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Inhibitors, Agonists, Screening Libraries

# Acyltransferase

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

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

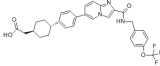
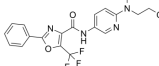
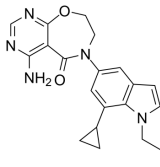
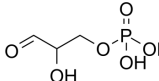
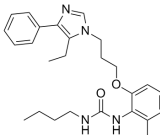
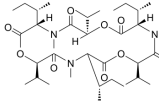
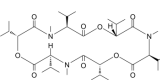
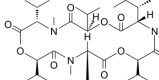
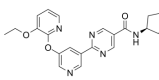
ACAT (acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase) is an intracellular enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cholesterol esters from cholesterol and fatty acyl-coenzyme A. In mammals, two isoenzymes, ACAT1 and ACAT2, encoded by two different genes, exist. ACATs play important roles in cellular cholesterol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

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

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

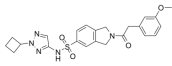
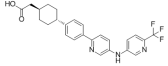
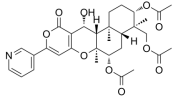
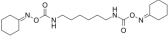
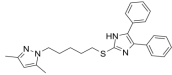
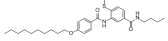
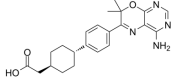
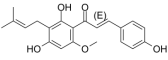
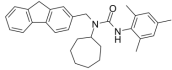
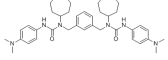
## Acyltransferase Inhibitors & Activators

<p><b>10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135425</p>	<p><b>2-Furoic acid</b> (Furan-2-carboxylic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W012946</p>
<p>10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid is a highly specific, selective, high affinity and orally active <b>acyl-CoA oxidase-1 (ACOX1)</b> inhibitor. 10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid can treat high fat diet- or obesity-induced metabolic diseases by improving mitochondrial lipid and ROS metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>2-Furoic acid (Furan-2-carboxylic acid) is an organic compound produced through furfural oxidation. 2-Furoic acid exhibits hypolipidemic effect, lowers both serum cholesterol and serum triglyceride levels in rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>A 922500</b> (DGAT-1 Inhibitor 4a)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10038</p>	<p><b>ABT-046</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15197</p>
<p>A 922500 (DGAT-1 Inhibitor 4a) is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable <b>diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT-1)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 9 and 22 nM against human and mouse DGAT-1, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ABT-046 is a potent, selective, and orally efficacious acyl CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT-1) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math> = 8 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>ACAT-IN-1 cis isomer</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101648</p>	<p><b>Avasimibe</b> (CI-1011; PD-148515)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13215</p>
<p>ACAT-IN-1 cis isomer is a potent <b>ACAT</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 100 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Avasimibe is an oral inhibitor of <b>acyl-Coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 24 and 9.2 <math>\mu</math>M for ACAT1 and ACAT2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>AZD3988</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50861</p>	<p><b>AZD7687</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15497</p>
<p>AZD3988 is a <b>diacylglycerol acyl transferase-1 (DGAT-1)</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 6, 5, 11 nM for human, rat, and mouse DGAT-1, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>AZD7687 is a potent, selective, reversible and orally active <b>diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 80 nM for human DGAT1. AZD7687 can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus and obesity research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Beauvericin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6739</p>	<p><b>DGAT-1 inhibitor 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50670</p>
<p>Beauvericin is a <i>Fusarium</i> mycotoxin. Beauvericin inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 <math>\mu</math>M in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DGAT-1 inhibitor 2 is an effective inhibitor of DGAT-1; antiobesity agents. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: DGAT-1 Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1) is one of two known DGAT enzymes that catalyze the final step in triglyceride synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p><b>DGAT1-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12425</p>	<p><b>DGAT1-IN-3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16434</p>
<p>DGAT1-IN-1 is a potent DGAT1 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of &lt; 10 nM (cell lysate from Hep3B cells overexpressing human DGAT1).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.14%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>DGAT1-IN-3 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable inhibitor of <b>DGAT-1</b>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 38 nM for human <b>DGAT-1</b> and 120 nM for rat <b>DGAT-1</b>. DGAT1-IN-3 could be used to research of obesity, dyslipidemia, and metabolic syndrome.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112851</p>	<p><b>DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113054</p>
<p>Diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor-1 is a diacylglycerol acyltransferase (<b>DGAT1</b>) inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is an intermediate in several metabolic pathways, including glycolysis and gluconeogenesis. DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is a potent inhibitor of the growth of <i>E. coli</i>. DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is a competitive inhibitor of the <b>acyltransferase</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>E-5324</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19183</p>	<p><b>Enniatin A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6702</p>
<p>E-5324 is potent inhibitor of acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 44 to 190 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Enniatin A is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin A inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 22 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Enniatin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3806</p>	<p><b>Enniatin B1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3807</p>
<p>Enniatin B is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 113 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatins B decreases the activation of ERK (p44/p42).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Enniatin B1 is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B1 inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 73 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatin B1 crosses the blood-brain barrier.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Enniatin complex</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6706</p>	<p><b>Ervogastat</b> (PF-06865571)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111620</p>
<p>Enniatin complex is a mixture of cyclohexadepsipeptides isolated largely from Fusarium species of fungi, and has ionophoric, antibiotic, and in vitro hypolipidaemic properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Enniatin complex</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ervogastat (PF-06865571) is a potent and well-tolerated <b>diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 inhibitor (DGAT2i)</b>. Ervogastat alone reduces steatosis and hepatic triglyceride levels in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>FCE 28654</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00369</p>	<p><b>FR-190809</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122078</p>
<p>FCE 28654 is an inhibitor of acylCoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT), weakly inhibiting ACAT in microsomes from rabbit aorta and intestine, and monkey liver, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.55, 1.08 and 5.69 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>FR-190809 is a potent, nonadrenotoxic, orally efficacious acyl-CoA:cholesterol O-acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 45 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fumonisin B1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6719</p>	<p><b>Fumonisin B2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6723</p>
<p>Fumonisin B1 is a mycotoxin produced from Fusarium moniliforme. Fumonisin B1 is a potent inhibitor of sphingosine N-acyltransferase (ceramide synthase) and disrupts de novo sphingolipid biosynthesis. Fumonisin B1 is the most abundant and toxic fumonisin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Fumonisin B2, a mycotoxin produced by Fusarium moniliforme in various grains, is a potent inhibitor of sphingosine N-acyltransferase (ceramide synthase) and disrupts de novo sphingolipid biosynthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Glabrol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4193</p>	<p><b>GOAT-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103479</p>
<p>Glabrol (Compound 1), One isoprenyl flavonoid was isolated from ethanol extract of licorice roots, is a potent and non-competitive Acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 24.6 μM for rat liver microsomal ACAT activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GOAT-IN-1 is an inhibitor of ghrelin O-acyltransferase (GOAT), which could be useful for the prophylaxis or treatment of obesity, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, metabolic, non-alcoholic fatty liver, steatohepatitis, sarcopenia, appetite control, alcohol/narcotic dependence,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK2973980A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111417</p>	<p><b>K-604 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100400A</p>
<p>GSK2973980A is a potent and selective Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>K-604 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase 1 (ACAT-1) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.45±0.06 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>MGAT2-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101857</p>	<p><b>MGAT2-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00430</p>
<p>MGAT2-IN-1 is an orally active inhibitor of monoacylglycerol acyltransferase (MGAT2) with IC<sub>50</sub> of 7.8 and 2.4 nM for human and mouse MGAT2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>MGAT2-IN-2 is a potent and selective acyl CoA:monoacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (MGAT2) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

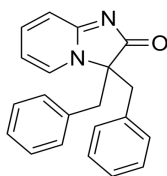
<p><b>Nevanimibe</b> (PD-132301; ATR-101)</p> <p>Nevanimibe (PD-132301) is an orally active and selective acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase 1 (ACAT1) inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 9 nM. Nevanimibe inhibits ACAT2 with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 368 nM. Nevanimibe induces cell apoptosis and has the potential for adrenocortical cancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Nevanimibe hydrochloride</b> (PD-132301 hydrochloride; ATR101 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Nevanimibe hydrochloride (PD-132301 hydrochloride) is an orally active and selective acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase 1 (ACAT1) inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 9 nM. Nevanimibe hydrochloride inhibits ACAT2 with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 368 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>OSMI-1</b></p> <p>OSMI-1 is a cell-permeable O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 2.7 μM. OSMI-1 inhibits protein O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (O-GlcNAcylation) in several mammalian cell lines without qualitatively altering cell surface N- or O-linked glycans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>OSMI-2</b></p> <p>OSMI-2 (Compound 1b) is a cell-permeable O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase (OGT) inhibitor. Cells contain a large nuclear pool of partially spliced OGT transcript, and OSMI-2 increases detained intron splicing in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>OSMI-3</b></p> <p>OSMI-3 (Compound 2b) is a potent, long-lasting, and cell-permeable O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase (OGT) inhibitor. Cells contain a large nuclear pool of partially spliced OGT transcript, and OSMI-3 increases detained intron splicing in cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Pactimibe</b> (CS-505 free base)</p> <p>Pactimibe (CS-505 free base) is a dual ACAT1/2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4.9 μM and 3.0 μM, respectively. Pactimibe (CS-505 free base) inhibits ACAT with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.0 μM, 2.7 μM, 4.7 μM in the liver, macrophages and THP-1 cells, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pactimibe sulfate</b> (CS-505)</p> <p>Pactimibe sulfate (CS-505) is a dual ACAT1/2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4.9 μM and 3.0 μM, respectively. Pactimibe sulfate (CS-505) inhibits ACAT with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.0 μM, 2.7 μM, 4.7 μM in the liver, macrophages and THP-1 cells, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>PF-04620110</b></p> <p>PF-04620110 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable diglyceride acyltransferase-1 (DGAT-1) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 19 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PF-06424439</b></p> <p>PF-06424439 is an oral, potent and selective imidazopyridine diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (DGAT2) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 14 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>PF-06424439 methanesulfonate</b></p> <p>PF-06424439 methanesulfonate is an oral, potent and selective imidazopyridine diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (DGAT2) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 14 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>PF-06471553</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108339</p>	<p><b>Pradigastat</b> (LCQ-908)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16278</p>
<p>PF-06471553 is a potent, selective and orally available <b>monoacylglycerol acyltransferase 3 (MGAT3)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 92 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pradigastat (LCQ-908) is a potent, selective and orally active <b>diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1)</b> inhibitor. Pradigastat has anti-obesity and anti-diabetic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Pyripropene A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-117832</p>	<p><b>RHC 80267</b> (U-57908)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107416</p>
<p>Pyripropene A is a potent and selective <b>sterol O-acyltransferase 2 (SOAT2)/acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase 2 (ACAT2)</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.07 <math>\mu</math>M. Pyripropene A attenuates hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis in vivo.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RHC 80267 (U-57908) is a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>diacylglycerol lipase (DAGL)</b> (with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 <math>\mu</math>M in canine platelets). RHC-80267 inhibits <b>cholinesterase</b> activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 <math>\mu</math>M, thereby enhancing the relaxation evoked by <b>acetylcholine</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>RP 70676</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101576</p>	<p><b>RP-64477</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16437</p>
<p>RP 70676 is a potent inhibitor of <b>ACAT</b>, with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 25 and 44 nM for rat and rabbit ACAT.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RP-64477 is a potent inhibitor of the cholesterol esterifying enzyme <b>Acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase (ACAT)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>T863</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-32219</p>	<p><b>Xanthohumol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1067</p>
<p>T863 is an orally active, selective and potent <b>DGAT1 (Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1)</b> inhibitor that interacts with the acyl-CoA binding site of DGAT1, and inhibits triacylglycerol synthesis in cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acetyltransferase (<b>DGAT</b>), <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b>, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>YM-750</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-107396</p>	<p><b>YM17E</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101627</p>
<p>YM-750 is a potent acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.18 <math>\mu</math>M). <b>ACAT</b> catalyzes the formation of cholesteryl esters from cholesterol and long-chain fatty-acyl-coenzyme A.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>YM17E is an inhibitor of acyl CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (<b>ACAT</b>), with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 44 nM in rabbit liver microsomes in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>

## ZSET-845

Cat. No.: HY-U00114

ZSET-845 is a cognitive enhancer which enhances **choline acetyltransferase** activity in the hippocampus in the rat.



**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg