What do we know about the correlation between RAS and SARS-Cov-2 infection?

Antonio Vitiello[1], Raffaele La Porta[2], Giovanni Granata[3], Chiara Pelliccia[4], and Francesco Ferrara[5]

[1]Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale Umbria 1
[2]ASUR Marche
[3]Local Health Authority Salerno
[4]Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale Umbria 2
[5]USL 1 Umbria

April 28, 2020

Abstract

The first cases of patients infected with SARS-Cov-2 virus were recorded in China in November 2019, and then rapidly spread to all countries around the world, causing a global pandemic. Much is known about the pathophysiology of this virus infection, but perhaps not enough. One of the aspects still to be investigated is the correlation between the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and SARS-Cov-2 infection. RAS is a physiological system with a key role in regulating the different functions of the human body. SARS-CoV-2, uses the enzyme ACE-2 as a potential factor of cell penetration and infectivity, moreover in the different stages of infection a functional variation of the RAS system has been noted in different targets and at different times. In particular, in this article, we discuss the role of RAS on SARS-Cov-2 infection, and possible therapies that acting modifiers the system.

Hosted file

`RAS and Sars Cov 2 infection.pdf` available at https://authorea.com/users/310215/articles/444912-what-do-we-know-about-the-correlation-between-ras-and-sars-cov-2-infection