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Design, synthesis and pharmacological profiling of dual modulators of soluble epoxide hydrolase and peroxisome proliferator activated receptors

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The basic idea of this study comprehends the development of polypharmacological agents for the treatment of the metabolic syndrome. Several dual modulators of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) and the soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) have been rationally designed, synthesized and pharmacologically profiled. It was possible to generate a number of active compounds containing the common pharmacophores of both targets (sEH/PPAR). The potency of sEH inhibition, determined in an *in vitro* assay with recombinant enzyme, is located in a sub micromolar range. The ability of the PPAR activation was evaluated in a cell-based reporter-gene assay. At a micromolar concentration, relative activations could be demonstrated, ranging from full agonists to partial modulators. The compounds activated PPAR in a subtype-selective as well as in a nonselective way. The lead compound showed no cytotoxic effect up to 30 μ M in HepG2 cells. Water solubility was observed up to 500 μ M in PBS buffer at pH 7.4 with 5 % of DMSO. The initiation of adipocyte differentiation was shown in human adipocytes and murine fibroblasts. An *in vivo* exposure study in mice presented reasonable pharmacokinetic parameters. Future *in vivo* studies in diabetic mouse models will show the value of this approach for the therapy of metabolic syndrome-related diseases.

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