

Patrick M. L. Vanderheyden, et al. studied whether insurmountable and surmountable AT₁ receptor antagonists. The AT₁ antagonists (candesartan, EXP3174 or losartan) bind to a synaptic binding site in a competitively or by an allosteric mechanism. Whilst there is recent evidence that both types of antagonists are competitive with AT, it is proposed that an allosteric interaction between the AT₁ antagonist EXP3174 and AT may be responsible for its insurmountable behavior. (Patrick M. L. Vanderheyden, *et al.*, 2000).

Validation and determination of Candesartan cilexetil and Hydrochlorthiazide in pharmaceutical dosage forms was developed. using Hypersil ODS-C18 column (250 × 4.6 mm, 5 µm) with UV detection at 270 nm. Isocratic elution with a mobile phase consisting of 10 mM (pH 3.37) Tetra butyl ammonium hydrogen sulphate: methanol (15:85, V/V), at a flow rate 1.0 mL min⁻¹ were used. Linearity was observed in the concentration range 0.625-62.5 µg/mL for Hydrochlorthiazide and 0.8-80 µg/mL for Candesartan cilexetil respectively. The LOD was found to be 0.1385 and 0.1892 µg/mL for Hydrochlorthiazide and Candesartan cilexetil respectively where as the LOQ was found to be 0.4394 and 0.6187 µg/mL for Hydrochlorthiazide and Candesartan cilexetil respectively. The mean analytical recovery in determination of Candesartan cilexetil and Hydrochlorthiazide tablets was 99.31-100.08% Hydrochlorthiazide and 99.58-100.39% for Candesartan cilexetil respectively. (Mathrusri Annapurna M., *et al.*, 2012).

The developed HPLC technique which is precise, specific, accurate and stability indicating to separate the candesartan and its impurities. The separations were achieved by gradient elution using Acetonitrile: Buffer (80:20 v/v) [Buffer pH- 3