

Fenofibric acid

Catalog No: tcsc2965



Available Sizes

Size: 1g

Size: 5g



Specifications

CAS No:

42017-89-0

Formula:

$C_{17}H_{15}ClO_4$

Pathway:

Cell Cycle/DNA Damage;Immunology/Inflammation

Target:

PPAR;COX

Purity / Grade:

>98%

Solubility:

DMSO : ≥ 32 mg/mL (100.39 mM)

Alternative Names:

FNF acid

Observed Molecular Weight:

318.75

Product Description

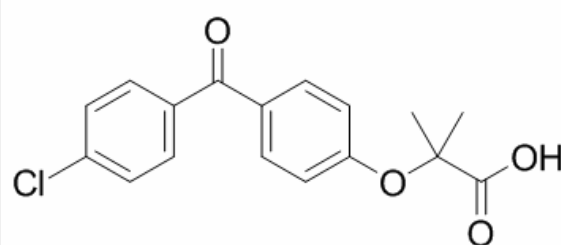
Fenofibric acid, an active metabolite of fenofibrate, is a **PPAR** activator, with **EC₅₀**s of 22.4 μ M, 1.47 μ M, and 1.06 μ M for PPAR α , PPAR γ and PPAR δ , respectively; Fenofibric acid also inhibits **COX-2** enzyme activity, with an **IC₅₀** of 48 nM.

IC50 & Target: EC50: 22.4 μ M (PPAR α), 1.47 μ M (PPAR γ), 1.06 μ M (PPAR δ)^[1]

IC50: 48 nM (COX-2)^[2]

In Vitro: Fenofibric acid is a PPAR activator, with EC₅₀s of 22.4 μ M, 1.47 μ M, and 1.06 μ M for PPAR α , PPAR γ and PPAR δ , respectively^[1]. Fenofibric acid (10, 25, 50, 75, and 100 nM) dose-dependently inhibits COX-2 enzyme, with IC₅₀ of 48 nM^[2]. Fenofibric acid (500 nM) reduces abundance of AOX1 protein in HepG2 cells^[3]. Fenofibric acid (100 μ M) decreases JNK1/2, c-Jun, and p38 MAPK phosphorylation, and prevents the accumulation of reactive oxygen species, endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress and disruption of blood retinal barrier (BRB) in response to the combination of high-glucose (HG) and hypoxia in ARPE-19 cells. Fenofibric acid (100 μ M) activates IGF-1R/Akt/ERK1/2-mediated survival signaling pathways in ARPE-19 cells under HG conditions and hypoxia^[4].

In Vivo: Fenofibric acid (1, 5, 10 mg/kg, p.o.) shows anti-inflammatory activity in Wistar rats with acute inflammation induced by carrageenan^[2].



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