to AII (ID_{50} = 0.08 mg/kg iv). In dogs, infusion of AI at 100 ng/kg min results in a significant elevation of blood pressure (Figure 3). Compound 1 at 3 mg/kg iv or 10 mg/kg po lowered blood pressure substantially. Most significantly, at 10 mg/kg po, this reduction persisted for at least 6 h. Agonist activity was not observed for 1 either in vitro or in vivo.

Compound 1 is a novel, highly potent, orally active AII-1 selective competitive antagonist lacking agonist activity. On the basis of this profile, it has been selected as a potential candidate for clinical investigation for the treatment of hypertension, renal failure, and congestive heart failure.

(9) Chiu, A. T.; Herblin, W. F.; McCall, D. E.; Ardecky, R. J.; Carini, D. J.; Duncia, J. V.; Pease, L. J.; Wong, P. C.; Wexler, R. R.; Johnson, A. L.; Timmermans, P. B. M. W. M. Identification of Angiotensin II Receptor Subtypes. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **1989**, *165*, 196–203.

(10) The radioligand binding assay was a modification of a method previously described (Gunther, S.; Gimbrone, M. A.; Alexander, R. W. Identification and Characterization of the High Affinity Vascular Angiotensin II Receptor in Rat Mesenteric Artery. *Circ. Res.* **1980**, *47*, 278–286). A particulate fraction from rat mesenteric arteries was incubated in Tris buffer with 80 pM of [^{125}I]angiotensin II with or without angiotensin II antagonists for 1 h at 25 °C. The incubation was terminated by rapid filtration and receptor-bound [^{125}I]angiotensin II trapped on the filter was quantitated with a gamma counter. The potency of angiotensin II antagonists was expressed as the IC_{50}, which is the concentration of antagonist to displace 50% of the total specifically bound angiotensin II.

(11) The ability of the compounds to antagonize angiotensin II induced vasoconstriction was examined in the rabbit aorta. Ring segments were cut from the rabbit thoracic aorta and suspended in organ baths containing physiological salt solution. The ring segments were mounted over metal supports and attached to force displacement transducers which were connected to a recorder. Cumulative concentration response curves to angiotensin II were performed in the absence of antagonist or following a 30-min incubation with antagonist. Antagonist dissociation constants (K_B) were calculated by the dose ratio method using the mean effective concentrations.

(12) Rats were prepared with indwelling femoral arterial and venous catheters. (Gellai, M.; Valtin, H. Chronic vascular constrictions and measurements of renal function in conscious rats. *Kidney Int.* **1979**, *15*, 419–426). Two to three days following surgery the rats were placed in a restrainer, and blood pressure was continuously monitored from the arterial catheter with a pressure transducer and recorded on a polygraph. The change in mean arterial pressure in response to intravenous injections of 250 ng/kg angiotensin II was compared at various time points prior to and following the administration of the compounds intravenously at doses of 3–300 mg/kg. The dose of compound needed to produce 50% inhibition of the control pressor response to angiotensin II (IC_{50}) was used to estimate the potency of the compounds.

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Additions and Corrections

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Anette M. Johansson,* Karin Fredriksson, Uli Hacksell, Cor J. Grol, Kjell Svensson, Arvid Carlsson, and Staffan Sundell: Synthesis and Pharmacology of the Enantiomers of *cis*-7-Hydroxy-3-methyl-2-(dipropylamino)tetralin.

Page 2926. The general structure in Table I should be changed to