Product Data Sheet

Product Name: Rentiapril racemate (SA-446 racemate)
Cat. No.: GC32557

Chemical Properties

Cas. No.	72679-47-1		
SMILES	O=C(C1N(C(CCS)=O)C(C2=CC=CC=C2O)SC1)O		
Formula	$C_{13}H_{15}NO_4S_2$	M.Wt	313.39
Solubility	DMSO : 100 mg/mL (319.09 mM; Need ultrasonic)	Storage	Store at -20°C
General tips	For obtaining a higher solubility , please warm the tube at 37 ℃ and shake it in the ultrasonic bath for a while.Stock solution can be stored below -20℃ for several months.		
Shipping Condition	Evaluation sample solution : ship with blue ice All other available size: ship with RT , or blue ice upon request.		
Structure			

Background

Rentiapril racemate (SA-446 racemate) is the less active racemate of Rentiapril. Rentiapril is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.

A three-months toxicity study of an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, Rentiapril (CAS 80830-42-8), is performed in Sprague-Dawley rats by oral administration. The dose levels of 0, 30, 125, 500 and 1000 mg/kg are tested in both sexes, in which each experimental group comprised 10 rats. Another ACE inhibitor, captopril, is used as a reference compound. Rentiapril at the highest dose of 1000 mg/kg causes low food consumption and death of some animals with signs of bloody feces and anemia. In males and females receiving 500 and 1000 mg/kg, there are low body weight gain, increases in water intake, urine volume and serum BUN level, and decreases in levels of various erythrocytic parameters. Kidney weight is increased dose-dependently in both sexes. Histopathologically, renal changes in the 500 and 1000 mg/kg groups consist of proximal tubular degeneration, juxtaglomerular cell hyperplasia and interstitial cell infiltration. Similar, but mild, changes in proximal tubules are present in the female 125 mg/kg group. Dead animals from the highest dose groups further show gastrointestinal hemorrhagic erosion and/or ulcer, decrease bone marrow erythropoiesis and hepatocytic

Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com
Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA

vacuolar degeneration. There is no pathological alteration in rats from other Rentiapril-treated groups, as well as in controls. These results indicate that the no-effect dose of Rentiapril in rats by three months oral administration is 30 mg/kg in female and 125 mg/kg in male[1].

[1]. Takase K, et al. Toxicity study of the angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor rentiapril in rats. Arzneimittelforschung. 1995 Jan;45(1):15-8.

Tel: (909) 407-4943 Fax: (626) 353-8530 E-mail: tech@glpbio.com
Address: 10292 Central Ave. #205, Montclair, CA, USA