Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors:

Captopril

 $\begin{array}{c|c} CH_3 & O & 2 \\ HSH_2C - CH - C - N \\ 3' & 2' & 1' \\ \end{array}$

COOH

IUPAC: (2S)-1-[(2S)-2'-methyl-3'-sulfanylpropanoyl]pyrrolidine-2carboxylic acid MOA

Angiotensin II constricts coronary blood vessels and is positively inotropic, which under normal circumstances, would increase vascular resistance and oxygen consumption.

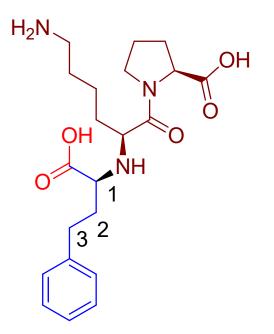
ACE Inhibitors blocks the conversion of angiotensin-I to the potent vasoconstrictor angiotensin-II. ACE inhibitors also decrease secretion of aldosterone, resulting in decreased sodium & water retention.

inhibition of ACE also increases the level of bradikinin which in turn stimulate synthesis of vasodilators prostaglandins.

This contributes to vasodilation & decreased peripheral resistance.

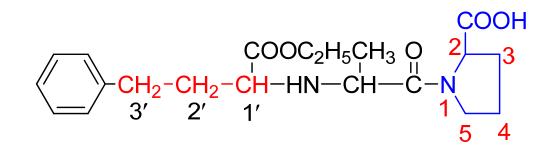
Lisinopril

IUPAC: (S)-1-(N(2)-(1-Carboxy-3phenylpropyl)-L-lysyl)-L-proline



MOA: Similar to captopril

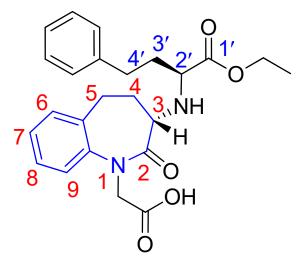
Enalapril



IUPAC: (S)-1-(N-(1-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-phenylpropyl)-L-alanyl)-L-proline

MOA: Similar to captopril Uses: Indicated for the treatment of hypertension and as an adjunct therapy in the treatment of heart failure.

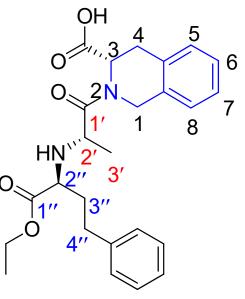
Benazepril hydrochloride



IUPAC: 2-[(3S)-3-{[(2'S)-1'-ethoxy-1'-oxo-4'-phenylbutan-2'-yl]amino}-2-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazepin-1-yl]acetic acid

MOA: Similar to captopril

Quinapril hydrochloride



IUPAC: (3S)-2-[(2S)-2'-{[(2"S)-1"-ethoxy-1"-oxo-4"-phenylbutan-2"-yl]amino}propanoyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid

MOA: Similar to captopril