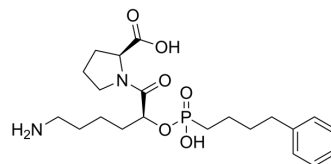


## Ceronapril

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-106816
<b>CAS No.:</b>	111223-26-8
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>33</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub> P
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	440.47
<b>Target:</b>	Angiotensin-converting Enzyme (ACE)
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
<b>Storage:</b>	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Ceronapril (SQ 29852) is a potent and orally active angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with an IC <sub>50</sub> of 36 nM <sup>[1]</sup> .								
<b>IC<sub>50</sub> &amp; Target</b>	IC <sub>50</sub> : 36 nM (ACE) <sup>[1]</sup>								
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Ceronapril (SQ 29852) inhibits ACE in male SD rats with ED<sub>50</sub>s of 0.063 μM/kg and 0.53 μM/kg by IV and PO, respectively<sup>[1]</sup>. Ceronapril (100 mg/kg; p.o.; single dose or twice daily for 3 days) blocks ACE in peripheral sites in rats<sup>[2]</sup>. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Male Sprague-Dawley rats<sup>[2]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>100 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>PO, twice daily for 3 days or single daily dose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Showed clear inhibition of ACE in the 2 circumventricular organs-the subfornical organ and the lamina terminals-but no change in other regions of the brain after chronic treatment. Inhibited ACE in plasma, kidney and lung rapidly (3 hr) after a single administration. Did not inhibit ACE in structures of the brain within the blood-brain barrier, such as the caudate-putamen, choroid plexus, globus pallidus, supraoptic nucleus and paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male Sprague-Dawley rats <sup>[2]</sup>	Dosage:	100 mg/kg	Administration:	PO, twice daily for 3 days or single daily dose	Result:	Showed clear inhibition of ACE in the 2 circumventricular organs-the subfornical organ and the lamina terminals-but no change in other regions of the brain after chronic treatment. Inhibited ACE in plasma, kidney and lung rapidly (3 hr) after a single administration. Did not inhibit ACE in structures of the brain within the blood-brain barrier, such as the caudate-putamen, choroid plexus, globus pallidus, supraoptic nucleus and paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus.
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### REFERENCES

[1]. Karanewsky D S, et al. (Phosphinyloxy) acyl amino acid inhibitors of angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE). 1. Discovery of (S)-1-[6-amino-2-[[hydroxy (4-phenylbutyl) phosphinyloxy]-1-oxohexyl]-L-proline, a novel orally active inhibitor of ACE. Journal of medicinal chemistry, 1988, 31(1): 204-212.

[2]. Chen BZ, et al. Effect of acute and chronic administration of ceronapril on angiotensin converting enzyme in plasma, kidney, lung, brain regions and cerebrospinal fluid of rats. Neuropharmacology. 1992 Sep;31(9):929-35.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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