

		PPAR-g antagonist T0070907		activity. Therefore, by employing such mechanism it attenuated the TLR ½ -dependent pathogen-induced inflammatory responses.
24	Wang et al 2011	rosiglitazone	inflammatory and tumor-derived U937 cells	Treatment of by rosiglitazone suppressed TLR4 expression and attenuated TNF-α production, by regulating NF-kB signaling pathway.
25	Wu et al 2016	rosiglitazone	EC109 and TE10 esophageal cancer cells	Rosiglitazone activation of PPARγ suppressed proliferation and induced apoptosis of esophageal cancer cells by inhibiting TLR4-dependent MAPK pathway.
26	Wu et al 2011	rosiglitazone	Brain	PPARγ agonist such as rosiglitazone can attenuate the SAH-induced inflammatory responses by interfering with TLR4 signaling.
27	Wu et al 2010	Rosiglitazone antagonist for PPARγ, GW9662	vascular smooth muscle	PPARγ agonist such as rosiglitazone attenuated TLR4 expression and as a result production of the related cytokines. But, using PPARγ antagonist suppressed such effects. The anti-inflammatory effects suggest a potential therapeutic approach for treatment of vasospasm following SAH.
28	Zhao et al 2011	Troglitazone LPS and poly(I:C)	macrophage	PPAR-γ negatively regulates IFN-β production in TLR3- and 4-stimulated macrophages by preventing IRF3 binding to the IFN-β promoter.
29	Ghaedi et al 2016	LPS Transient expression of EGFP-PPARγ	HEK cell line	PPARγ can prevent LPS-triggered inflammation through regulation of TLR4 signaling pathways.
30	Antonopoulou et al 2017	LPS	immunity	LPS-triggered in Gilthead Seabream affected the plasma level of triglyceride and is accompanied by a lower expression of PPARα, β, and γ mRNAs in the liver. It also resulted in higher expression level and activity for MAPK.
31	Zou et al 2017	Toll like receptor inhibitor (TAK238) pioglitazone	renal	Pioglitazone can suppress the TLR4-dependent inflammatory responses, a key activity in pathogenesis of immunoglobulin A nephropathy (IgAN), in rat model.