Table 3: Pharmacokinetic parameters of ACE-Inhibitors in dogs and cats.

Drug	Species, Route of Administration	Bmax (nmol/L)	Kd (nmol/L)	$T_{1/2}K_{10}$ (min)	Clearance (free drug) (L/kg/h)	Bioavailability (%)	IC_{50} (nmol/L)
Benazeprilat	Dog, IV	119	4.5	0.22	39	2.6	0.28
Enalaprilat	Dog, PO	161	7.4	ND	61	ND	1.09
Imidaprilat	Dog, PO	129	3.1	ND	118	ND	2.78
Ramiprilat	Dog, IV	142	0.8	0.51	9.4	6.7	0.40
Benazeprilat	Cat, IV	202	3.5	0.13	59	3.2	0.53-0.81

ACE, angiotensin converting enzyme; Bmax, total binding capacity (circulating and tissular converting enzyme) scaled by volume of distribution; Kd, equilibrium dissociation constant (concentration of free ACE-inhibitor producing saturation of 50% of the ACE pool (circulating and tissular); $T_{1/2}K_{10}$, half-life of elimination of the free fraction; Bioavailability, absolute oral bioavailability; IC_{50}, plasma concentration of free drug to obtain 50% of the maximal inhibition of ACE in vitro activity, a measure of drug potency.