

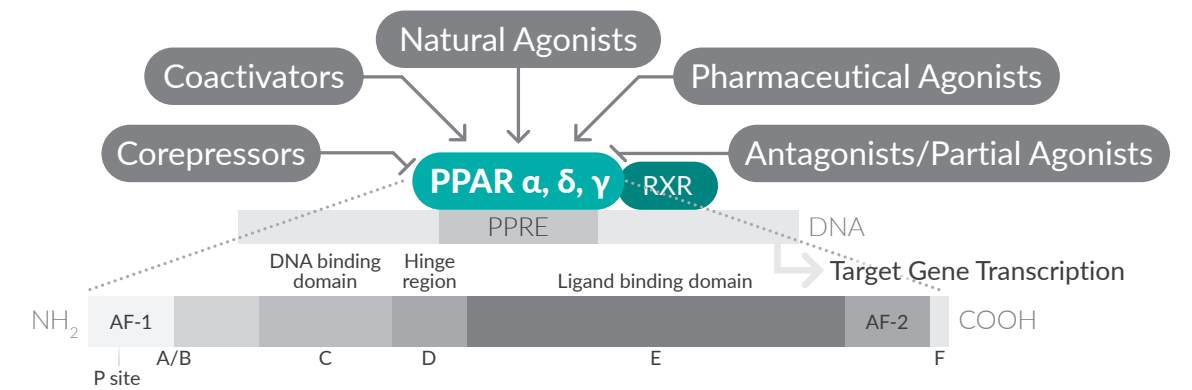
Targeting PPARs:

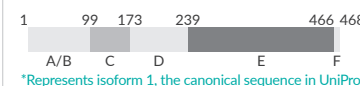
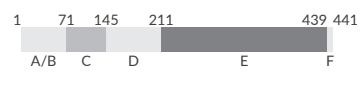
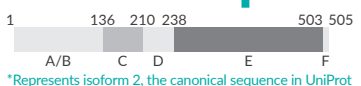
A guide to function and structure

While PPARs display a high degree of homology at the protein level, each subtype exhibits distinct, noninterchangeable roles in energy metabolism that range from energy burning to energy storage. Learn more about their functions as fatty acid sensors and regulators of energy homeostasis at www.caymanchem.com/PPARs.



 <p>MUSCLE</p>	<p>PPARδ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \uparrow Fatty acid oxidation · \uparrow Oxidative muscle fibers · \uparrow Obesity resistance · \uparrow Insulin sensitivity · \uparrow Energy uncoupling 	<p>PPARα</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \uparrow Fatty acid oxidation <p>PPARγ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \uparrow Insulin-mediated glucose uptake
 <p>LIVER</p>	<p>PPARα</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \uparrow Fatty acid oxidation · \uparrow Ketogenesis · \downarrow Plasma triglycerides · \uparrow Plasma HDL 	<p>PPARγ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \uparrow Fatty acid storage · \uparrow Lipogenesis
 <p>VESSEL WALL</p>	<p>PPARα & PPARγ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \downarrow Inflammation · \uparrow Reverse cholesterol transport 	<p>PPARδ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \downarrow Inflammation
 <p>WHITE ADIPOSE TISSUE</p>	<p>PPARγ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \uparrow Adipogenesis · Regulates adipokine production · \uparrow Lipid repartitioning to fat · \uparrow Insulin sensitivity · \uparrow Lipogenesis 	
 <p>BROWN ADIPOSE TISSUE</p>	<p>PPARδ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \uparrow Fatty acid oxidation · \uparrow Energy uncoupling 	<p>PPARγ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · \uparrow Adipogenesis



	PPARα*	PPARδ	PPARγ*	
	 <p><small>*Represents isoform 1, the canonical sequence in UniProt</small></p>		 <p><small>*Represents isoform 2, the canonical sequence in UniProt</small></p>	
Synonyms	NR1C1	FAAR NR1C2 NUC1 PPAR β	NR1C3	
Coactivators	CITED2 CREBBP EP300 MED1 (PBP/DRIP205/TRAP220) NCOA1 (RIP160/SRC-1) NCOA2 (SRC-2) NCOA3 (SRC-3) PGC-1 α PGC-1 β PRIC295	EP300 NCOA1 (RIP160/SRC-1) NCOA2 (SRC-2) NCOA3 (SRC-3) PGC-1 α	CREBBP EP300 FAM120B MED1 (PBP/DRIP205/TRAP220) NCOA1 (RIP160/SRC-1) NCOA2 (SRC-2) NCOA3 (SRC-3) NCOA4 NCOA6 NCOA7 PGC-1 α PGC-1 β PGC-2	
Corepressors	NCOR1 RIP140 (NRIP1) SMRT (NCOR2)	NCOR1 NROB2 RIP140 (NRIP1) SMRT (NCOR2) SPEN	GPS2 NCOR1 NROB1 NROB2 PER2 RIP140 (NRIP1) SMRT (NCOR2)	
Selective Agonists	AM3102 Clofibrate (+)-Etomoxir (sodium salt) Fenofibrate GW 590735 GW 7647 GW 9578 8(S)-HETE Leukotriene B $_4$ N-Octadecyl-N'-propyl-sulfamide Oleoyl Ethanolamide	CAY10592 GW 0742 GW 501516	Amorfrutin A Amorfrutin B Azelaoyl PAF CAY10599 CDDO Ciglitazone GW 1929 Pioglitazone 15-deoxy- $\Delta^{12,14}$ -Prostaglandin J $_2$ Rosiglitazone Troglitazone	
Non-Selective and Dual Agonists	Bavachinin Bezafibrate CAY10514 CAY10573 Elafibranor (\pm)9-HODE	(\pm)13-HODE Lanifibranor MHY908 Muraglitazar Tesaglitazar Wy 14643	Bavachinin Bezafibrate CAY10514 CAY10573 (\pm)9-HODE (\pm)13-HODE	Lanifibranor MHY908 Muraglitazar Tesaglitazar Wy 14643
Partial Agonists and Antagonists	GW 6471	GSK3787 Sulindac	BADGE Diclofenac FMOC-L-Leucine G3335 GW 9662 MCC-555 SR 202 T0070907	

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