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.
### PPAR Inhibitors & Modulators

#### 4-O-Methyl honokiol
C. No.: HY-U00450

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

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

![4-O-Methyl honokiol](image)

#### 5-Aminosalicylic Acid
(Mesalamine; 5-ASA; Mesalazine)
C. No.: HY-15027

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

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 g

![5-Aminosalicylic Acid](image)

#### Ademidrol
C. No.: HY-B1026

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

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 3

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg

![Ademidrol](image)

#### Aleglitazar
(R1439; RO-0728804)
C. No.: HY-14728

**Bioactivity:** Aleglitazar (R1439; RO-0728804) is a new dual **PPAR-α*/γ* agonist with IC50 of 2.8 nM/4.6 nM.

**Purity:** 99.00%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 3

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

![Aleglitazar](image)

#### Arhalofenate
(MBX 102; JNJ 39659100)
C. No.: HY-14831

**Bioactivity:** 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 2

**Size:** 1 mg

![Arhalofenate](image)

#### Astaxanthin
C. No.: HY-B2163

**Bioactivity:** Astaxanthin, a red dietary carotenoid isolated from Haematococcus pluvialis, is an inhibitor of **PPARγ** and a potent antioxidant with antiproliferative, neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activity. Astaxanthin has potential in the treatment of various diseases, such as cancers and...

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

![Astaxanthin](image)

#### Astragalus polysaccharide
(Astragalus Polysaccharin)
C. No.: HY-N0937

**Bioactivity:** Astragalus polysaccharide are active components of the polysaccharides extract of Astragalus, attenuates TNF-α-induced insulin resistance by suppressing miR-721 and activating **PPARγ** and PI3K/Akt in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

**Size:** 50 mg

![Astragalus polysaccharide](image)

#### AVE-8134
C. No.: HY-U00014

**Bioactivity:** AVE-8134 is a potent **PPARα** agonist, with **EC50** 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, 10 mg, 20 mg

![AVE-8134](image)

#### Balaglitazone
(DRF 2593; NN 2344)
C. No.: HY-16086

**Bioactivity:** Balaglitazone is a selective partial **PPARγ** agonist with an **EC50** of 1.351 μM for human **PPARγ**.

**Purity:** 99.21%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 3

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

![Balaglitazone](image)

#### Beazafibrate
(BM15075)
C. No.: HY-B0637

**Bioactivity:** Beazafibrate is an agonist of **PPAR**, with **EC50** 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; Beazafibrate is used as an hypolipidemic agent.

**Purity:** 99.05%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg

![Beazafibrate](image)
BMS-687453
Cat. No.: HY-10678

Bioactivity: BMS-687453 is a potent and selective PPARα agonist, with an EC50 and IC50 of 10 nM and 260 nM for human PPARα and 4100 nM and >15000 nM for PPARγ in PPAR-GAL4 transactivation assays.

Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chiglitazar
Cat. No.: HY-106266

Bioactivity: Chiglitazar is a PPARα/γ dual agonist, with EC50 of 1.2, 0.08, 1.7 μM for PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Ciprofibrate
Cat. No.: HY-B00664

Bioactivity: Ciprofibrate is a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor agonist.

Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

Clofibrate
Cat. No.: HY-B0287

Bioactivity: Clofibrate is an agonist of PPAR, with EC50 of 50 μM, 50 μM for murine PPARα and PPARγ, and 55 μM, 500 μM for human PPARα and PPARγ, respectively.

Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g

DG172 dihydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-19737A

Bioactivity: DG172 dihydrochloride is a selective PPARβ/δ antagonist, with an IC50 of 27 nM.

Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDDO-Im
(RTA-403; TP-235; CDDO-Imidazolide)
Cat. No.: HY-15725

Bioactivity: CDDO-Im (CDDO-imidazolide) is an activator of Nrf2 and PPAR, with Ki of 232 and 344 nM for PPARα and PPARγ.

Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Choline Fenofibrate
(ABT-335)
Cat. No.: HY-14739

Bioactivity: Choline Fenofibrate (ABT-335) is the choline salt of fenofibric acid under clinical development as a combination therapy with rosuvastatin for the management of dyslipidemia.

Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launch
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 100 mg

Ciprofibrate D6
Cat. No.: HY-B0664S

Bioactivity: Ciprofibrate D6 is deuterium labeled Ciprofibrate, which is a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor agonist.

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

Clofibrate
Cat. No.: HY-B0287

Bioactivity: Clofibrate is a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor agonist.

Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

Daidzein
Cat. No.: HY-N0019

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

Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Elafibranor
(GFT505)
Cat. No.: HY-16737

Bioactivity: Elafibranor is a PPARα/δ agonist with EC50 of 45 and 175 nM, respectively.

Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ertiprotifib (PTP 112)</td>
<td>HY-19383</td>
<td>Ertiprotifib is an inhibitor of PTP1B, IkB kinase β (IKK-β), and a dual PPARγ and PPARβ agonist, with an EC\textsubscript{50} of 1.6 μM for PTP1B, 400 nM for IKK-β, and an EC\textsubscript{50} of ~1 μM for PPARγ/PPARβ.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>250 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatilin</td>
<td>HY-N0783</td>
<td>Eupatilin, a lipophilic flavonoid isolated from Artemisia species, is a PPARα agonist, and possesses anti-apoptotic, anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities.</td>
<td>99.01%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenofibrate</td>
<td>HY-17356</td>
<td>Fenofibrate is a PPARα agonist with an EC\textsubscript{50} of 30 μM.</td>
<td>99.92%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenofibric acid (FNF acid)</td>
<td>HY-B0760</td>
<td>Fenofibric acid, an active metabolite of fenofibrate, is a PPARα activator, with EC\textsubscript{50} 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\textsubscript{50} of 48 nM.</td>
<td>99.38%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHS55</td>
<td>HY-15721</td>
<td>FHS55 is an inhibitor of Wnt/β-catenin and PPAR, with anti-tumor activities.</td>
<td>99.93%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisetin</td>
<td>HY-N0182</td>
<td>Fisetin is a natural flavonoid found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotective effects.</td>
<td>98.02%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonadelpar (NPS-005; SJP-0035)</td>
<td>HY-17633</td>
<td>Fonadelpar is a PPARδ agonist, used in the research of neuroparalytic keratopathy.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>250 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemfibrozil (CI-719)</td>
<td>HY-B0258</td>
<td>Gemfibrozil is an activator of PPAR-α, used as a lipid-lowering drug. Gemfibrozil is also a nonsselective inhibitor of several PPAR isoforms, with K\textsubscript{i} values for CYP2C9, 2C19, 2C8, and 1A2 of 5.8, 24, 69, and 82 μM, respectively.</td>
<td>99.91%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1)</td>
<td>HY-N0604</td>
<td>Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1) is isolated from the root of Panax Ginseng. Ginsenoside Rh1 inhibits the expression of PPAR-γ, TNF-α, IL-6, and IL-1β.</td>
<td>98.17%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glabridin</td>
<td>HY-N0393</td>
<td>Glabridin is a natural isoflavon from Glycyrrhiza glabra, binds to and activates PPARγ, with an EC\textsubscript{50} of 6115 nM. Glabridin exhibits antioxidant, anti-bacterial, anti-nephritic, anti-diabetic, anti-fungal, antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antiosteoporotic, cardiovascular protective, neuroprotective...</td>
<td>99.98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Bioactivity</td>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-12377</td>
<td>GSK0660</td>
<td>GSK0660 is a potent antagonist of PPARβ and PPARδ, with IC\textsubscript{50} of 155 nM for both isoforms.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-101746</td>
<td>GSK376501A</td>
<td>GSK376501A is a selective peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARγ) modulator for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-15577</td>
<td>GSK3787</td>
<td>GSK3787 is a selective and irreversible peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor δ (PPARδ) antagonist with pIC\textsubscript{50} of 6.6.</td>
<td>96.67%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-10838</td>
<td>GW 501516 (GW 1516; GSK-516)</td>
<td>GW 501516 is a PPARβ agonist with an EC\textsubscript{50} of 1.1 nM.</td>
<td>99.27%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-15372</td>
<td>GW 6471</td>
<td>GW 6471 is a potent PPARα antagonist.</td>
<td>98.98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-13928</td>
<td>GW0742 (GW610742)</td>
<td>GW0742 is a potent PPARβ and PPARδ agonist, with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 1 nM for human PPARδ in binding assay, and EC\textsubscript{50} of 1 nM, 1.1 μM and 2 μM for human PPARδ, PPARα, and PPARγ, respectively.</td>
<td>97.27%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-15655</td>
<td>GW1929</td>
<td>GW1929 is a potent PPARγ agonist, with a pKi of 8.84 for human PPARγ and pEC\textsubscript{50} of 8.56 and 8.27 for human PPARγ and murine PPARγ, respectively.</td>
<td>99.13%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-13861</td>
<td>GW7647</td>
<td>GW7647 is a potent PPARα agonist, with EC\textsubscript{50} of 6 nM, 1.1 μM, and 6.2 μM for human PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively.</td>
<td>98.04%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-16578</td>
<td>GW9662</td>
<td>GW9662 is a potent and selective PPARγ antagonist with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 3.3 nM, showing 10 and 1000-fold selectivity over PPARα and PPARδ, respectively.</td>
<td>99.53%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-N0014</td>
<td>Icariin (Ieariline)</td>
<td>Icariin is a flavonol glycoside. Icariin inhibits PDE5 and PDE4 activities with IC\textsubscript{50} of 432 nM and 73.50 μM, respectively. Icariin also is a PPARα activator.</td>
<td>98.75%</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bioactivity: Imiglitazar (TAK559) is a potent and dual human PPARα and PPARγ1 agonist with EC\textsubscript{50} values of 67 and 31 nM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bioactivity: Indeglitazar is an orally available peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) pan-agonist for all three PPAR subtypes alpha (α), delta (δ) and gamma (γ).

Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bioactivity: Inolitazone dihydrochloride is a novel high-affinity PPARγ agonist that is dependent upon PPARγ for its biological activity with IC\textsubscript{50} of 0.8 nM for growth inhibition.

Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg

Bioactivity: KD3010 is a potent, orally active, and selective PPARδ agonist.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Bioactivity: L-165041 is a cell permeable PPARδ agonist, with K\textsubscript{i} of 6 nM and appr 730 nM for PPARδ and PPARγ, respectively, and induces adipocyte differentiation in NIH-PPARδ cells.

Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg

Bioactivity: MA-0204 is a potent, highly selective and orally available peroxisome proliferator activated receptor δ (PPARδ) modulator with EC\textsubscript{50} of 0.4 nM, 7.9 nM and 10 nM for human, mouse and rat PPARδ, respectively. Potential treatment ... 

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
### Naringenin
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0100  
**Bioactivity:** Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.

**Purity:** 98.72%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

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### Naveglitazar racemate
**Cat. No.:** HY-U00036  
**Bioactivity:** Naveglitazar 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 and in the clinic.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

---

### Oleoylethanolamide (N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)oleamide; N-Oleoyl-2-aminoethanol; N-Oleoylanethanolamide; ...)
**Cat. No.:** HY-107542  
**Bioactivity:** 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:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

### NVT629
**Cat. No.:** HY-114263  
**Bioactivity:** NVT629 is a potent, selective, and competitive PPAR-α antagonist, with an IC50 of 77 nM for human PPARα, shows high selectivity over other nuclear hormone receptor, such as PPARβ, PPARγ, ERβ, GR and TRβ. IC50 are 6.0, 15, 15.2, 3...

**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

### Palmitelaidic Acid  
(9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid; trans-Palmitoleic acid)
**Cat. No.:** HY-N2341  
**Bioactivity:** Palmitelaidic acid is the trans isomer of palmitoleic acid. Palmitoleic acid is one of the most abundant fatty acids in serum and tissue.

**Purity:** 99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Ethanol, 10 mg

---

### Peliglitazar racemate  
(BMS 426707-01 racemate)
**Cat. No.:** HY-101738A  
**Bioactivity:** 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, 10 mg

---

### Pemafibrate  
((R)-K-13675)
**Cat. No.:** HY-17618  
**Bioactivity:** Pemafibrate is a highly selective PPARα agonist, with an EC50 of 1 nM.

**Purity:** 99.78%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

### Pemafibrate racemate  
(K13675 (racemate))
**Cat. No.:** HY-17618A  
**Bioactivity:** Pemafibrate racemate is the racemate of pemafibrate, and activates PPARα activity, with EC50 of 1 nM, >10 μM and 1.7 μM for h-PPARα, h-PPARγ and h-PPARδ, respectively.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

### Pioglitazone  
(U 72107)
**Cat. No.:** HY-13956  
**Bioactivity:** Pioglitazone is a potent and selective PPARγ agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with EC50 of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

**Purity:** 99.18%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

### Pioglitazone hydrochloride  
(U 72107A; AD 4833)
**Cat. No.:** HY-14601  
**Bioactivity:** Pioglitazone hydrochloride is a potent and selective PPARγ agonist with EC50 of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

**Purity:** 96.39%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

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www.MedChemExpress.com
Pirinixic acid (Wy-14643)  
**Cat. No.: HY-16995**

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

**Purity:** 99.48%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

---

PPAR agonist 1  
**Cat. No.: HY-U00340**

**Bioactivity:** PPAR agonist 1 is an agonist of PPARα and PPARγ, used for reducing blood glucose, lipid levels, lowering cholesterol and reducing body weight.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

---

PPARα-MO-1  
**Cat. No.: HY-U00068**

**Bioactivity:** PPARα-MO-1 is a potent PPARα modulator extracted from patent WO2004110982A1, formula I.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

---

Pparδ agonist 1  
**Cat. No.: HY-107901**

**Bioactivity:** Pparδ agonist 1 is a PPAR-δ agonist, with an EC\textsubscript{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:** 250 mg, 500 mg

---

Pparδ agonist 2  
**Cat. No.: HY-100120**

**Bioactivity:** Pparδ agonist 2 is a PPARδ agonist extracted from patent WO2016057656 A1.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Raspberry ketone (Frambione; 4-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-butanone)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N1426**

**Bioactivity:** 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:** 99.91%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg

---

Retinoic acid (ATRA; Tretinoin; Vitamin A acid; all-trans-Retinoic acid)  
**Cat. No.: HY-14649**

**Bioactivity:** 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\textsubscript{50} of 14 nM for RARα/β/γ. Retin...

**Purity:** 98.36%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

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RG-12525 (NID 525)  
**Cat. No.: HY-101676**

**Bioactivity:** RG-12525 is a specific, competitive and orally effective antagonist of the peptidoleukotrienes, LTC4, LTD4 and LTE4, inhibiting LTC4-, LTD4- and LTE4-induced guinea pig parenchymal strips contractions, with IC\textsubscript{50} of 2.6 nM, 2.5 nM and 7 nM, respectively; RG-12525 is also a peroxisome...

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

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Rosiglitazone (BRL49653)  
**Cat. No.: HY-17386**

**Bioactivity:** Rosiglitazone (BRL49653) is a selective PPARγ agonist with EC\textsubscript{50} of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ3, respectively.

**Purity:** 99.21%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 200 mg
Rosiglitazone maleate
(BRL 49653C)  
Cat. No.: HY-14600

Bioactivity: Rosiglitazone maleate is a potent and selective activator of PPARγ, with EC50 values of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively, and a Kd of appr 40 nM for PPARγ. Rosiglitazone maleate is also an modulator of ...  
Purity: 99.25%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Saroglitazar
Cat. No.: HY-19937

Bioactivity: Saroglitazar is a novel peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) agonist with predominant PPARγ and moderate PPARα activity with EC50 values of 0.65 pM and 3 nM in HepG2 cells, respectively.  
Purity: 98.03%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saroglitazar Magnesium
Cat. No.: HY-19937A

Bioactivity: Saroglitazar magnesium is a novel peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) agonist with predominant PPARα and moderate PPARγ activity with EC50 values of 0.65 pM and 3 nM in HepG2 cells, respectively.  
Purity: 98.85%  
Clinical Data: Phase 3  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

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

Bioactivity: Seladelpar sodium salt (MBX-8025) is an orally active, potent and specific PPARδ agonist with EC50 values of 0.65 pM and 3 nM, showing more than 750-fold and 2500-fold selectivity over the PPARα and PPARγ receptors, respectively.  
Purity: 98.52%  
Clinical Data: Phase 3  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Seladelpar
(MBX-8025)  
Cat. No.: HY-19522

Bioactivity: Seladelpar is an orally active, potent (50% effect concentration EC50 2 nM), and specific PPAR-δ agonist.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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

Bioactivity: Troglitazone is a PPARγ agonist, with EC50 values of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murine PPARγ receptor, respectively.  
Purity: 99.53%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T0070907  
Cat. No.: HY-13202

Bioactivity: T0070907 is a potent PPARγ antagonist with a Ki of 1 nM.  
Purity: 99.34%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg