Abstract:
The endothelial mechanism of ACE-Is action is multifaceted. On the one hand, by inhibiting ACE, ACE-Is diminish Ang II synthesis, one of the best known active peptides. On the other hand, they modify synthesis and release of PGI₂ and NO via increasing production of other biologically important peptides like bradykinin, Ang-(1-7) or Ang-(1-9). Thus, ACE-Is play a crucial role in the function of endothelium and are effective and important tool for therapy of range of cardiovascular system disorders. Moreover, they are sensitive pharmacological instrument to elucidate and expand our knowledge about the role of RAS in human patophysiology.

Key words:
angiotensin converting enzyme, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, bradykinin, angiotensin, prostacyclin, nitric oxide.