Anti-Diabetic Effect of Telmisartan through its Partial PPARγ-Agonistic Activity

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- Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are ligand-activated transcription factors that belong to the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily.
- The partial PPARγ-agonistic activity and angiotensin receptor (AT_1) blockade (ARB) activity of telmisartan have been shown to have multiple clinical benefits, including anti-diabetic and cardiovascular effects.
- Targeting both, AT_1 receptor and PPARγ may be important in treating hyperlipidemia, insulin resistance, hypertension, and stroke, and ultimately mitigating the burden of cerebrovascular and cardiovascular diseases (CVDs).
- Telmisartan has the additional benefit of renoprotection in patients diagnosed with diabetes and hypertension.

Telmisartan would be an ideal alternative dual-purpose medication for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension and other CVDs.