

Product Data Sheet

Temocapril hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0384
CAS No.: 110221-44-8
Molecular Formula: $C_{23}H_{29}\text{CIN}_2O_5S_2$

Molecular Weight: 513.07

Target: Angiotensin-converting Enzyme (ACE)

Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease

Storage: 4°C, sealed storage, away from moisture

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO : 62.5 mg/mL (121.82 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C) H_2O : 2.27 mg/mL (4.42 mM; ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	1.9491 mL	9.7453 mL	19.4905 mL
	5 mM	0.3898 mL	1.9491 mL	3.8981 mL
	10 mM	0.1949 mL	0.9745 mL	1.9491 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.05 mM); Clear solution
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.05 mM); Clear solution
- Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (4.05 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Temocapril hydrochloride is an orally active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor. Temocapril hydrochloride can be used for the research of hypertension, congestive heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, insulin resistance, and renal diseases ^{[1][2]} .
IC ₅₀ & Target	$ACE^{[1]}$
In Vitro	Temocapril hydrochloride is a prodrug of the ACE inhibitor, Temocaprilat. Temocapril hydrochloride can be readily uptaken

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via the small intestine, and then be converted to its active metabolite (temocaprilat) by CES1 (human carboxylesterase 1) in

the liver^[1].

Temocapril hydrochloride (500 nM) reduces the inhibitory effects of RS (N-acetyltetradecapeptide renin substrate) and Angl on neurogenic vasodilation in the SHR^[2].

Temocapril hydrochloride (0.1-10 μ M; 24 h) shows inductive effects on redox proteins TRX while no effect on antioxidant enzymes Cu/ZnSOD and Mn-SOD expressions [3].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Cell Proliferation Assay^[3]

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Cell Line:	Cultured neonatal rat cardiomyocytes	
Concentration:	0.1 μΜ, 1 μΜ, 10 μΜ	
Incubation Time:	24 hours	
Result:	Enhanced TRX protein expression 1.9-fold at 10 μM without affecting TRX2, Cu / Zn-SOD or Mn-SOD protein expression.	

In Vivo

Temocapril hydrochloride (10 mg/kg; p.o.; 21 d) enhances cardiomyocyte thioredoxin expression and ameliorates autoimmune myocarditis^[3].

Temocapril hydrochloride (30 mg/kg; p.o.; daily; for 4 weeks) suppresses Angiotensin I-induced hypertension, plasma and renal ACE activity, but fails to reduce the level of Ang II in the kidney^[4].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

Animal Model:	Experimental autoimmune myocarditis (EAM) rat model ^[3]	
Dosage:	10 mg/kg	
Administration:	Oral gavage; administration by water; 21 days	
Result:	Ameliorated EAM and prevented cellular proteins from oxidation. Enhanced cardiomyocyte redox regulatory protein TRX expression.	
Animal Model:	Male Sprague Dawley ${\sf rats}^{[1]}$	
Dosage:	30 mg/kg	
Administration:	Oral administration, daily, for 4 weeks	
Result:	Suppressed the blood pressure elevation induced by Ang I.	

REFERENCES

- [1]. Fukami T, et al. In vitro evaluation of inhibitory effects of antidiabetic and antihyperlipidemic drugs on human carboxylesterase activities. Drug Metab Dispos. 2010 Dec;38(12):2173-8.
- [2]. Kawasaki H, et al. Angiotensin inhibits neurotransmission of calcitonin gene-related peptide-containing vasodilator nerves in mesenteric artery of spontaneously hypertensive rats. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1998 Feb;284(2):508-15.
- [3]. Yuan Z, et al. Temocapril treatment ameliorates autoimmune myocarditis associated with enhanced cardiomyocyte thioredoxin expression. Cardiovasc Res. 2002 Aug 1;55(2):320-8.
- [4]. Ohnishi K, et al. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor does not suppress renal angiotensin II levels in angiotensin I-infused rats. J Pharmacol Sci. 2013;122(2):103-8.

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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