**Statins**

Statins are a group of compounds that exhibit anti-hyperlipidemic activity and are clinically used to lower plasma levels of LDL and total cholesterol. These compounds typically inhibit HMG-CoA reductase, suppressing the production of cholesterol precursor mevalonate. Not only do statins inhibit cholesterol synthesis, they also prevent the production of prenylated proteins, improving endothelial function, inflammatory responses, and cardiac health.

There are two main groups of statins, one of which includes fungal metabolites and their synthetic analogs such as Mevinolin/Lovastatin (M1678), Simvastatin (S3449), and Pravastatin Sodium (P6801). The other category includes purely synthetic statins such as Atorvastatin Calcium Trihydrate (A7658), Fluvastatin Sodium (F4482), and Rosuvastatin Calcium (R5974).

Additionally, some statins also exhibit anticancer effects. In myeloid leukemia and medulloblastoma cells, lovastatin induces G1 phase cell cycle arrest and apoptosis, inhibiting cell proliferation. In animal models, lovastatin displays anti-angiogenic activity as well, suppressing VEGF secretion and inhibiting tumor-induced vessel formation. In other animal models, rosuvastatin and fluvastatin inhibit Ras protein translocation and pancreatic tumor growth.

**References:**

**Also Available:**
- C1668 Cerivastatin Sodium
- F4482 Fluvastatin Sodium
- M1687 Mevinolin/Lovastatin
- M1685 Mevastatin
- P3576 Pitavastatin Calcium
- P6801 Pravastatin Sodium
- P6800 Pravastatin Lactone
- R5974 Rosuvastatin Calcium
- S3449 Simvastatin
- S3450 Simvastatin Sodium