

para.nonylphenol\_24

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors OE>= inactivation leading to lung fibrosis

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Modulation of Adult Leydig Cell Function Subsequent to Glucocorticoid Activation

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Modulation of Adult Leydig Cell Function Subsequent Glucocorticoid Activation in the Fetal Testis

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Interaction with lung resident cell membrane components leads to lung cancer

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Glucocorticoid Receptor Activation Leading to Increased Disease Susceptibility

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Decreased fibrinolysis and activated bradykinin system leading to hyperinflammation

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Aryl hydrocarbon receptor activation leading to lung fibrosis through TGF-OE<= dependent fibrosis toxicity pathway

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Aryl hydrocarbon receptor activation leading to lung fibrosis through IL-6 toxicity pathway

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Angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1R) agonism leading to lung fibrosis

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ACE2 inhibition leading to lung fibrosis

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Proportion of KEs

- 0.35
- 0.40
- 0.45
- 0.50
- 0.55

AdjP

- 0.015
- 0.010
- 0.005