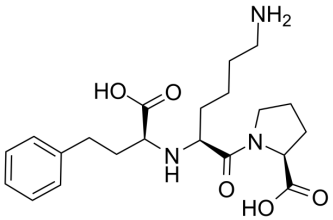
Lisinopril

Cat. No.:	HY-18206
CAS No.:	76547-98-3
Molecular Formula:	$C_{21}H_{31}N_3O_5$
Molecular Weight:	405.49
Target:	Angiotensin-converting Enzyme (ACE)
Pathway:	Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Storage:	Powder -20°C 3 years 4°C 2 years In solvent -80°C 6 months -20°C 1 month



BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Lisinopril (MK-521) is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.
IC_{50} & Target	ACE.
In Vitro	Lisinopril is a potent, competitive inhibitor of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), the enzyme responsible for the conversion of angiotensin I (ATI) to angiotensin II (ATII). ATII regulates blood pressure and is a key component of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS). Lisinopril may be used to treat hypertension and symptomatic congestive heart failure, to improve survival in certain individuals following myocardial infarction, and to prevent progression of renal disease in hypertensive patients with diabetes mellitus and microalbuminuria or overt nephropathy[1][2]. MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Nat Commun. 2023 Sep 21;14(1):5891.
- Biomedicines. 2022, 10(7), 1661.
- Hum Cell. 2020 Apr;33(2):330-336.
- Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 2021 Aug 1;321(2):F149-F161.

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REFERENCES

[1]. Andujar-Sanchez, M., V. Jara-Perez, and A. Camara-Artigas, Thermodynamic determination of the binding constants of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors by a displacement method. FEBS Lett, 2007. 581(18): p. 3449-54.

[2]. Song, J.C. and C.M. White, Clinical pharmacokinetics and selective pharmacodynamics of new angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors: an update. Clin

Pharmacokinet, 2002. 41(3): p. 207-24.

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