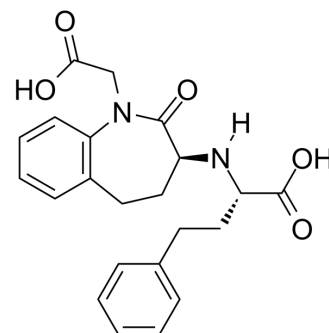


## Benazeprilat

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-118472		
<b>CAS No.:</b>	86541-78-8		
<b>Molecular Formula:</b>	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>24</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	396.44		
<b>Target:</b>	Endogenous Metabolite; Angiotensin-converting Enzyme (ACE); Drug Metabolite		
<b>Pathway:</b>	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease		
<b>Storage:</b>	Powder	-20°C	3 years
	In solvent	-80°C	6 months
		-20°C	1 month



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

<b>Description</b>	Benazeprilat is an orally active and the active metabolite of benazepril, a carboxyl-containing ACE inhibitor with antihypertensive activity. Benazepril is a well-established antihypertensive agent, both in monoresearch and in combination with other classes of drugs including thiazide diuretics and calcium channel blockers. Benazepril is a first-line research in reducing various pathologies associated with CV risk and secondary end-organ damage <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> .																
<b>In Vivo</b>	<p>Benazeprilat (10 mg/kg, intravenous injection) and amlodipine (0.5 mg/kg, intravenous injection) in combination produce great hypotensive effect<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p>Benazepril (0.7 mg/kg, oral) markedly influences the dynamics of systemic RAAS peptides, resulting in a substantial decrease in All and ALD while increasing PRA and AI<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>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 SHR (14-16 weeks of age, 250-350 g)<sup>[2]</sup>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>I.V.; once a day for 2 days.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Produced hypotensive effect.</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Animal Model:</td> <td>Beagle dogs (12.0-19.5 kg)<sup>[3]</sup>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>0.7 mg/kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>P.O, once a day for 5 days.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Effected systemic RAAS peptides.</td> </tr> </table>	Animal Model:	Male SHR (14-16 weeks of age, 250-350 g) <sup>[2]</sup> .	Dosage:	10 mg/kg	Administration:	I.V.; once a day for 2 days.	Result:	Produced hypotensive effect.	Animal Model:	Beagle dogs (12.0-19.5 kg) <sup>[3]</sup> .	Dosage:	0.7 mg/kg	Administration:	P.O, once a day for 5 days.	Result:	Effected systemic RAAS peptides.
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### REFERENCES

[1]. Barrios V, Antihypertensive and organ-protective effects of benazepril. *Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther.* 2010 Dec;8(12):1653-71.

[2]. Bazil MK, Hemodynamic effects of amlodipine and benazeprilat in spontaneously hypertensive rats. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol.* 1993 Mar;21(3):405-11.

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[3]. Mochel JP, Capturing the dynamics of systemic Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System (RAAS) peptides heightens the understanding of the effect of benazepril in dogs. J Vet Pharmacol Ther. 2013 Apr;36(2):174-80.

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

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