamine-D3 hydrochloride; 5-ASA-D3 hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-15027S

5-Aminosalicylic Acid-D3 (Mesalamine-D3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled 5-Aminosalicylic Acid. 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) hydrochloride acts as a specific **PPARγ** agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and **NF-κB**.

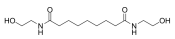


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Adelmidrol

Cat. No.: HY-B1026

Adelmidrol exerts important anti-inflammatory effects that are partly dependent on **PPARγ**. Adelmidrol reduces **NF-κB** translocation, and **COX-2** expression.

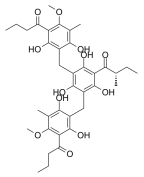


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Agrimol B

Cat. No.: HY-N0704

Agrimol B is a polyphenol derived from Agrimonia pilosa Ledeb, suppresses adipogenesis via inducing **SIRT1** translocation and expression, and reducing **PPARγ** expression.



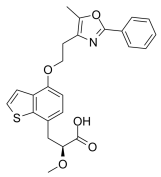
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Aleglitazar

(R1439; RO0728804)

Cat. No.: HY-14728

Aleglitazar (R1439) is a potent dual **PPARα/γ** agonist, with IC_{50}s of 38 nM and 19 nM for human PPARa and PPARγ, respectively. Aleglitazar can be used for the research of type II diabetes.

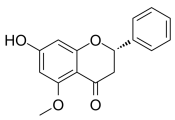


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg

Alpinetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0625A

Alpinetin is a flavonoid isolated from Alpinia katsumadai Hayata, activates activates **PPAR-γ**, with potent anti-inflammatory activity.



Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

AM3102

Cat. No.: HY-129683

AM3102 is an oleoylethanolamide (OEA) analog. AM3102 is an endogenous high-affinity PPAR-alpha agonist. AM3102 resists enzymatic hydrolysis, activates PPAR-alpha with high potency in vitro, and persistently reduces feeding when administered in vivo either parenterally or orally.

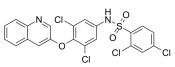
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG131

(INT131)

Cat. No.: HY-117103

AMG131 (INT131), a potent and highly selective **PPARγ** partial agonist, binds to PPARγ and displaces Rosiglitazone with a K_i of ~10 nM. AMG131 can be used for research of type-2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

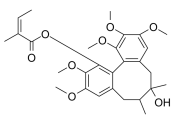


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Angeloylgomisin H

Cat. No.: HY-N2209

Angeloylgomisin H, as a major lignin extract of Schisandra rubriflora, has the potential to improve insulin-stimulated glucose uptake by activating **PPAR-γ**.

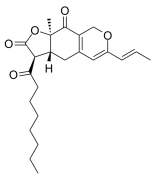


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ankaflavin

Cat. No.: HY-N6642

Ankaflavin, isolated from Monascus-Fermented red rice, is a **PPARγ** agonist with anti-inlfammatory activity. Ankaflavin exhibits selective cytotoxic effect and induces cell death on cancer cells.



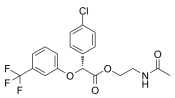
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Arhalofenate

(MBX 102; JNJ 39659100)

Cat. No.: HY-14831

Arhalofenate (MBX 102) is a selective partial agonist of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor **(PPAR)-γ**, used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

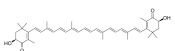


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Astaxanthin

Cat. No.: HY-B2163

Astaxanthin, a red dietary carotenoid isolated from Haematococcus pluvialis, is a modulator of **PPARγ** and a potent antioxidant with antiproliferative, neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activity.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

ATRA-biotin

(Biotin-ATRA-conjugate)

Cat. No.: HY-141793

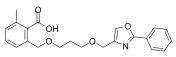
ATRA-biotin (Biotin-ATRA-conjugate) is a biotin-conjugated ATRA. ATRA-biotin can be used to track ATRA in cells or a given tissue.

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

AVE-8134

Cat. No.: HY-U00014

AVE-8134 is a potent **PPARα** agonist, with **EC_{50}** values of 100 and 3000 nM for human and rodent PPARα receptor, respectively.

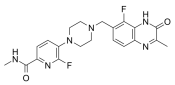


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD-9574

Cat. No.: HY-145804

AZD9574 is a potent, blood-brain barrier (BBB) penetrant and **PARP1** selective inhibitor. AZD9574 can be used for primary and secondary brain malignancies research.



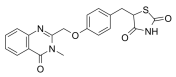
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Balaglitazone

(DRF 2593; NN 2344)

Cat. No.: HY-16086

Balaglitazone is a selective partial **PPARγ** agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 1.351 μM for human **PPARγ**.



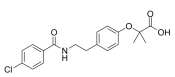
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bezafibrate

(BM15075)

Cat. No.: HY-B0637

Bezafibrate is an agonist of **PPAR**, with **EC_{50}**s of 50 μM, 60 μM, 20 μM for **human PPARα**, **PPARγ** and **PPARδ**, and 90 μM, 55 μM, 110 μM for **murine PPARα**, **PPARγ** and **PPARδ**, respectively; Bezafibrate is used as an hypolipidemic agent.



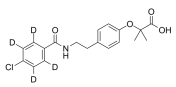
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bezafibrate-d4

(BM15075-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0637S1

Bezafibrate-d4 is deuterium labeled Bezafibrate. Bezafibrate is an agonist of PPAR, with EC50s of 50 μM, 60 μM, 20 μM for human PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, and 90 μM, 55 μM, 110 μM for murine PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively; Bezafibrate is used as an hypolipidemic agent.

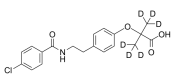


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bezafibrate-d6

Cat. No.: HY-B0637S

Bezafibrate-d6 is the deuterium labeled Bezafibrate.

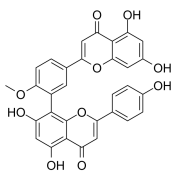


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bilobetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2118

Bilobetin, an active component of Ginkgo biloba, can reduce blood lipids and improve the effects of insulin.

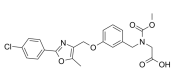


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

BMS-687453

Cat. No.: HY-10678

BMS-687453 is a potent and selective **PPARα** agonist, with an **EC_{50}** and **IC_{50}** of 10 nM and 260 nM for human **PPARα** and 4100 nM and >15000 nM for PPARγ in PPAR-GAL4 transactivation assays.

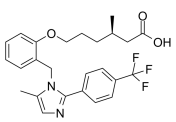


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bocidelpar

Cat. No.: HY-134377

Bocidelpar is a modulator of **peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta** (**PPAR-δ**). Bocidelpar improves mitochondrial biogenesis and function in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) muscle cells (extracted from patent WO2017062468A1, compound 2b).

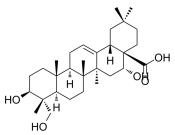


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caulophyllogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7687

Caulophyllogenin is a triterpene saponin extracted from M. polimorpha. Caulophyllogenin is a partial **PPARγ** agonist, with an EC_{50}of12.6μM. Caulophyllogenin can be used for the research of type-2 diabetes, obesity, metabolic syndrome and inflammation.



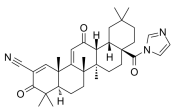
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

CDDO-Im

(RTA-403; TP-235; CDDO-Imidazolide)

Cat. No.: HY-15725

CDDO-Im (RTA-403) is an activator of **Nrf2** and **PPAR**, with K_is of 232 and 344 nM for PPARα and PPARγ.



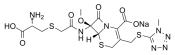
Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cefminox sodium

(MT-141)

Cat. No.: HY-128932

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



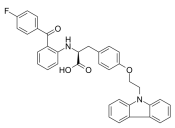
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg

Chiglitazar

(Carfloglitazar)

Cat. No.: HY-106266

Chiglitazar (Carfloglitazar) is a **PPARα/γ** dual agonist, with EC_{50}s of 1.2, 0.08, 1.7 μM for PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively.



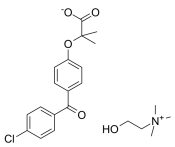
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Choline Fenofibrate

(ABT-335)

Cat. No.: HY-14739

Choline Fenofibrate (ABT-335), a choline salt of Fenofibric acid (HY-B0760), releases free Fenofibric acid in the gastrointestinal tract. Fenofibric acid is a **PPAR** activator with antihyperlipidemic effect.



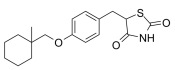
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

Ciglitazone

(ADD-3878; U-63287)

Cat. No.: HY-W011220

Ciglitazone is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist (EC_{50}=3 μM). Ciglitazone inhibits proliferation and differentiation of th17 cells. Ciglitazone is a hypoglycemic agent orally active in the obese-hyperglycemic animal models.

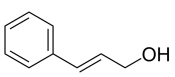


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cinnamyl Alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0078

Cinnamyl Alcohol is an active component from chestnut flower, inhibits increased **PPARγ** expression, with anti-obesity activity.



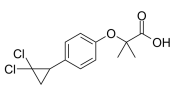
Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ciprofibrate

(Win35833)

Cat. No.: HY-B0664

Ciprofibrate (Win35833) is a potent **peroxisome proliferator** and increases the phosphorylation level of the **PPARalpha**. Ciprofibrate acts as an orally active hypolipidaemic agent and can be used for the research of primary hyperlipidaemias.

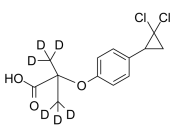


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ciprofibrate D6

Cat. No.: HY-B0664S

Ciprofibrate D6 is deuterium labeled Ciprofibrate. Ciprofibrate (Win35833) is a potent **peroxisome proliferator**, increases the phosphorylation level of the PPARalpha.

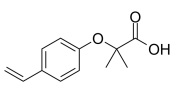


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ciprofibrate impurity A

Cat. No.: HY-133777

Ciprofibrate impurity A is an impurity of Ciprofibrate. Ciprofibrate (Win35833) is a potent **peroxisome** proliferator, increases the phosphorylation level of the PPARalpha.

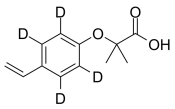


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ciprofibrate impurity A-d4

Cat. No.: HY-133777S

Ciprofibrate impurity A-d4 is the deuterium labeled Ciprofibrate impurity A. Ciprofibrate impurity A is an impurity of Ciprofibrate. Ciprofibrate (Win35833) is a potent **peroxisome** proliferator, increases the phosphorylation level of the PPARalpha.

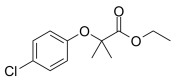


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clofibrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0287

Clofibrate is an agonist of **PPAR**, with EC_{50}s of 50 μM, 500 μM for murine PPARα and PPARγ, and 55 μM, 500 μM for human PPARα and PPARγ, respectively.

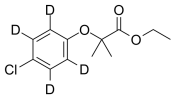


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Clofibrate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0287S

Clofibrate-d4 is the deuterium labeled Clofibrate. Clofibrate is an agonist of **PPAR**, with EC_{50}s of 50 μM, 500 μM for murine PPARα and PPARγ, and 55 μM, 500 μM for human PPARα and PPARγ, respectively.



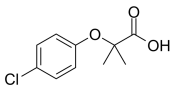
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Clofibric acid

(Chlorofibrinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1415

Clofibric acid (Chlorofibrinic acid), the pharmaceutically active metabolite of lipid regulators Clofibrate, Etofibrate and Etofyllinclofibrate, is a **PPARα** agonist which exhibits hypolipidemic effects. Clofibric acid also is an herbicide.



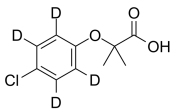
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Clofibric acid-d4

(Chlorofibrinic acid-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B1415S

Clofibric acid-d4 (Chlorofibrinic acid-d4) is the deuterium labeled Clofibric acid.



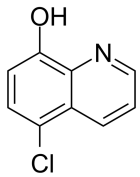
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cloxiquine

(5-Chloro-8-quinolinol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0963

Cloxiquine (5-Chloro-8-quinolinol) is an antibacterial, antifungal and antiamoebic agent. Cloxiquine can be used for the research of tuberculosis and dermatoses. Cloxiquine suppresses the growth and metastasis of melanoma cells through activation of **PPARγ**.

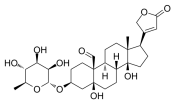


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Convallatoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N2453

Convallatoxin is a cardiac glycoside isolated from Adonis amurensis Regel et Radde. Convallatoxin ameliorates colitic inflammation via activation of **PPARγ** and suppression of **NF-κB**.

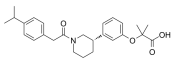


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CP-775146

Cat. No.: HY-108571

CP-775146 is a selective **PPARα** agonist that binds strongly to the PPARα ligand. CP-775146 efficiently alleviates obesity-induced liver damage, prevents lipid accumulation by activating the liver fatty acid β-oxidation pathway.

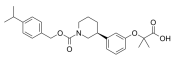


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-868388 free base

Cat. No.: HY-116699

CP-868388 free base is a potent, selective and orally active **PPARα** agonist with a K_i value of 10.8 nM. CP-868388 free base has little or no affinity for PPARβ (K_i of 3.47 μM) and PPARγ. CP-868388 free base has hypolipidemic and anti-inflammatory actions.

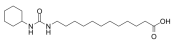


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CUDA

Cat. No.: HY-121538

CUDA is a potent inhibitor of **soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH)**, with IC_{50}s of 11.1 nM and 112 nM for mouse sEH and human sEH, respectively. CUDA selectively increases **peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) alpha** activity.

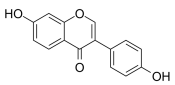


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Daidzein

Cat. No.: HY-N0019

Daidzein is a soy isoflavone, which acts as a **PPAR** activator.

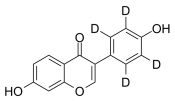


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Daidzein-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N0019S

Daidzein-d4 is the deuterium labeled Daidzein. Daidzein is a soy isoflavone, which acts as a **PPAR** activator.



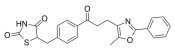
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Darglitazone

(CP-86325)

Cat. No.: HY-120160

Darglitazone (CP-86325), a thiazolidinedione, is a potent, selective, and orally active **PPAR-γ** agonist. Darglitazone is effective in controlling blood glucose and lipid metabolism, and can be used for type II diabetes research.

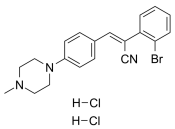


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DG172 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19737A

DG172 dihydrochloride is a selective **PPARβ/δ** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 27 nM.

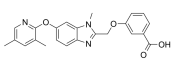


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DS-6930

Cat. No.: HY-124581

DS-6930 is a potent and selective agonist of **PPARγ**, with an EC_{50} of 41 nM. DS-6930 could robust reduce plasma glucose (PG), and with fewer PPARγ-related adverse effects than Rosiglitazone. DS-6930 can be used for the research of diabetes.

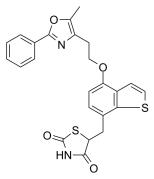


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Edaglitazone

Cat. No.: HY-110118

Edaglitazone is a potent, selective and orally active **PPARγ** agonist, with EC_{50}s of 35.6 nM and 1053 nM for **PPARα** and **PPARγ**, respectively. Edaglitazone displays antiplatelet, antidiabetic and anti-hyperglycemic activity.



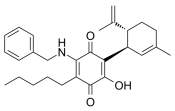
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EHP-101

(VCE-004.8)

Cat. No.: HY-128872

EHP-101 (VCE-004.8) is an orally active, specific **PPARγ** and CB_2 receptor dual agonist. EHP-101 inhibits **prolyl-hydroxylases (PHDs)** and activates the **HIF** pathway. EHP-101, a semi-synthetic multitarget cannabinoquinoid, has potent anti-inflammatory activity.



Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Eicosatetraynoic acid

(ETYA)

Cat. No.: HY-124108

Eicosatetraynoic acid (ETYA) is a nonspecific inhibitor of **cyclooxygenase** and **lipoxygenase** (ID_{50}=8 μM and 4 μM, respectively). Eicosatetraynoic acid (ETYA) activates PPARα and PPARγ chimeras at 10 μM.

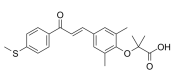
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Elafibranor

(GFT505)

Cat. No.: HY-16737

Elafibranor (GFT505) is a **PPARα/δ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 45 and 175 nM, respectively.

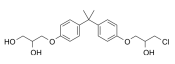


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EPI-001

Cat. No.: HY-100348

EPI-001, a selective inhibitor of **Androgen Receptor (AR)**, targets transactivation unit 5 (Tau-5) of the AR. EPI-001 can inhibit transactivation of the AR amino-terminal domain (NTD), with an IC_{50} of ~6 μM. EPI-001 is also a selective modulator of **PPARγ**.



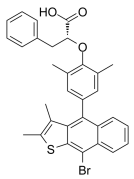
Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ertiprotafib

(PTP 112)

Cat. No.: HY-19383

Ertiprotafib is an inhibitor of **PTP1B, IkB kinase β (IKK-β)**, and a dual **PPARα and PPARβ** agonist, with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM for PTP1B, 400 nM for IKK-β, an EC_{50} of ~1 μM for PPARα/PPARβ.

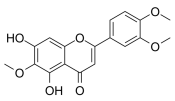


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eupatilin

Cat. No.: HY-N0783

Eupatilin, a lipophilic flavonoid isolated from Artemisia species, is a **PPARα** agonist, and possesses anti-apoptotic, anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities.

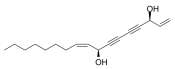


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Falcarindiol

Cat. No.: HY-N0364

Falcarindiol, an orally active polyacetylenic oxylipin, activates PPARγ and increases the expression of the cholesterol transporter ABCA1 in cells. Falcarindiol induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



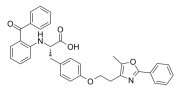
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Farglitazar

(GI262570; GI262570X)

Cat. No.: HY-105074

Farglitazar is a **PPARγ** agonist that has significant therapeutic benefits such as glycemic control in type 2 diabetic patients.

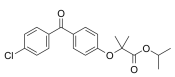


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fenofibrate

Cat. No.: HY-17356

Fenofibrate is a selective **PPARα** agonist with an EC_{50} of 30 μM. Fenofibrate also inhibits human cytochrome P450 isoforms, with IC_{50}s of 0.2, 0.7, 9.7, 4.8 and 142.1 μM for **CYP2C19**, **CYP2B6**, **CYP2C9**, **CYP2C8**, and **CYP3A4**, respectively.

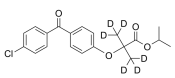


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Fenofibrate-d6

Cat. No.: HY-17356S

Fenofibrate-d6 is the deuterium labeled Fenofibrate. Fenofibrate is a selective **PPARα** agonist with an EC_{50} of 30 μM.



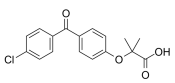
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fenofibric acid

(FNF acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0760

Fenofibric acid, an active metabolite of fenofibrate, is a **PPAR** activitor, with EC_{50}s of 22.4 μM, 1.47 μM, and 1.06 μM for PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively; Fenofibric acid also inhibits **COX-2** enzyme activity, with an IC_{50} of 48 nM.

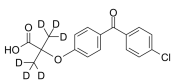


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fenofibric acid-d6

Cat. No.: HY-B0760S

Fenofibric acid-d6 (FNF acid-d6) is the deuterium labeled Fenofibric acid.

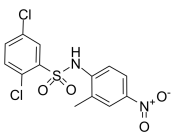


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

FH535

Cat. No.: HY-15721

FH535 is an inhibitor of **Wnt/β-catenin** and **PPAR**, with anti-tumor activities.

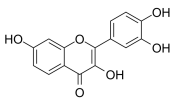


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fisetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0182

Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotection effects.

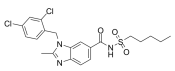


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

FK614

Cat. No.: HY-101292

FK614 is an orally active, non-thiazolidinedione (TZD) type, and selective **PPARγ** modulator (SPPARM). FK614 functions as a **PPARγ** agonist with potent anti-diabetic activity in vivo. FK614 has different effects on the activation of **PPARγ** at each stage of adipocyte differentiation.



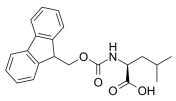
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fmoc-leucine

(N-FMOC-leucine; NPC 15199; NSC 334290)

Cat. No.: HY-101064

Fmoc-leucine is a selective **PPARγ** modulator. Fmoc-leucine activates PPARγ with a lower potency but a similar maximal efficacy than rosiglitazone. Fmoc-leucine improves insulin sensitivity in normal, diet-induced glucose-intolerant, and in diabetic db/db mice.

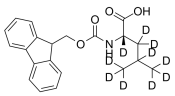


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

Fmoc-leucine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-101064S3

Fmoc-leucine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Fmoc-leucine. Fmoc-leucine is a selective PPARγ modulator. Fmoc-leucine activates PPARγ with a lower potency but a similar maximal efficacy than rosiglitazone.



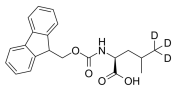
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-leucine-d3

(N-FMOC-leucine-d3; NPC 15199-d3; NSC 334290-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-101064S2

Fmoc-leucine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Fmoc-leucine. Fmoc-leucine is a selective PPARγ modulator. Fmoc-leucine activates PPARγ with a lower potency but a similar maximal efficacy than rosiglitazone.



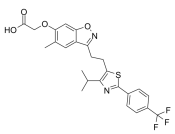
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fonadelpar

(NPS-005; SJP-0035)

Cat. No.: HY-17633

Fonadelpar is a **PPARδ** agonist, used in the research of neuroparalytic keratopathy.



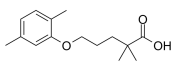
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gemfibrozil

(CI-719)

Cat. No.: HY-B0258

Gemfibrozil is an activator of **PPAR-α**, used as a lipid-lowering drug; Gemfibrozil is also a nonselective inhibitor of several **P450** isoforms, with K_i values for CYP2C9, 2C19, 2C8, and 1A2 of 5.8, 24, 69, and 82 μM, respectively.

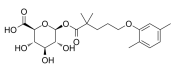


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gemfibrozil 1-O-β-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-129993

Gemfibrozil 1-O-β-Glucuronide, a metabolite of Gemfibrozil (CI-719; HY-B0258), is a potent and competitive **P450 (CYP)** isoform CYP2C8 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.07 μM.



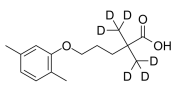
Purity: 96.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Gemfibrozil-d6

(CI-719-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0258S

Gemfibrozil-d6 (CI-719-d6) is the deuterium labeled Gemfibrozil.



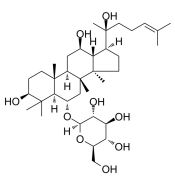
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 50 mg

Ginsenoside Rh1

(Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0604

Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2) inhibits the expression of **PPAR-γ**, **TNF-α**, **IL-6**, and **IL-1β**.

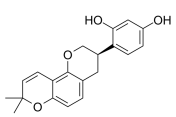


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glabridin

Cat. No.: HY-N0393

Glabridin is a natural isoflavan from Glycyrrhiza glabra, binds to and activates **PPARγ**, with an EC_{50} of 6115 nM.

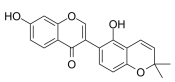


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Glabrone

Cat. No.: HY-N4194

Glabrone is an isoflavone isolated from Glycyrrhiza glabra roots. Glabrone exhibits anti-influenza activity and significant PPAR-γ ligand-binding activity.

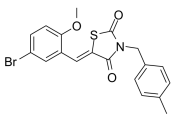


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GQ-16

Cat. No.: HY-111254

GQ-16 is a moderate affinity ligand for the ligand-binding domain (LBD) of **PPARγ**, exhibiting a K_i of 160 nM. GQ-16 is an effective inhibitor of Cdk5-mediated phosphorylation of PPARγ. GQ-16 is a partial agonist of PPARγ with reduced adipogenic actions.

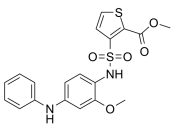


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK0660

Cat. No.: HY-12377

GSK0660 is a potent antagonist of **PPARβ** and **PPARδ**, with IC_{50}s of 155 nM for both isoforms.

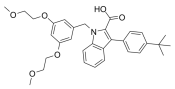


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK376501A

Cat. No.: HY-101746

GSK376501A is a selective peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (**PPARγ**) modulator for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

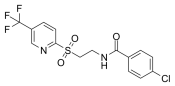


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

GSK3787

Cat. No.: HY-15577

GSK3787 is a selective and irreversible peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor δ (**PPARδ**) antagonist with **pIC**$_{50}$ of 6.6.



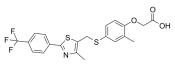
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

GW 501516

(GW 1516; GSK-516)

Cat. No.: HY-10838

GW 501516 (GW 1516) is a **PPARδ** agonist with an **EC**$_{50}$ of 1.1 nM.

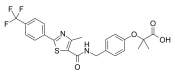


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW 590735

Cat. No.: HY-106278

GW 590735 is a potent and selective **PPARα** agonist. GW 590735 shows**EC**$_{50}$=4 nM on PPARα and at least 500-fold selectivity versus PPARδ and PPARγ. GW 590735 can be used for the research of dyslipidemia.

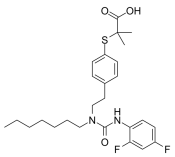


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GW 9578

Cat. No.: HY-117196

GW9578 is a subtype-selective **PPARα** agonist (**EC**$_{50}$s of 5 and 50 nM for murine and human PPAR-α) with potent lipid-lowering activity.



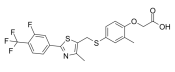
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GW0742

(GW610742)

Cat. No.: HY-13928

GW0742 is a potent **PPARβ** and **PPARδ** agonist, with an **IC**$_{50}$ of 1 nM for human **PPARδ** in binding assay, and **EC**$_{50}$s of 1 nM, 1.1 μM and 2 μM for human **PPARδ**, PPARα, and PPARγ, respectively.

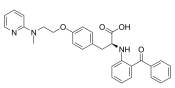


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW1929

Cat. No.: HY-15655

GW1929 is a potent **PPAR-γ** agonist, with a **pK**$_i$ of 8.84 for human **PPAR-γ**, and **pEC**$_{50}$s of 8.56 and 8.27 for human **PPAR-γ** and murine **PPAR-γ**, respectively.

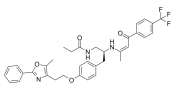


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

GW6471

Cat. No.: HY-15372

GW6471 is a potent **PPARα** antagonist.

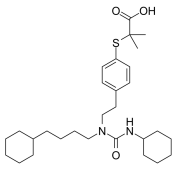


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW7647

Cat. No.: HY-13861

GW7647 is a potent **PPARα** agonist, with EC_{50}s of 6 nM, 1.1 μM, and 6.2 μM for human PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively.

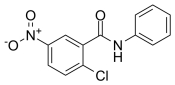


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW9662

Cat. No.: HY-16578

GW9662 is a potent and selective **PPARγ** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 3.3 nM, showing 10 and 1000-fold selectivity over PPARα and PPARδ, respectively.

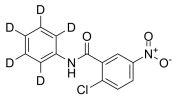


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW9662-d5

Cat. No.: HY-16578S

GW9662-d5 is the deuterium labeled GW9662. GW9662 is a potent and selective **PPARγ** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 3.3 nM, showing 10 and 1000-fold selectivity over PPARα and PPARδ, respectively.

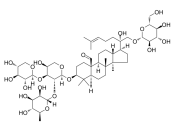


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gypenoside XLIX

Cat. No.: HY-N1990

Gypenoside XLIX, a dammarane-type glycoside, is a prominent component of G. pentaphyllum.



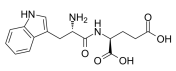
Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

H-Trp-Glu-OH

(G3335)

Cat. No.: HY-128487

H-Trp-Glu-OH is a selective, reversible and cell-permeable **PPARγ** with a K_d of ~8 μM. H-Trp-Glu-OH might be developed as a possible lead compound in diabetes research.

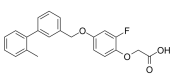


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HWL-088

Cat. No.: HY-130120

HWL-088 is a highly potent and orally active **free fatty acid receptor 1 (FFA1/GPR40)** agonist (EC_{50} of 18.9 nM) with moderate **PPARδ** activity (EC_{50} of 570.9 nM) . HWL-088 improves glucose and lipid metabolism, and has anti-diabetic effects.



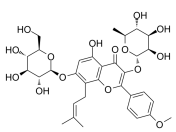
Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Icariin

(Ieariline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0014

Icariin is a flavonol glycoside. Icariin inhibits **PDE5** and **PDE4** activities with IC_{50}s of 432 nM and 73.50 μM, respectively. Icariin also is a **PPARα** activator.



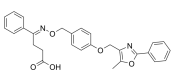
Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Imiglitazar

(TAK-559)

Cat. No.: HY-101649

Imiglitazar (TAK559) is a potent and dual human **PPARα** and **PPARγ1** agonist with EC_{50} values of 67 and 31 nM.



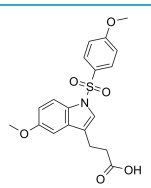
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indeglitazar

(PPM 204)

Cat. No.: HY-14817

Indeglitazar (PPM 204) is an orally available **PPAR** pan-agonist for all three PPARα, PPARδ and PPARγ.

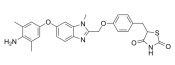


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Inolitazone

(Efatutazone; CS-7017; RS5444) Cat. No.: HY-14792

Inolitazone a novel high-affinity **PPARγ** agonist that is dependent upon PPARγ for its biological activity with IC_{50} of 0.8 nM for growth inhibition.

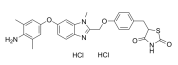


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Inolitazone dihydrochloride (Efatutazone dihydrochloride;

CS-7017 dihydrochloride; RS5444 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-14792B

Inolitazone dihydrochloride (Efatutazone dihydrochloride) is a novel high-affinity **PPARγ** agonist that is dependent upon PPARγ for its biological activity with IC_{50} of 0.8 nM for growth inhibition.

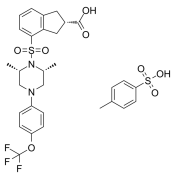


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

KD-3010

Cat. No.: HY-111068

KD-3010 is a potent, orally active, and selective **PPARδ** agonist.

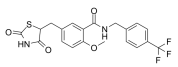


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KRP-297

(MK-0767) Cat. No.: HY-119248

KRP-297 is a **PPARα** and **PPARγ** agonist potentially for the treatment of type 2 diabetes and dyslipidemia. KRP-297 restores reduced lipid oxidation, and inhibits of enhanced lipogenesis and triglyceride accumulation in the liver.

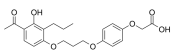


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-165041

Cat. No.: HY-20019

L-165041 is a cell permeable **PPARδ** agonist, with K_is of 6 nM and appr 730 nM for PPARδ and PPARγ, respectively, and induces adipocyte differentiation in NIH-PPARδ cells.

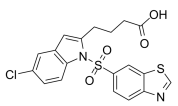


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lanifibranor

(IVA337) Cat. No.: HY-104049

Lanifibranor is a pan **peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor** (**PPAR**) agonist with EC_{50}s of 1.5, 0.87 and 0.21 μM for human **PPARα**, **PPARσ** and **PPARγ**, respectively.

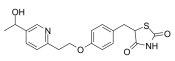


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leriglitazone

(Hydroxypioglitazone) Cat. No.: HY-117727

Leriglitazone (Hydroxypioglitazone), a metabolite of pioglitazone.

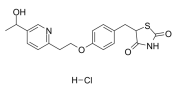


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leriglitazone hydrochloride

(Hydroxypioglitazone hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-117727A

Leriglitazone (Hydroxypioglitazone) hydrochloride, a metabolite of pioglitazone.

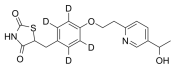


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Leriglitazone-d4

(Hydroxypioglitazone-d4) Cat. No.: HY-117727S

Leriglitazone-d4 is deuterium labeled Leriglitazone. Leriglitazone (Hydroxypioglitazone), a metabolite of pioglitazone.

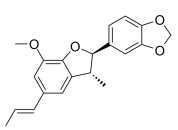


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licarin B

((-)-Licarin B) Cat. No.: HY-N0479

Licarin B, a nitric oxide production inhibitor extracted from the component of the seeds of Myristica fragrans, improves insulin sensitivity via **PPARγ** and activation of GLUT4 in the IRS-1/PI3K/AKT pathway.

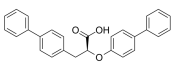


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

LJ570

Cat. No.: HY-111775

LJ570 is a **PPARα/PPARγ** dual agonist with EC_{50}s of 1.05 and 0.12 μM, respectively.

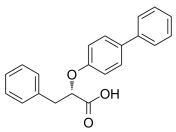


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LT175

Cat. No.: HY-121900

LT175, a dual **PPARα/γ** ligand, is an orally active partial agonist against PPARγ(hPPARα:EC_{50}=0.22 μm; mPPARα:EC_{50}=0.26 μm; hPPARγ:EC_{50}=0.48 μm).



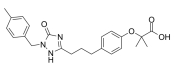
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LY518674

(LY-674)

Cat. No.: HY-50665

LY518674 is a potent, selective **PPARα** antagonist, with an EC_{50} of 42 nM for human PPARα. LY518674 reduces triglycerides in and increased HDL-C and is used for the treatment of atherosclerosis.

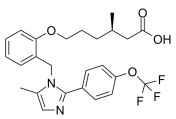


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MA-0204

Cat. No.: HY-114739

MA-0204 is a potent, highly selective and orally available peroxisome proliferator activated receptor δ (**PPARδ**) modulator with EC_{50}s of 0.4 nM, 7.9 nM and 10 nM for human, mouse and rat PPARδ, respectively. Potential treatment for Duchene Muscular Dystrophy (DMD).

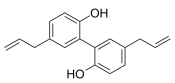


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Magnolol

Cat. No.: HY-N0163

Magnolol, a natural lignan isolated from the stem bark of Magnolia officinalis, is a dual agonist of both **RXRα** and **PPARγ**, with EC_{50} values of 10.4 μM and 17.7 μM, respectively.

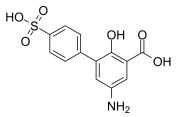


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mesalamine impurity P

Cat. No.: HY-131265

Mesalamine impurity P is an impurity of Mesalamine (HY-15027). 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific **PPARγ** agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and NF-κB.



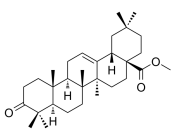
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Methyl oleanonate

(3-Oxoolean-12-en-28-oic acid methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N7624

Methyl oleanonate is a natural triterpene **PPARγ** agonist isolated from the species of Pistacia. Methyl oleanonate is a modified oleanolic acid derivative with anti-cancer effects.

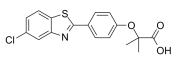


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

MHY908

Cat. No.: HY-117761

MHY908 is a potent dual agonist of PPARα and PPARγ. MHY908 also inhibits melanogenesis through inhibition of mushroom tyrosinase activity.



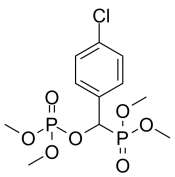
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mifobate

(SR-202)

Cat. No.: HY-100277

Mifobate (SR-202) is a potent and specific **PPARγ** antagonist. Mifobate (SR-202) selectively inhibits Thiazolidinedione (TZD)-induced PPARγ transcriptional activity (IC_{50}=140 μM).



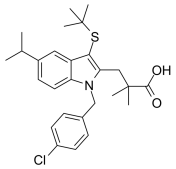
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-886

(L 663536)

Cat. No.: HY-14166

MK-886 (L 663536) is a potent, cell-permeable and orally active **FLAP** (IC_{50} of 30 nM) and **leukotriene biosynthesis** (IC_{50}s of 3 nM and 1.1 μM in intact leukocytes and human whole blood, respectively) inhibitor. MK-886 is also a non-competitive **PPARα** antagonist and can induce **apoptosis**.

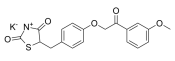


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MSDC-0602K

(Azemiglitazone potassium) Cat. No.: HY-108022A

MSDC-0602K (Azemiglitazone potassium), a **PPARγ**-sparing thiazolidinedione (Ps-TZD), binds to PPARγ with the **IC_{50}** of 18.25 μM. MSDC-0602K modulates the mitochondrial pyruvate carrier (MPC).

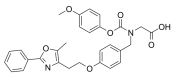


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Muraglitazar

(BMS-298585) Cat. No.: HY-17445

Muraglitazar is a **PPAR α/γ** dual agonist for the treatment of type 2 diabetes and associated dyslipidemia. Muraglitazar shows potent activity in vitro at human PPARα (EC_{50} = 320 nM) and PPARγ(EC_{50} = 110 nM).

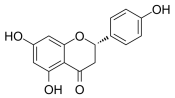


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naringenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0100

Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Naringenin has anti-**dengue virus (DENV)** activity.

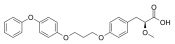


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Naveglitazar

(LY519818) Cat. No.: HY-U00036A

Naveglitazar (LY519818) is a nonthiozolidinedione peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) α-γ dual, γ-dominant agonist that has shown glucose-lowering potential in animal models.

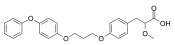


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naveglitazar racemate

(LY519818 racemate) Cat. No.: HY-U00036

Naveglitazar racemate (LY519818 racemate) is the racemate of Naveglitazar. Naveglitazar is a nonthiozolidinedione peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) α-γ dual, γ-dominant agonist that has shown glucose-lowering potential in animal models.

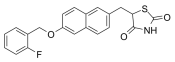


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Netoglitazone

(MCC-555; Isaglitazone) Cat. No.: HY-100428

Netoglitazone is a dual agonist of PPARα and PPARγ with antihyperglycemic activity.

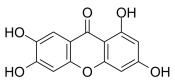


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norathyriol

(Mangiferitin) Cat. No.: HY-N1029

Norathyriol (Mangiferitin) is a natural metabolite of Mangifera. Norathyriol inhibits **α-glucosidase** in a noncompetitive manner with an **IC_{50}** of 3.12μM. Norathyriol inhibits **PPARα**, **PPARβ**, and **PPARγ** with **IC_{50}**s of 92.8 μM, 102.4 μM, and 153.5 μM, respectively.

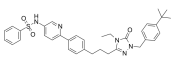


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

NXT629

Cat. No.: HY-114263

NXT629 is a potent, selective, and competitive **PPAR-α** antagonist, with an **IC_{50}** of 77 nM for human PPARα, shows high selectivity over other nuclear hormone receptor, such as PPARδ, PPARγ, ERβ, GR and TRβ, **IC_{50}**s are 6.0, 15, 15.2, 32.5 and >100 μM, respectively.



Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oleoylethanolamide (N-Oleoylethanolamide; Oleamide MEA; Oleic acid monoethanolamide)

Cat. No.: HY-107542

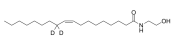
Oleoylethanolamide is a high affinity endogenous **PPAR-α** agonist, which plays an important role in the treatment of obesity and arteriosclerosis.

Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oleoylethanolamide-d2 (N-Oleoylethanolamide-d2; Oleamide MEA-d2; Oleic acid monoethanolamide-d2)

Cat. No.: HY-107542S2

Oleoylethanolamide-d2 (N-Oleoylethanolamide-d2) is the deuterium labeled Oleoylethanolamide. Oleoylethanolamide is a high affinity endogenous **PPAR-α** agonist, which plays an important role in the treatment of obesity and arteriosclerosis.

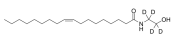


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleoylethanolamide-d4 (N-Oleoylethanolamide-d4; Oleamide MEA-d4; Oleic acid monoethanolamide-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-107542S

Oleoylethanolamide-d4 (N-Oleoylethanolamide-d4) is the deuterium labeled Oleoylethanolamide. Oleoylethanolamide is a high affinity endogenous **PPAR-α** agonist, which plays an important role in the treatment of obesity and arteriosclerosis.

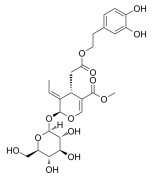


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleuropein

Cat. No.: HY-N0292

Oleuropein, found in olive leaves and oil, exerts antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-atherogenic effects through direct inhibition of **PPARγ** transcriptional activity.

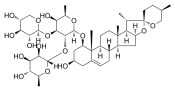


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ophiopogonin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0515

Ophiopogonin D, isolated from the tubers of Ophiopogon japonicus, is a rare naturally occurring C_{29} steroidal glycoside.

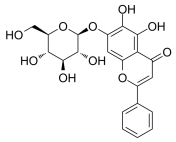


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Oroxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2025

Oroxin A is the major component of an ethanol-water Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz (Bignoniaceae) seed extract (OISE). Oroxin A acts as a partial **PPARγ** agonist that can activate PPARγ transcriptional activation.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Palmitelaidic Acid (9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid; trans-Palmitoleic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2341

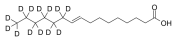
Palmitelaidic Acid (9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid) is the trans isomer of palmitoleic acid. Palmitoleic acid is one of the most abundant fatty acids in serum and tissue.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (393 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol),

Palmitelaidic acid-d13

Cat. No.: HY-N2341S

Palmitelaidic acid-d13 is the deuterium labeled Palmitelaidic Acid. Palmitelaidic Acid (9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid) is the trans isomer of palmitoleic acid. Palmitoleic acid is one of the most abundant fatty acids in serum and tissue.

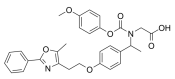


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peliglitazar racemate (BMS 426707-01 racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-101738A

Peliglitazar racemate is the racemate of Peliglitazar. Peliglitazar is a novel dual α/γ PPAR activator.

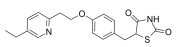


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pioglitazone (U 72107)

Cat. No.: HY-13956

Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with EC_{50} of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

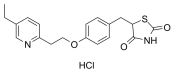


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pioglitazone hydrochloride (U 72107A; AD 4833)

Cat. No.: HY-14601

Pioglitazone hydrochloride is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

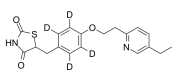


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pioglitazone-d4 (U 72107-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-13956S

Pioglitazone D4 (U 72107 D4) is a deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with EC_{50} of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

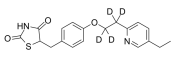


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pioglitazone-d4 (alkyl)

Cat. No.: HY-13956S1

Pioglitazone-d4 (alkyl) (U 72107-d4 (alkyl)) is the deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

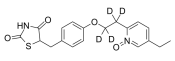


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Pioglitazone-d4 N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-13956S2

Pioglitazone-d4 N-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.



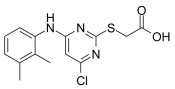
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pirinixic acid

(Wy-14643)

Cat. No.: HY-16995

Pirinixic acid (Wy-14643) is a potent agonist of **PPARα**, with **EC_{50}**s of 0.63 μM, 32 μM for murine **PPARα** and PPARγ, and 5.0 μM, 60 μM, 35 μM for human **PPARα**, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively.

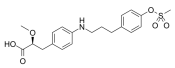


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

PPAR agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00340

PPAR agonist 1 is an agonist of **PPAR α** and **PPAR γ**, used for reducing blood glucose, lipid levels, lowering cholesterol and reducing body weight.

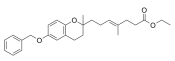


Purity: 96.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPARα agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-146733

PPARα agonist 1 is a potent and full hPPARα agonist.

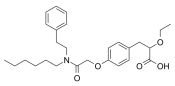


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPARα-MO-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00068

PPARα-MO-1 is a potent **PPARα** modulator extracted from patent WO/2004/110982A1, formula I.

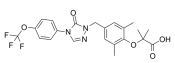


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PPARα/δ agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-144111

PPARα/δ agonist 1 is a potent **PPARα/PPARδ** dual agonist (PPARα **EC_{50}**=7.0 nM; PPARδ **EC_{50}**=8.4 nM). PPARα/δ agonist 1 is a high selectivity over PPARγ (PPARγ EC_{50}=1316.1 nM). PPARα/δ agonist 1 has the potential for the research of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis.

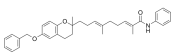


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPARγ agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-146731

PPARγ agonist 1 (compound 15) is a potent agonist of **PPARγ**. PPARγ agonist 1 shows high efficacy to activate hPPARγ without raising a full agonism and probably avoiding adverse effects.

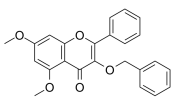


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPARγ agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-146742

PPARγ agonist 2 is a potent **PPARγ** partial agonist and can be used for metabolic disease research.

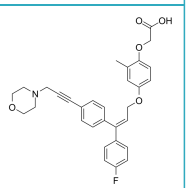


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pparδ agonist

Cat. No.: HY-112597

PPARδ agonist is a **PPARδ** agonist extracted from patent US20180071304, compound example 10.

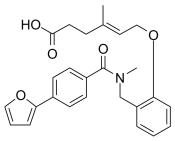


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pparδ agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-107901

Pparδ agonist 1 is a **PPAR-δ** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 5.06 nM, used in the research of PPAR-delta related diseases, such as mitochondrial diseases, muscular diseases, vascular diseases, demyelinating diseases and metabolic diseases.

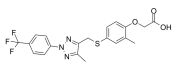


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pparδ agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-100120

Pparδ agonist 2 is a **PPARδ** agonist extracted from patent WO 2016057656 A1.

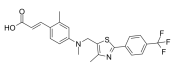


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pparδ agonist 5

Cat. No.: HY-141494

Pparδ agonist 5, an orally active **PPARδ**-selective agonist (EC_{50}=0.335 μM), is much greater than that of the prototypical standard GW0742. Pparδ agonist 5 promotes improvements in bone density and microarchitecture in vivo.

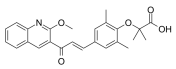


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pparδ agonist 7

Cat. No.: HY-143862

Pparδ agonist 7 is a potent agonist of **Pparδ**.

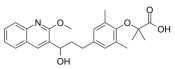


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPARδ agonist 8

Cat. No.: HY-143863

Pparδ agonist 8 is a potent agonist of **Pparδ**.



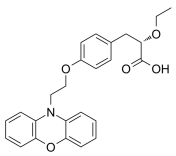
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ragaglitazar

((-)-DRF 2725; NNC 61-0029)

Cat. No.: HY-16421

Ragaglitazar is a **PPARα** and **PPARγ** agonist with potent lipid-lowering and insulin-sensitizing efficacy in animal models. Ragaglitazar improves glycemic control and lipid profile in type 2 diabetic.



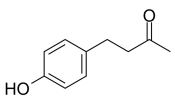
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raspberry ketone

(Frambione; 4-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-butanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1426

Raspberry ketone is a major aromatic compound of red raspberry, widely used as a fragrance in cosmetics and as a flavoring agent in foodstuff; also shows **PPAR-α** agonistic activity.



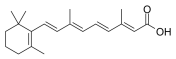
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Retinoic acid

(Vitamin A acid; all-trans-Retinoic acid; ATRA)

Cat. No.: HY-14649

Retinoic acid is a metabolite of vitamin A that plays important roles in cell growth, differentiation, and organogenesis. Retinoic acid is a natural agonist of **RAR** nuclear receptors, with IC_{50}s of 14 nM for RARα/β/γ. Retinoic acid bind to **PPARβ/δ** with K_d of 17 nM.



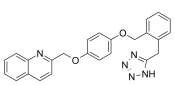
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

RG-12525

(NID 525)

Cat. No.: HY-101676

RG-12525 is a a specific, competitive and orally effective antagonist of the **peptidoleukotrienes**, **LTC4**, **LTD4** and **LTE4**, inhibiting LTC4-, LTD4- and LTE4-inducd guinea pig parenchymal strips contractions, with IC_{50}s of 2.6 nM, 2.5 nM and 7 nM, respectively; RG-12525 is also a...



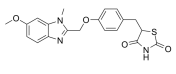
Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rivoglitazone

(R-106056)

Cat. No.: HY-106181

Rivoglitazone is a thiazolidinedione-derivative **PPARγ** agonist for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.



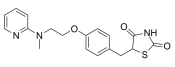
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosiglitazone

(BRL 49653)

Cat. No.: HY-17386

Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively. Rosiglitazone binds to PPARγ with a K_d of approximately 40 nM.



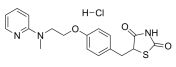
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 200 mg

Rosiglitazone hydrochloride

(BRL 49653 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17386A

Rosiglitazone hydrochloride (BRL 49653 hydrochloride) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively. Rosiglitazone hydrochloride binds to PPARγ with a K_d of approximately 40 nM.



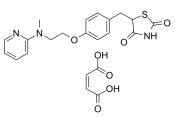
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosiglitazone maleate

(BRL 49653C)

Cat. No.: HY-14600

Rosiglitazone maleate (BRL 49653C) is a potent and selective activator of **PPARγ**, with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for **PPARγ1**, **PPARγ2**, and **PPARγ**, respectively, and a K_d of appr 40 nM for **PPARγ**; Rosiglitazone maleate is also an modulator of **TRP channels**, inhibits TRP melastatin...

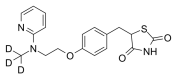


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 200 mg

Rosiglitazone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-17386S

Rosiglitazone-d3 (BRL 49653-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rosiglitazone. Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively.

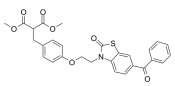


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S26948

Cat. No.: HY-108572

S26948 is a specific peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (**PPARγ**) modulator (EC_{50}=8.83 nM) with potent antidiabetes and antiatherogenic effects. S26948 is a specific high-affinity agonist for PPARγ.

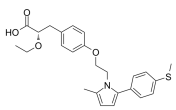


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saroglitazar

Cat. No.: HY-19937

Saroglitazar is a novel peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) agonist with predominant PPARα and moderate PPARγ activity with EC_{50} values of 0.65 pM and 3 nM in HepG2 cells, respectively.

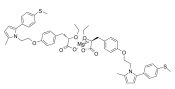


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saroglitazar Magnesium

Cat. No.: HY-19937A

Saroglitazar magnesium is a novel peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) agonist with predominant PPARα and moderate PPARγ activity with EC_{50} values of 0.65 pM and 3 nM in HepG2 cells, respectively.

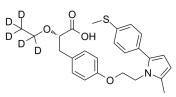


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Saroglitazar-d5

Cat. No.: HY-19937S

Saroglitazar-d5 is the deuterium labeled Saroglitazar. Saroglitazar is a novel peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) agonist with predominant PPARα and moderate PPARγ activity with EC_{50} values of 0.65 pM and 3 nM in HepG2 cells, respectively.

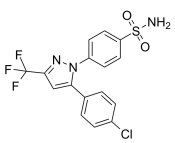


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SC-236

Cat. No.: HY-W010983

SC-236 is an orally active **COX-2** specific inhibitor (IC_{50} = 10 nM) and a **PPARγ** agonist. SC-236 suppresses activator protein-1 (**AP-1**) through c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase. SC-236 exerts anti-inflammatory effects by suppressing phosphorylation of ERK in a murine model.



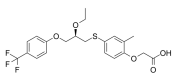
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Seladelpar

(MBX-8025)

Cat. No.: HY-19522

Seladelpar (MBX-8025) is an orally active, potent (50% effect concentration EC_{50} 2 nM), and specific **PPAR-δ** agonist.

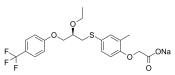


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Seladelpar sodium salt

(MBX-8025 sodium salt; RWJ-800025 sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-19522A

Seladelpar sodium salt (MBX-8025) is an orally active, potent and specific **PPARδ** agonist with an EC_{50} of 2 nM, showing more than 750-fold and 2500-fold selectivity over the PPARα and PPARγ receptors, respectively.

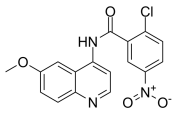


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SR 16832

Cat. No.: HY-112247

SR 16832 is a dual site covalent **PPARγ** inhibitor that acts at orthosteric and allosteric sites.

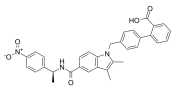


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SR1664

Cat. No.: HY-12483

SR1664 is a **PPARγ** antagonist. SR1664 binds to **PPARγ** and potently inhibits Cdk5-mediated **PPARγ** phosphorylation (IC_{50}=80 nM; K_i= 28.67 nM).

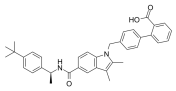


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SR2595

Cat. No.: HY-116521

SR2595 is an inverse agonist of **PPARγ** with an IC_{50} of 30 nM.

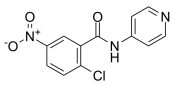


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

T0070907

Cat. No.: HY-13202

T0070907 is a potent **PPARγ** antagonist with a K_i of 1 nM.

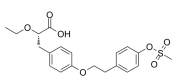


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tesaglitazar

Cat. No.: HY-17444

Tesaglitazar is a dual peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) alpha/gamma agonist that is more potent on PPARγ than on PPARα, with EC_{50}s of 13.4 μM and 3.6 μM for rat PPARα and human PPARα, respectively, and approximately 0.2 μM for both rat and human...

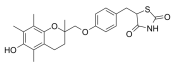


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Troglitazone

(CS-045) Cat. No.: HY-50935

Troglitazone is a **PPARγ** agonist, with EC_{50}s of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murinePPARγ receptor, respectively.

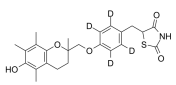


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Troglitazone-d4

(CS-045-d4) Cat. No.: HY-50935S

Troglitazone-d4 is deuterium labeled Troglitazone. Troglitazone is a PPARγ agonist, with EC50s of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murinePPARγ receptor, respectively.

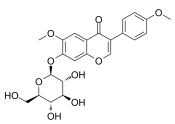


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wistin

Cat. No.: HY-N9333

Wistin, isolated from Caragana sinica roots, is a **PPARα** and **PPARγ** agonist.



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