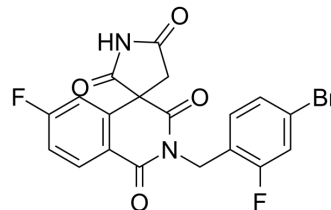


## Minalrestat

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Cat. No.:          | HY-106877   |
| CAS No.:           | 129688-50-2   |
| Molecular Formula: | C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>11</sub> BrF <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>            |
| Molecular Weight:  | 449.2   |
| Target:            | Aldose Reductase  |
| Pathway:           | Metabolic Enzyme/Protease   |
| Storage:           | Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis. |



### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

|                    |   |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
|--------------------|---|---------------|--|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|
| <b>Description</b> | Minalrestat (ARI-509) is a potent and orally active aldose reductase inhibitor. Minalrestat can be used in the research of diabetes <sup>[1]</sup> .  |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
| <b>In Vitro</b>    | <p>Minalrestat (100 μM) decreased intracellular sorbitol without affecting intracellular glucose in primary cultured rat mesangial cells<sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p>Minalrestat (100 μM, 48 h) causes accumulation of PKC-α and -β2 in primary cultured rat mesangial cells<sup>[3]</sup>.<br/>MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.</p> <p>Western Blot Analysis<sup>[3]</sup></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cell Line:</td> <td>Primary cultured rat mesangial cells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentration:</td> <td>100 μM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incubation Time:</td> <td>48 h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Increased accumulation of PKC-α and -β2.</td> </tr> </table>   | Cell Line:    | Primary cultured rat mesangial cells                         | Concentration: | 100 μM       | Incubation Time: | 48 h                      | Result: | Increased accumulation of PKC-α and -β2.         |
| Cell Line:         | Primary cultured rat mesangial cells  |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
| Concentration:     | 100 μM  |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
| Incubation Time:   | 48 h  |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
| Result:            | Increased accumulation of PKC-α and -β2.  |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
| <b>In Vivo</b>     | <p>Minalrestat (Oral gavage, 10 mg/kg/day, for 30 days) corrects the decreased microvascular reactivity in diabetic rats<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p>Minalrestat (Oral gavage, 10 mg/kg) restores the reduced number of leukocytes adhered and migrated leukocytes in postcapillary venules in diabetic rats<sup>[2]</sup>.<br/>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>Alloxan (40 mg/kg i.v.)-induced diabetic rats<sup>[1]</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dosage:</td> <td>10 mg/kg/day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration:</td> <td>Oral gavage, for 30 days.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Result:</td> <td>Restored the decreased microvascular reactivity.</td> </tr> </table> | Animal Model: | Alloxan (40 mg/kg i.v.)-induced diabetic rats <sup>[1]</sup> | Dosage:        | 10 mg/kg/day | Administration:  | Oral gavage, for 30 days. | Result: | Restored the decreased microvascular reactivity. |
| Animal Model:      | Alloxan (40 mg/kg i.v.)-induced diabetic rats <sup>[1]</sup>  |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
| Dosage:            | 10 mg/kg/day  |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
| Administration:    | Oral gavage, for 30 days.   |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |
| Result:            | Restored the decreased microvascular reactivity.  |               |  |                |              |                  |                           |         |  |

### REFERENCES

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- [1]. Akamine EH, et al. Minalrestat, an aldose reductase inhibitor, corrects the impaired microvascular reactivity in diabetes. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 2003 Mar;304(3):1236-42.
- [2]. Cruz JW, et al. Minalrestat and leukocyte migration in diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev*. 2003 May-Jun;19(3):223-31.
- [3]. Kapor-Drezgic J, et al. Effect of high glucose on mesangial cell protein kinase C-delta and -epsilon is polyol pathway-dependent. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 1999 Jun;10(6):1193-203.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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