

Target Name	PPAR- α
Target TTD ID	TTDS00340

Target Species	Human
Chemical Type	2-Alkoxydihydrocinnamates
Mode of Action	Agonist
QSAR Model 1	$pEC_{50} = [-0.502(\pm 0.409)] + \sigma_p [1.855(\pm 1.588)] + \mathcal{R} [-3.366(\pm 2.129)]$ <p>$n=13$, $r=0.812$, $r^2=0.660$, $SEE = 0.444$, $F=9.698$, $Q^2=0.405$, $SPRESS = 0.587$, $SDEP=0.515$</p>
QSAR Model 2	$pEC_{50} = [-4.640(\pm 1.450)] + HOF [-0.006(\pm 0.002)] + D1 [-0.347(\pm 0.136)]$ <p>$n=13$, $r=0.934$, $r^2=0.873$, $SEE=0.271$, $F=34.415$, $Q^2=0.776$, $SPRESS=0.360$, $SDEP=0.316$</p>
Molecular Descriptor	<p>Access the following web-servers to compute molecular descriptors: MoDel and e-dragon</p> <p>n is the number of compounds; r, the correlation coefficient; SEE, standard error of estimation; Q^2, cross-validated squared correlation coefficient; $SPRESS$, predictive residual sum of square; $SDEP$, standard error of predictivity; F, F-ratio; $D1$, dipole moment of X-axis and $D3$, dipole moment of Z-axis; σ_p, Hammett's constant.</p> <p>structural indicator variable I_1 expresses 1 for presence of two carbon spacer between biphenyloxy and the central ring, I_2 expresses 1 for presence of methyl and ethyl group at R2 and 0 for its absence. hydrophobic (π), steric (molar refractivity or MR) hydrogen acceptor (HA), hydrogen Donor (HD) and electronic (field effect or \mathcal{F}, resonance effect or \mathcal{R} and Hammett's constant or σ_p); Logarithmic partition coefficient (LogP); Connolly accessible area (CAA), Connolly molecular area (CMA), Connolly solvent excluded volume (CSEV), exact mass (EM), molecular weight (MW), principal moment of inertia X-axis (PMIX); Electronic energy (EE), highest occupied molecular orbital energy</p>

	(HOMO), lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy (LUMO), dipole moment of X-axis (D1), dipole moment of Y-axis (D2), dipole moment of Z-axis (D3), resultant dipole (D4), repulsion energy (RE), VDW-1, 4-energy (E14), Non-1, 4-VDW energy (EV) and total energy (TE)
Reference	Quantitative Structure Activity Analysis of 2-Alkoxydihydrocinnamates as PPAR α/γ Dual Agonist. <i>Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2008, 4, 273-277