	Route of administration	Experimental model	The effects	Ref.
FAD286	Chronic (3 weeks), orally	Transgenic rats overexpressing both the human renin and angiotensinogen genes (dTGR)	• reduced mortality • lowered blood pressure • ameliorated cardiac hypertrophy, albuminuria, cell infiltration, and matrix deposition in the heart and kidney	[110]
	Chronic (10 weeks), orally	Streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats	• reduced renal aldosterone content and urinary albumin extraction • reduced mRNA expression of NFκ B, TNFα, IL-6 and TGFβ	[113]
	Chronic (2 weeks), ICV minipumps infusion	Wistar rats infused with Na^+-rich artificial cerebrospinal fluid	• prevented the Na^+-induced increase in hypothalamic aldosterone • prevented most of the increases in resting BP and sympathoexcitatory and pressor responses to air stress and the baroreflex impairment	[114]
	Chronic (7 days and 12 weeks), orally	Model of post-myocardial infarction heart failure in rats	• improved left ventricular haemodynamics • reduced LV hypertrophy and collagen accumulation to the same extent • reduced the CHF-related enhancements in LV reactive oxygen species • reduced-oxidized glutathione ratio and aortic nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidase activity • normalized the CHF-induced impairment of endothelium-dependent vasodilatation • normalization of the CHF-induced reduction in AT_2 receptor protein levels	[115]
	Chronic (4 weeks), orally	Uninephrectomized Sprague–Dawley rats, on high salt diet with Ang II infusion	• reduced plasma aldosterone level • prevention of the hypertensive response to uninephrectomy and high salt • decrease hypertrophy and interstitial fibrosis of the kidney and heart caused by angiotensin II and high salt • prevented Ang-II and salt induced increase in renal and heart PAI-1 mRNA protein expression	[116]
	Chronic, (2 weeks), ICV or subcutaneously minipumps infusion	Dahl salt-sensitive rats on high salt diet	• prevented the increase in hypothalamic aldosterone and 30 mmHg of the 50-mmHg BP increase induced by high salt intake	[117]
	Chronic, (4 weeks), ICV minipumps infusion	Model of myocardial infarction in rats	• prevented post-MI increase of aldosterone in the hippocampus • attenuated post-MI changes in left ventricular dimensions and ejection fraction • improvement of haemodynamics parameters • attenuated post-MI cardiac fibrosis and cardiomyocyte diameter	[118]
	Chronic (3-7 weeks), ICV or subcutaneously minipumps infusion	Dahl salt-sensitive rats on high salt diet	• lowered blood pressure	[119]
	Chronic (10 weeks), orally	Model of atherosclerosis, apolipoprotein E knockout mice on low salt diet	• reduced lesion area to values similar to normal diet • changes in the expression of the inflammation markers (C-reactive protein, monocyte chemotactic protein-1, interleukin-6, nuclear factor kappa B and intercellular adhesion molecule-1)	[120]

	Chronic, (7 days) subcutaneously	Model of oxygen-induced retinopathy in rats	• reduced neovascularization and neovascular tufts • normalized the increase in vascular endothelial growth factor mRNA • reduced OIR-induced increase in mRNA for tumor necrosis factor-α, intercellular adhesion molecule 1, vascular cell adhesion molecule 1, and monocyte chemoattractant molecule 1	[121]

Table 3. Aldosterone synthase inhibitor (FAD286) in the experimental studies.