



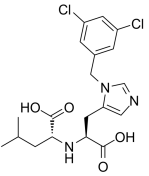
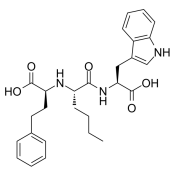
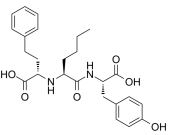
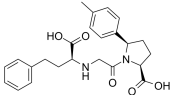
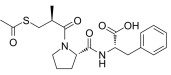
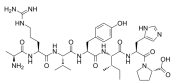
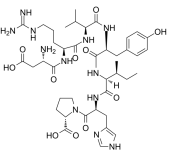
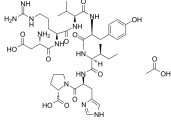
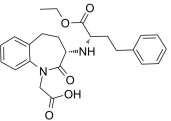
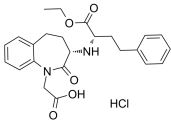
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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

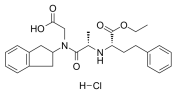
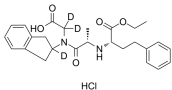
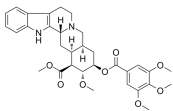
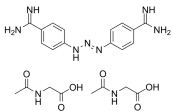

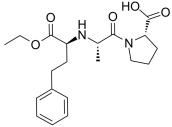
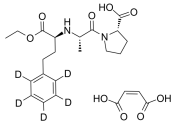
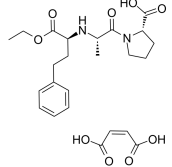
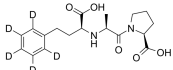
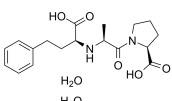
# Angiotensin-converting Enzyme (ACE)

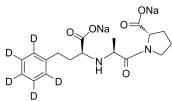
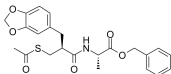
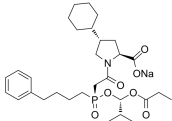
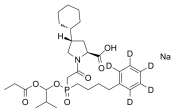
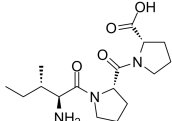
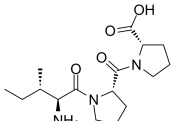
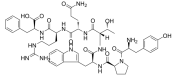
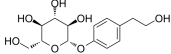
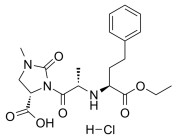
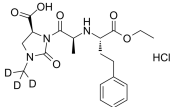
Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) indirectly increases blood pressure by causing blood vessels to constrict. ACE does that by converting angiotensin I to angiotensin II, which constricts the vessels. ACE, angiotensin I and angiotensin II are part of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), which controls blood pressure by regulating the volume of fluids in the body. ACE is secreted in the lungs and kidneys by cells in the endothelium (inner layer) of blood vessels. It has two primary functions: ACE catalyses the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II, a potent vasoconstrictor in a substrate concentration-dependent manner. ACE degrades bradykinin, a potent vasodilator, and other vasoactive peptides. These two actions make ACE inhibition a goal in the treatment of conditions such as high blood pressure, heart failure, diabetic nephropathy, and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Inhibition of ACE (by ACE inhibitors) results in the decreased formation of angiotensin II and decreased metabolism of bradykinin, leading to systematic dilation of the arteries and veins and a decrease in arterial blood pressure.

## Angiotensin-converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors & Activators

<p><b>(R)-MLN-4760</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19414A</p>	<p><b>AD011</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143886</p>
<p>(R)-MLN-4760, the R-enantiomer of MLN-4760, is an ACE2 inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 8.4 <math>\mu</math>M. (R)-MLN-4760 is the less active isomer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>AD011 is a dual inhibitor of cACE/NEP. AD011 is synthesized based on the previously reported C-domain selective ACE inhibitor lisinopril-tryptophan. AD011 has the potential for providing the potent antihypertensive and cardioprotective benefits.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>AD012</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143887</p>	<p><b>AD013</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143888</p>
<p>AD012 is a dual inhibitor of cACE/NEP. AD012 is synthesized based on the previously reported C-domain selective ACE inhibitor lisinopril-tryptophan. AD012 has the potential for providing the potent antihypertensive and cardioprotective benefits.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AD013 is a dual inhibitor of cACE/NEP. AD013 is synthesized based on the previously reported C-domain selective ACE inhibitor lisinopril-tryptophan. AD013 has the potential for providing the potent antihypertensive and cardioprotective benefits.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Alacepril</b> (Cetapril; DU-1219)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107318</p>	<p><b>Alamandine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P3108</p>
<p>Alacepril (Cetapril) is an orally active angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with long lasting antihypertensive effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Alamandine, a member of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), a vasoactive peptide, is an endogenous ligand of the G protein-coupled receptor MrgD. Alamandine targets to protect the kidney and heart through anti-hypertensive actions.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Angiotensin (1-7)</b> (Ang-(1-7))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12403</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin (1-7) (acetate)</b> (Ang-(1-7) (acetate))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12403A</p>
<p>Angiotensin 1-7 (Ang-(1-7)) is an endogenous heptapeptide from the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) with a cardioprotective role due to its anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activities in cardiac cells. Angiotensin 1-7 inhibits purified canine ACE activity (<math>IC_{50}</math>=0.65 <math>\mu</math>M).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Angiotensin 1-7 (Ang-(1-7)) acetate is an endogenous heptapeptide from the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) with a cardioprotective role due to its anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activities in cardiac cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Benazepril</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0093</p>	<p><b>Benazepril hydrochloride</b> (CGS14824A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0093A</p>
<p>Benazepril, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, which is a medication used to treat high blood pressure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>	<p>Benazepril hydrochloride, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, which is a medication used to treat high blood pressure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Benazepril-d5 hydrochloride</b> (CGS14824A-d5 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Benazepril-d5 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Benazepril (hydrochloride).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>BML-111</b></p> <p>BML-111, a lipoxin A<sub>4</sub> analog, is a <b>lipoxin A<sub>4</sub> receptor</b> agonist. BML-111 represses the activity of <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> and increases the activity of <b>angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)</b>. BML-111 has antiangiogenic, antitumor and anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Camellianin B</b></p> <p>Camellianin B, a flavonoid compound, is a Camellianin A metabolite. Camellianin B has antioxidant and <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Captopril</b> (SQ 14225)</p> <p>Captopril (SQ 14225), antihypertensive agent, is a thiol-containing competitive, orally active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.025 μM) and has been widely used for research of hypertension and congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Captopril disulfide</b> (SQ 14551)</p> <p>Captopril disulfide is a metabolite of Captopril with antihypertensive activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Captopril-d3</b> (SQ 14225-d3)</p> <p>Captopril-d3 is deuterium labeled Captopril.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cilazapril</b> (Ro 31-2848)</p> <p>Cilazapril is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cilazapril monohydrate</b> (Ro 31-2848 monohydrate)</p> <p>Cilazapril Monohydrate is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure. Target: ACE Cilazapril is a new nonthiol group containing angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cilazapril-d5</b> (Ro 31-2848-d5)</p> <p>Cilazapril-d5 (Ro 31-2848-d5) is the deuterium labeled Cilazapril. Cilazapril is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cyanidin 3-sambubioside chloride</b> (Cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside chloride)</p> <p>Cyanidin 3-sambubioside chloride (Cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside chloride), a major anthocyanin, a natural colorant, and is a potent <b>NO</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Delapril hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107337</p>	<p><b>Delapril-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107337S</p>
<p>Delapril hydrochloride is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Delapril-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Delapril hydrochloride. Delapril hydrochloride is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Deserpidine</b> (Harmony)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107339</p>	<p><b>Diminazene aceturate</b> (Diminazene diacetate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12404</p>
<p>Deserpidine (Harmony) is an alkaloid isolated from the root of Rauwolfia canescens related to Reserpine. Deserpidine is used as an antihypertensive agent and a tranquilizer. Deserpidine is a competitive <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Diminazene aceturate (Diminazene diacetate) is an anti-trypansome agent for livestock.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>DX600 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2222</p>	<p><b>Enalapril</b> (MK-421)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0331</p>
<p>DX600 TFA is an ACE2 specific inhibitor, and do not cross-react with ACE.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Enalapril (MK-421) is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Enalapril D5 maleate</b> (MK-421 D5 maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0331AS</p>	<p><b>Enalapril maleate</b> (MK-421 maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0331A</p>
<p>Enalapril (MK-421) D5 maleate is deuterium labeled Enalapril, which is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Enalapril (maleate) (MK-421 (maleate)), the active metabolite of enalapril, is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Enalaprilat D5</b> (MK-422 D5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0231AS</p>	<p><b>Enalaprilat dihydrate</b> (MK-422)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0231</p>
<p>Enalaprilat D5 (MK-422 D5) is the deuterium labeled Enalaprilat(MK-422), which is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Enalaprilat dihydrate (MK-422) is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.94 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

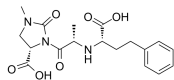
<p><b>Enalaprilat-d5 sodium</b> (MK-422-d5 sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0231BS</p> <p>Enalaprilat (MK-422) D5 Sodium Salt is the deuterium labeled Enalaprilat(MK-422), which is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Fasidotril</b> (Alatriopril)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18207</p> <p>Fasidotril is a dual inhibitor of <b>neprilysin</b> and <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> for the potential treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure (CHF).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Fosinopril sodium</b> (SQ28555)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0382</p> <p>Fosinopril Sodium is the ester prodrug of an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor, used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of chronic heart failure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Fosinopril-d5 sodium</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0382S</p> <p>Fosinopril-d5 sodium (SQ28555-d5 sodium) is the deuterium labeled Fosinopril sodium. Fosinopril Sodium is the ester prodrug of an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor, used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of chronic heart failure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>H-Ile-Pro-Pro-OH</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114424</p> <p>H-Ile-Pro-Pro-OH, a milk-derived peptide, inhibits <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M. Antihypertensive tripeptides.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>H-Ile-Pro-Pro-OH hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114424A</p> <p>H-Ile-Pro-Pro-OH hydrochloride, a milk-derived peptide, inhibits <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M. Antihypertensive tripeptides.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p><b>Hemorphin-7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0318</p> <p>Hemorphin-7 is a hemorphin peptide, an endogenous opioid peptide derived from the <math>\beta</math>-chain of hemoglobin. Hemorphin peptides exhibits antinociceptive and antihypertensive activities, activating opioid receptors and inhibiting <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Icariside D2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7450</p> <p>Icariside D2, isolated from <i>Annona glabra</i> fruit, inhibits <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme</b>. Icariside D2 shows significant cytotoxic activity on the HL-60 cell line with the <math>IC_{50}</math> value of <math>9.0 \pm 1.0</math> <math>\mu</math>M. Icariside D2 induces apoptosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Imidapril hydrochloride</b> (TA-6366)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1451</p> <p>Imidapril hydrochloride (TA-6366) is the hydrochloride salt of Imidapril, an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with antihypertensive activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Imidapril-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1451S</p> <p>Imidapril-d3 hydrochloride (TA-6366-d3) is the deuterium labeled Imidapril hydrochloride. Imidapril hydrochloride (TA-6366) is the hydrochloride salt of Imidapril, an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with antihypertensive activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

### Imidaprilate

(6366A; Imidaprilat)

Cat. No.: HY-109592

Imidaprilate is an active metabolite of TA-6366, acts as a potent angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.6 nM, and is used in the research of hypertensive disease.



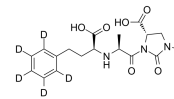
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Imidaprilate-d5

(6366A-d5; Imidaprilat-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-109592S

Imidaprilate-d5 is deuterium labeled Imidaprilate. Imidaprilate is an active metabolite of TA-6366, acts as a potent angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 2.6 nM, and is used in the research of hypertensive disease.

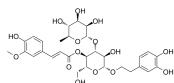


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Leucosceptoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8018

Leucosceptoside A is a phenylethanoid glycoside with anti-hyperglycemic and anti-hypertensive activities. Leucosceptoside A shows inhibitory activity against  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and PKC $\alpha$  ( $IC_{50}$  of 19.0  $\mu$ M).

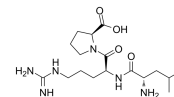


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Leucylarginylproline

Cat. No.: HY-P0143

Leucylarginylproline is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.27  $\mu$ M.



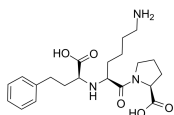
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Lisinopril

(MK-521)

Cat. No.: HY-18206

Lisinopril (MK-521) is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.



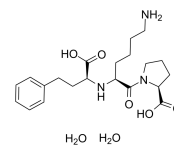
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

### Lisinopril dihydrate

(MK-521 dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-18206A

Lisinopril dihydrate (MK-521 dihydrate) is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.



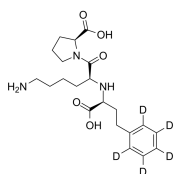
**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Lisinopril-d5

(MK-521-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-18206S

Lisinopril-d5 (MK-521-d5) is the deuterium labeled Lisinopril. Lisinopril (MK-521) is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.

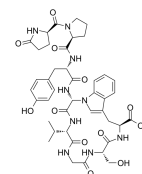


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Lycium A

Cat. No.: HY-N9528

Lycium A, a cyclic octapeptide, exhibits inhibitory activity on proteases, renin and angiotensin-converting enzyme. Lycium A can be used for the research of hypertension.

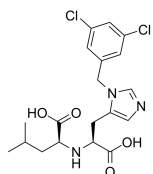


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### MLN-4760

Cat. No.: HY-19414

MLN-4760 is a potent and selective human ACE2 inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$  0.44 nM), with excellent selectivity (>5000-fold) versus related enzymes including human testicular ACE ( $IC_{50}$  >100  $\mu$ M) and bovine carboxypeptidase A (CPDA;  $IC_{50}$  27  $\mu$ M).

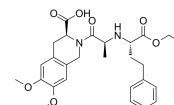


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Moexipril

Cat. No.: HY-117281

Moexipril is an orally active and potent angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor. Moexipril can readily penetrate lipid membranes and thus target plasma and tissue ACE. Moexipril may improve endothelial dysfunction and exert neuroprotective effects.

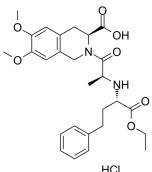


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Moexipril hydrochloride**  
(RS-10085)

Cat. No.: HY-B0378A

Moexipril hydrochloride is a potent orally active non-sulfhydryl **angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitor, which is used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

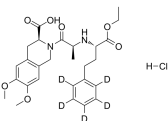


**Purity:** 98.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Moexipril-d5 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-B0378AS

Moexipril-d5 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Moexipril (hydrochloride).

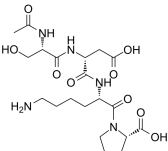


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro**  
(Ac-SDKP)

Cat. No.: HY-P0266

N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro, an endogenous tetrapeptide secreted by bone marrow, is a specific substrate for the N-terminal site of **ACE**.

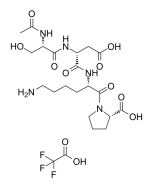


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro TFA**  
(Ac-SDKP TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0266A

N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro (TFA), an endogenous tetrapeptide secreted by bone marrow, is a specific substrate for the N-terminal site of **ACE**.




**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**NMNNAGDKWSAFLKEQSTLAQMYPQLQEIQNLTVKLQLQALQQ**

Cat. No.: HY-P3142

NMNNAGDKWSAFLKEQSTLAQMYPQLQEIQNLTVKLQLQALQQ is an angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) related peptide that can be used as a tool for understanding ACE2 functions.

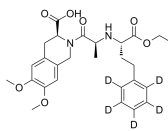


**Purity:** 96.51%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

**Moexipril-d5**

Cat. No.: HY-117281S

Moexipril-d5 is the deuterium labeled Moexipril. Moexipril hydrochloride is a potent orally active non-sulfhydryl **angiotensin converting enzyme(ACE)** inhibitor, which is used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

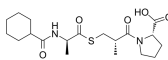


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

**Moveltipril**  
(Moveltipril calcium; MC-838)

Cat. No.: HY-116023

Moveltipril (Moveltipril calcium; MC-838) is a potent **angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitor.

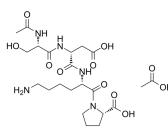


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro acetate**  
(Ac-SDKP acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P0266B

N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro (Ac-SDKP) acetate is a specific substrate for the N-terminal active site of **angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)**. N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro acetate is a natural inhibitor of pluripotent hematopoietic stem cell proliferation.

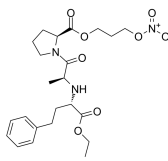


**Purity:** 98.93%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**NCX899**

Cat. No.: HY-101577

NCX899 is a NO-releasing derivative of enalapril, and shows inhibitory activity against **angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)** activity.

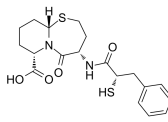


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Omapatrilat**  
(BMS-186716)

Cat. No.: HY-18208

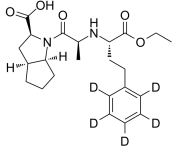
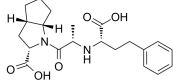
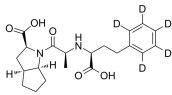
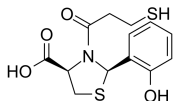
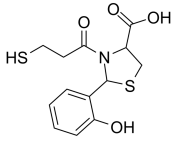
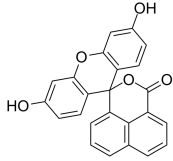
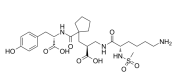
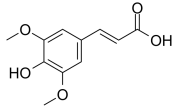
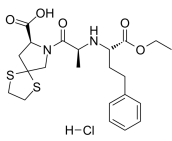
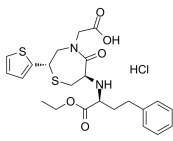
Omapatrilat is a dual inhibitor of the metalloproteases **ACE** and **NEP** with  $K_i$  values of 0.64 and 0.45 nM, respectively.



**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Perindopril</b> (S-9490)</p>	<p><b>Perindopril erbumine</b> (Perindopril tert-butylamine salt; S-9490 erbumine)</p>
<p>Perindopril (S-9490) is a long-acting ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease. Target: ACE Perindopril is a long-acting ACE inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Perindopril erbumine (Perindopril tert-butylamine salt) is a potent ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease. Target: ACE Perindopril is a long-acting ACE inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Perindopril-d4 erbumine</b></p>	<p><b>Phosphoramidon Disodium</b></p>
<p>Perindopril-d4 t-butylamine salt is the deuterium labeled Perindopril t-butylamine salt. Perindopril t-butylamine salt is a long-acting ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Phosphoramidon Disodium is a <b>metalloprotease</b> inhibitor. Phosphoramidon inhibits endothelin-converting enzyme (ECE), neutral endopeptidase (NEP), and angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 3.5, 0.034, and 78 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Pivalopril</b> (Pivopril; RHC 3659(S))</p>	<p><b>Plantainoside D</b></p>
<p>Pivalopril is a new orally active angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Plantainoside D shows ACE inhibitory activity with IC<sub>50</sub> 2.17 mM. And plantainoside D is a promising IKK-β inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Quinapril hydrochloride</b> (CI-906)</p>	<p><b>Quinapril-d5 hydrochloride</b></p>
<p>Quinapril (hydrochloride) (CI-906) is a prodrug that belongs to the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor class of medications.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Quinapril-d5 hydrochloride (CI-906-d5) is the deuterium labeled Quinapril hydrochloride. Quinapril hydrochloride (CI-906) is a prodrug that belongs to the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor class of medications.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Quinaprilat-d5</b></p>	<p><b>Ramipril</b> (HOE-498)</p>
<p>Quinaprilat-d5 is a deuterium-labeled Quinaprilat. Quinaprilat is a nonsulfhydryl ACE inhibitor, the active diacid metabolite of Quinapril. Quinaprilat specifically blocks the conversion of angiotensin I to the vasoconstrictor angiotensin II and inhibits bradykinin degradation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 91.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p>Ramipril (HOE-498) is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 5 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>



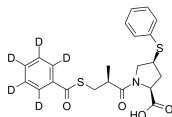
<p><b>Ramipril-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0279S</p>	<p><b>Ramiprilat</b> (HOE 498 diacid; Ramipril diacid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0115</p>
<p>Ramipril-d5 is the deuterium labeled Ramipril. Ramipril (HOE-498) is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ramiprilat (HOE 498 diacid), an active metabolite of Ramipril, is a potent and orally active <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 7 pM. Ramiprilat can be used for high blood pressure and heart failure research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ramiprilat-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0115S1</p>	<p><b>Rentiapril</b> (SA-446)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106446</p>
<p>Ramiprilat-d5 is deuterium labeled Ramiprilat. Ramiprilat (HOE 498 diacid), an active metabolite of Ramipril, is a potent and orally active angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 7 pM. Ramiprilat can be used for high blood pressure and heart failure research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Rentiapril is an orally active <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with antihypertensive activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Rentiapril racemate</b> (SA-446 racemate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00074</p>	<p><b>Resorcinolnaphthalein</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122445</p>
<p>Rentiapril racemate (SA-446 racemate) is the racemate of Rentiapril. Rentiapril is an <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Resorcinolnaphthalein is a specific <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)</b> enhancer and activates ACE2 activity with an <math>EC_{50}</math> value of 19.5 <math>\mu</math>M. Resorcinolnaphthalein can be used for the investigation of hypertension and renal fibrosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sampatrilat</b> (UK-81252)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123348</p>	<p><b>Sinapinic acid</b> (Sinapic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W009732</p>
<p>Sampatrilat (UK-81252) is a potent and orally active <b>vasopeptidase</b> inhibitor of ACE and neutral endopeptidase (NEP). Sampatrilat inhibits C-domain ACE (<math>K_i=13.8</math> nM) 12.4-fold more potent than that for the N-domain (<math>K_i=171.9</math> nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sinapinic acid (Sinapic acid) is a phenolic compound isolated from Hydnophytum formicarum Jack. Rhizome, acts as an inhibitor of HDAC, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.27 mM, and also inhibits ACE-I activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Spirapril hydrochloride</b> (SCH 33844 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0230A</p>	<p><b>Temocapril hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0384</p>
<p>Spirapril (SCH 33844) hydrochloride is a potent <b>angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with antihypertensive activity. Spirapril competitively binds to ACE and prevents the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Temocapril hydrochloride is an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor. Temocapril hydrochloride can be used for the research of hypertension, congestive heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, insulin resistance, and renal diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Temocapril-d5</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100713S</p>	<p><b>Trandolapril</b> (RU44570)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0592</p>
<p>Temocapril-d5 is the deuterium labeled Temocapril. Temocapril is an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor. Temocapril hydrochloride can be used for the research of hypertension, congestive heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, insulin resistance, and renal diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Trandolapril (RU44570) is a nonsulphydryl prodrug that is hydrolysed to the active diacid Trandolaprilat.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Trandolapril D5</b> (RU44570 D5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0592S</p>	<p><b>Trandolaprilate D5</b> (Trandolaprilat D5; RU 44403 D5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0116S</p>
<p>Trandolapril D5 (RU44570 D5) is a deuterium labeled Trandolapril (RU44570). Trandolapril is an orally active angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor for hypertension and congestive heart failure (CHF).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Trandolaprilate D5 is a deuterium labeled Trandolaprilate (Trandolaprilat). Trandolaprilate is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Utibapril</b> (FPL 63547)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101681</p>	<p><b>Vicenin 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N216S</p>
<p>Utibapril is an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with antihypertensive activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Vicenin 2 is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}=43.83 \mu M</math>) from the aerial parts of <i>Desmodium styracifolium</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Vicenin 3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4090</p>	<p><b>Vicenin-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125112</p>
<p>Vicenin 3 is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (<math>IC_{50}=46.91 \mu M</math>) from the aerial parts of <i>Desmodium styracifolium</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Vicenin 1 is a C-glycosylflavone that has an inhibitory effect on angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) (<math>IC_{50}=52.50 \mu M</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Zofenopril</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108321</p>	<p><b>Zofenopril calcium</b> (SQ26991)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B065S</p>
<p>Zofenopril is an <b>angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>81 \mu M</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Zofenopril Calcium (SQ26991) is an antioxidant that acts as an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

## Zofenopril-d5

Cat. No.: HY-108321S

Zofenopril-d5 is deuterium labeled Zofenopril.  
Zofenopril is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 81 μM.



**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg