LY518674

Cat. No.: HY-50665

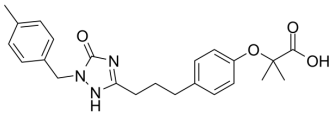
CAS No.: 425671-29-0

Molecular Formula: $C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_4$

Molecular Weight: 409.48

Target: PPAR

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage; Metabolic Enzyme/Protease; Vitamin D Related/Nuclear Receptor



Storage:

Powder	-20°C	3 years
	4°C	2 years
In solvent	-80°C	2 years
	-20°C	1 year

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 250 mg/mL (610.53 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent / Mass / Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	2.4421 mL	12.2106 mL	24.4212 mL
	5 mM	0.4884 mL	2.4421 mL	4.8842 mL
	10 mM	0.2442 mL	1.2211 mL	2.4421 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution
2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution
3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil
   Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (5.08 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

LY518674 is a potent, selective PPARα agonist, 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[1][2][3].

IC_{50} & Target

EC50: 42 nM (human PPARα)[1]

In Vivo

LY518674 reduces triglycerides and increased HDL-C in vivo[2].

LY518674 substantially increases apolipoprotein A-I (apoA-I) turnover without major impact on steady-state levels of apoA-I or high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) [3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Bravo Y, et al. Identification of the first potent, selective and bioavailable PPARα antagonist. Bioorg Med Chem Lett. 2014 May 15;24(10):2267-72.

[2]. Nissen SE, et al. Effects of a potent and selective PPAR-alpha agonist in patients with atherogenic dyslipidemia or hypercholesterolemia: two randomized controlled trials. JAMA. 2007 Mar 28;297(12):1362-73.

[3]. Khera AV, et al. Potent peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-α agonist treatment increases cholesterol efflux capacity in humans with the metabolic syndrome. Eur Heart J. 2015 Nov 14;36(43):3020-2.

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