Adiponectin is a protein which in humans is encoded by the ADIPOQ gene. It is involved in regulating glucose levels as well as fatty acid breakdown. The hormone plays a role in the suppression of the metabolic derangements that may result in type 2 diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and an independent risk factor for metabolic syndrome. Adiponectin binds to a number of receptors. Two receptors have been identified with homology to G protein-coupled receptors, and one receptor similar to the cadherin family: adiponectin receptor 1 and adiponectin receptor 2.
# Adiponectin Receptor Agonists

## AdipoRon
**Cat. No.:** HY-15848

AdipoRon is an orally active *adiponectin receptor* (AdipoR) agonist, binding to AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 with \(K_d\)s of 1.8 and 3.1 μM, respectively.

- **Purity:** 99.76%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

## AdipoRon hydrochloride
**Cat. No.:** HY-110164

AdipoRon hydrochloride is an orally active and specific AdipoR agonist, binding to AdipoR1 and AdipoR2, with \(K_d\)s of 1.8 and 3.1 μM, respectively.

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

## Gramine (Donaxine)
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0166

Gramine (Donaxine) is a natural alkaloid isolated from giant reed, acts as an active *adiponectin receptor* (AdipoR) agonist, with \(IC_{50}\)s of 3.2 and 4.2 μM for AdipoR2 and AdipoR1, respectively. Gramine is also a human and mouse β2-Adrenergic receptor (β2-AR) agonist.

- **Purity:** 99.45%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg