
Product Data Sheet

Product Name: KD-3010
 Cat. No.: GC31497

Chemical Properties

Cas. No. 934760-92-6

SMILES O=C([C@H]1CC2=C(C(S(=O)(N3[C@H](C)CN(C4=CC=C(OC(F)(F)C=C4)C[C@@H]3C)=O)=CC=C2)C1)O.OS(=O)(C5=CC=C(C)C=C5)=O

Formula C₃₀H₃₃F₃N₂O₈S₂ M.Wt 670.72

Solubility Soluble in DMSO Storage Store at -20°C

General tips For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while. Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.

Shipping Condition Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.

Structure

Protocol**Animal experiment:**

Mice[1] Male 11-wk-old C57/B6 mice are treated with CCl₄ (2 μL/g body weight; 1:4 dilution with corn oil) or with corn oil as control (2 μL/g body weight) by i.p. injection every third day. Injections are repeated for a total of 12 times. Mice are injected i.p. 12 times with oil as control (n=4 in each group) or with CCl₄ and are administered vehicle (n=14), GW501516 (2 mg/kg; n=12), or KD3010 (10 mg/kg; n=11) daily by oral gavage[1].

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com

Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA

Product Data Sheet

References:

[1]. Iwaisako K, et al.
Protection from liver
fibrosis by a
peroxisome proliferator-
activated receptor δ
agonist. Proc Natl Acad
Sci U S A. 2012 May
22;109(21):E1369-76.

Background

KD3010 is a potent, orally active, and selective PPAR δ agonist.

To determine whether PPAR δ agonists are beneficial in experimental liver fibrosis, mice are treated orally with a PPAR δ agonist, KD3010, or with the well-validated PPAR δ agonist GW501516. KD3010, but not GW501516, shows hepatoprotective and antifibrotic effects in liver fibrosis induced by carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) or bile duct ligation (BDL). Liver injury is induced by repeated injections of CCl₄, and mice are treated daily with vehicle, the widely used PPAR δ agonist GW501516, or the PPAR δ agonist KD3010 by oral gavage. Control oil-injected mice do not show any liver damage. Liver injury consisting of hepatocyte death and inflammation is seen in the vehicle- or GW501516-treated group injected with CCl₄ on H&E-stained liver sections but is markedly reduced in the KD3010-treated group[1].

[1]. Iwaisako K, et al. Protection from liver fibrosis by a peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor δ agonist. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2012 May 22;109(21):E1369-76.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com

Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA