ES-8891, an Orally Active Inhibitor of Human Renin

Tatsuo Kokubu, Kunio Hiwada, Eiki Murakami, Shinjiro Muneta, Yutaka Kitami, and Patrick F. Salmon

A newly synthesized orally active renin inhibitor, N-morpholinoacetyl-(1-naphthyl)-l-alanyl-(4-thiazolyl)-l-alanyl (3S,4S)-4-amino-3-hydroxy-5-cyclohexylpentanoyl-n-hexylamide (ES-8891), was found to be a highly potent competitive inhibitor of human renin with an inhibition constant of 1.1 nM. This inhibitor was also active against monkey renin, although there was less inhibition of renin in pig, rabbit, and rat. ES-8891 did not inhibit cathepsin D, pepsin, trypsin, chymotrypsin, angiotensin converting enzyme, and urinary kallikrein at a concentration of 10^-5 M. A single oral administration of ES-8891 (10 or 30 mg/kg) to conscious, sodium-depleted marmosets caused a dose-related decrease in plasma renin activity and blood pressure. ES-8891 (30 mg/kg) produced an 80% inhibition of plasma renin activity, which lasted for more than 6 hours. Kidney renin messenger RNA was not significantly changed 6 hours after oral administration of ES-8891 (30 mg/kg). A single oral administration of 240 mg ES-8891 to healthy human volunteers (n=6) produced a significant inhibition of plasma renin activity (75% inhibition at 0.5 and 1 hour, 50% inhibition at 2 hours) with a good correlation of plasma levels of ES-8891. There were no significant changes in blood pressure or heart rate, and no adverse effects were observed. These results suggest that ES-8891 is an orally active human renin inhibitor that may be clinically useful. (Hypertension 1990;15:909-913)

The renin-angiotensin system plays an important role in the regulation of blood pressure and in body fluid homeostasis. Inhibitors of angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) are now widely used in patients with hypertension and congestive heart failure. Since ACE converts angiotensin I to angiotensin II and also hydrolyzes a variety of biologically active peptides, ACE inhibitors are not a specific blocker of the renin-angiotensin system. However, renin acts on angiotensinogen as its only known substrate. Renin inhibitors may block the renin-angiotensin system in a selective manner and would be expected to produce changes of physiological significance in the renin-angiotensin system. Use of renin inhibitors may also reduce the incidence of ACE inhibitor-induced adverse effects, such as dry cough or angioedema, which may be independent of the renin-angiotensin system. Recently, highly potent competitive inhibitors of human renin have been synthesized and have been demonstrated to be effective after oral administration in animals.1-10 However, because of their low bioavailability, doses of more than 10 mg/kg were required to cause a significant decrease in plasma renin activity (PRA). At present, no effective compound based on renin inhibition is available for use as an antihypertensive drug. The present study describes an orally active renin inhibitor-containing statine analogue, N-morpholinoacetyl-(1-naphthyl)-l-alanyl-(4-thiazolyl)-l-alanyl (3S,4S)-4-amino-3-hydroxy-5-cyclohexylpentanoyl-n-hexylamide (ES-8891), and documents its effect on PRA after oral administration to normotensive volunteers.

Methods

Human Renin Inhibitor ES-8891

ES-8891 was synthesized by Sankyo Company (Tokyo, Japan). The structure is shown in Figure 1 and is compared with ES-6864 (reported in our previous paper4). The molecular weight of ES-8891 is 795, and the partition coefficient (log P) between 1-octanol and simulated gastric juice (distilled water with pH 1.2) is 2.6.

In Vitro Study

Renin activity in the presence and absence of the inhibitor was measured by a previously reported method.4 The inhibition constant (K) for ES-8891 was determined by using the plot of Dixon and
Webb. Human PRA and marmoset PRA were measured as described previously. Cathepsin D, pepsin, trypsin, chymotrypsin, ACE, and urinary kalikrein were measured in the presence and absence of ES-8891 with the corresponding substrates as described previously. Protein was measured by the method of Lowry et al, with bovine serum albumin used as a standard.

**Study in Marmosets**

Marmosets of either sex weighing 250–300 g were fed a low sodium diet for 1 week. The methods for recording blood pressure and heart rate have been described previously. ES-8891 (10 or 30 mg/kg) was suspended in sterile water and was given orally in a volume of 2 ml/kg with an infant feeding tube. Blood sampling was performed at 0, 1, 2, 4, and 6 hours after dose administration. The marmosets, under light anesthesia with ether, were killed by decapitation 6 hours after the administration of ES-8891. The kidneys were removed within 3 minutes, immediately snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at −80°C. Kidney total RNA was extracted by the method of Le Meur et al. A 957-base pair fragment of human β-actin DNA was used as a standard. Differences were considered significant at values of p<0.05.

**Statistical Analysis**

Results are expressed as mean±SEM. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to test for differences among groups of means. Wilcoxon’s t test was used to test for differences between any two means within a group. Differences were considered significant at values of p<0.05.

**Results**

**In Vitro Study**

ES-8891 inhibited human renin with an IC₅₀ of 1.1×10⁻⁹ M. The Kᵢ value of ES-8891 for human renin and human angiotensinogen was 1.1×10⁻⁹ M. The mode of inhibition proved to be competitive. Table 1 shows the inhibitory effect of ES-8891 on renin from humans and animals. The compound was similarly potent against monkey renin but was considerably less active against renin from rabbit and pig and was very weak against rat renin. The inhibitory effect of ES-8891 on aspartyl proteases, such as

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cathepsin D and pepsin, as well as other proteases was also studied. The compound did not inhibit human cathepsin D, human pepsin, bovine trypsin, bovine chymotrypsin, human ACE, or human urinary kallikrein at a concentration of 10^{-5} M.

Study in Marmosets

Figure 2 shows a dose-dependent decrease in PRA and blood pressure by a single oral administration of ES-8891 to marmosets. One and 6 hours after oral administration of ES-8891 (30 mg/kg), PRA was inhibited by 90% and 80%, respectively. There was a slight dissociation between the level of PRA and blood pressure response to renin inhibition. Mean blood pressure decreased significantly at doses of 10 and 30 mg/kg. At a dose of 30 mg/kg, lowest mean blood pressure was 89±8 mm Hg compared with a mean blood pressure of 108±8 mm Hg before administration. The blood pressure reduction persisted for 6 hours. There was no significant change in heart rate. The vehicle (sterile water) did not affect either blood pressure or heart rate. There was no significant difference in the relative amounts of β-actin mRNA between the control marmosets and marmosets treated with ES-8891 (30 mg/kg) at 6 hours after oral administration. The kidney renin mRNA contents of the control and ES-8891–treated marmosets were 10.7±2.4 and 10.3±1.0 pg/μg total RNA, respectively. There was no significant difference in the amounts of kidney renin mRNA between the two groups.

After an oral administration of ES-8891, the absorption was rapid with a peak time of 0.5 hour. The peak concentrations for 3 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg doses were 26.0±13.8 (n=3) and 57.2±18.3 (n=5) ng/ml, respectively, and the absorption indexes (areas under the curve) were 49.5±24.5 and 122.7±74.5 ng/hr/ml, respectively.

Human Study

ES-8891 was well tolerated in healthy volunteers at the administered doses. No clinically significant changes in vital functions or in electrocardiographic records were noted during the study. No adverse effects attributable to ES-8891 were observed in hematoletic or biochemical parameters. There was no significant change in urinary sodium, potassium, or chloride in the 24 hours after each dose. Figure 3 shows plasma concentrations of ES-8891 and PRA after oral administration of 240 mg ES-8891 to six human volunteers. PRA was decreased rapidly with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renin</th>
<th>Angiotensinogen</th>
<th>IC₅₀ (×10⁻⁶ M)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human (kidney)</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human (plasma)</td>
<td>Endogenous</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<td>Dog</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>140</td>
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</tbody>
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Each value is the mean of three measurements. IC₅₀, 50% inhibitory concentration.

Table 1. Inhibitory Effect of ES-8891 on Renin From Humans and Five Different Species of Animal

![Figure 2](http://hyper.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure 2.** Line graphs showing plasma renin activity (PRA) and mean arterial blood pressure (BP) as a function of time and of oral dose of renin inhibitor ES-8891 in sodium-depleted conscious marmosets. Ang I, angiotensin I; •, 10 mg/kg ES-8891 (n=5); ●, 30 mg/kg ES-8891 (n=5); ○, vehicle (n=5). Values are mean±SEM (bars). *Significant reduction of PRA or mean BP compared with pretreatment value (p<0.05).

![Figure 3](http://hyper.ahajournals.org/)

**Figure 3.** Bar graph showing plasma renin activity (PRA) and line graph showing plasma concentration of renin inhibitor ES-8891 (●) measured after oral administration of 240-mg dose of ES-8891 in humans (n=6). Ang I, angiotensin I. Values are mean±SEM (bars). *Significant reduction of PRA compared with pretreatment value (p<0.05).
an associated increase in plasma ES-8891 levels and returned gradually to predose levels; this return correlated with the disappearance of the compound from plasma over a period of 5 hours. Twenty-four hours after the 240 mg dose, PRA was also noted to be significantly elevated compared with predose levels. A dose-relation for PRA suppression was not observed in the doses of ES-8891 (60, 120, and 240 mg). Plasma angiotensin I at 0.5 hour after ES-8891 administration (240 mg) tended to decrease compared with the predose value (0.26±0.05 vs. 0.38±0.10 ng/ml, respectively), but this difference did not achieve statistical significance. There was no clinically significant or consistent change in blood pressure or heart rate at any time during the study. After each dose, the absorption speed was rapid with a peak time of 0.5 hour; peak concentrations at that time were 8.5±3.1, 15.1±2.4, and 42.4±7.6 mg/ml for the 60-, 120-, and 240-mg doses, respectively; these values indicated an almost linear relation between dose and peak concentration. A linear relation was also noted between absorption index and the dose. The absorption index after 240 mg was 98.5±33.5 ng/hr/ml (n=6). An elimination rate, calculated as half-life, was 0.95±0.31 hours (n=6) for the 240-mg dose.

Discussion

The success of ACE inhibitors in the treatment of hypertension has stimulated the development of specific inhibitors of human renin. Hemodynamic and biochemical consequences of renin inhibition have been studied after parenteral administration in normal humans, but no orally active renin inhibitor is yet available. The major problems encountered have been low oral bioavailability and an insufficient duration of action. This study demonstrates that ES-8891 is an orally active renin inhibitor that is potent and highly species- and enzyme-specific for human renin. The in vitro results demonstrated that ES-8891 is a more potent inhibitor of human renin than ES-6864, as reported previously. Replacement of morpholine residue by hexylamide at the C-terminus of ES-6864 renders the resulting compound more potent and less toxic.

The extensive clinical and laboratory assessments evaluated in the present study demonstrated that doses of 60, 120, and 240 mg ES-8891 were very well tolerated in humans and that ES-8891 proved to be a potent inhibitor of PRA at these dose levels. However, plasma angiotensin I concentration was not significantly suppressed even at the 240 mg dose. The in vitro measurement of PRA may overestimate the in vivo blockade of renin. PRA was high 24 hours after administration of ES-8891; thus, renin release is still stimulated after the renin inhibitor has been metabolized.

The absorption of ES-8891 was similar in marmosets and in humans. The bioavailability of ES-8891 could not be estimated because the compound could not be dissolved in nontoxic solvents for intravenous administration. Comparison of the absorption indexes of the two compounds indicates that the bioavailability of ES-8891 is 10 times greater than that of renin inhibitor CGP 38560A.

In this study, blood pressure in the volunteers did not fall despite the decrease in PRA; this was in accordance with previous results obtained after intravenous infusion of renin inhibitors (enalkiren and CGP 38560A) in normal subjects. This suggests that maintenance of blood pressure in normal sodium-unrestricted subjects is less dependent on the renin-angiotensin system.

Nakamura et al have reported that renin mRNA is increased significantly with an elevation of PRA after treatment with ACE inhibitors. We recently reported that continuous intravenous infusion of the renin inhibitor ES-1005 suppressed the expression of kidney renin mRNA in marmosets. In the present study, we did not observe a significant change in kidney renin mRNA after oral administration of ES-8891 in that species. The detailed mechanism of action of ES-1005 or ES-8891 in kidney renin gene expression is unknown.

In conclusion, ES-8891 is an orally active inhibitor of human renin with high potency and specificity and with no adverse effects in humans. The results suggest that ES-8891 may be useful in clinical study.

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