Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Moexipril HCl
Cat. No.: GC11655

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.	82586-52-5		
Chemical Name	(3S)-2-[(2S)-2-[[(2S)-1-ethoxy-1-oxo-4-phenylbutan-2-yl]amino]propanoyl]-6,7-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid;hydrochloride		
SMILES	CCOC(=O)C(CCC1=CC=CC=C1)NC(C)C(=O)N2CC3=CC(=C(C=C3CC2C(=O)O)OC)OC.Cl		
Formula	$C_{27}H_{34}N_2O_7$.HCl	M.Wt	535.03
Solubility	DMF: 10 mg/ml,DMSO: 30 mg/ml,Ethanol: 25 mg/ml,PBS (pH 7.2): 0.33 mg/ml	Storage	Store at 2-8°C
General tips	For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 °C and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20°C for several months.		
Shipping Condition	Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.		

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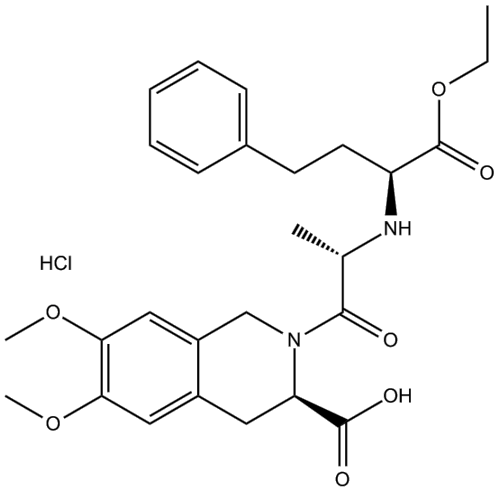
Structure



Background

Moexipril hydrochloride is a potent orally active non-sulfhydryl angiotensin converting enzyme(ACE) inhibitor, which is used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure. Target: ACEMoexipril hydrochloride is a long-acting ACE inhibitor suitable for once-daily administration, and like some ACE inhibitors, moexipril is a prodrug and needs to be hydrolyzed in the liver into its active carboxylic metabolite, moexiprilat, to become effective [1]. Upon oral administration of moexipril (10 mg/kg/day) to spontaneously hypertensive rats, plasma angiotensin II concentration decreased to undetectable levels, plasma ACE activity was inhibited by 98% and plasma angiotensin I concentration increased 8.6-fold 1 h after dosing. At 24 h, plasma angiotensin I and angiotensin II concentrations had returned to pretreatment levels, whereas plasma ACE activity was still inhibited by 56%. Four-week oral administration of moexipril (0.1-30 mg/kg/day) to spontaneously hypertensive rats lowered blood pressure and differentially inhibited ACE activity in plasma, lung, aorta, heart and kidney in a dose-dependent fashion [2, 3].

References:

[1]. Chrysant, S.G. and G.S. Chrysant, Pharmacological and clinical profile of moexipril: a concise

Product Data Sheet

review. J Clin Pharmacol, 2004. 44(8): p. 827-36.
[2]. Edling, O., et al., Moexipril, a new angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor: pharmacological characterization and comparison with enalapril. J Pharmacol Exp Ther, 1995. 275(2): p. 854-63.
[3]. Song, J.C. and C.M. White, Clinical pharmacokinetics and selective pharmacodynamics of new angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors: an update. Clin Pharmacokinet, 2002. 41(3): p. 207-24.

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