

The Astragaloside IV Derivative LS-102 Ameliorates Obesity-Related Nephropathy

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Background: Astragaloside IV is the most important bioactive component of Radix Astragali. Previous studies have shown that astragaloside IV plays an important role in the control of early- and mid-stage diabetes and late diabetic nephropathy. However, it is disappointing that the in vivo solubility of astragaloside IV and its bioavailability after oral administration are very low. We recently obtained a new water-soluble derivative of astragaloside IV-astragaloside formic acid (LS-102), which has higher bioavailability than the parent compound. In our previous study, we found that there was a significant inflammatory response in the perirenal adipose tissue of mice with obesity-related nephropathy induced by a high-fat diet (HFD), which was related to macrophage infiltration. We hypothesized that in model mice with obesity-related nephropathy, LS-102 effectively regulated the inflammatory response and pathological changes in obesity-related nephropathy through macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue. If this hypothesis is true, the effects of LS-102 and astragaloside IV on TGF- β 1/Smad signal transduction will be further investigated.

Methods: In this study, adipose stem cells and an HFD-induced obesity-related nephropathy mouse model were used to observe the regulatory effect of LS-102 on perirenal fat inflammation and the mechanism. Adipose mesenchymal stem cells were extracted from mice that were fed a normal diet and those with obesity-related nephropathy. The effects of LS-102 on the proliferation of two kinds of cells were measured by the CCK-8 method. The levels of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) were measured by ELISA. Obesity-related nephropathy mice were randomly divided into five groups: the HFD group, the LAS group (HFD + low concentration of astragaloside IV [10 mg/kg], intragastrically [ig]), the HAS group (HFD + high concentration of astragaloside IV [40 mg/kg], ig), the L102 group (HFD + low concentration of LS-102 [10 mg/kg], ig) and the H102 group (HFD + high concentration of LS-102 [40 mg/kg], ig). Body weight was measured, and the levels of serum glucose, high-density lipoprotein (HDL), low-density lipoprotein (LDL), triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), serum creatinine (Crea) and blood urea were measured. The kidneys were stained with HE, PAS and Masson's trichrome. Perirenal adipose tissue was harvested to examine the expression of CD68, LCA, CD11C, TNF- α , TGF- β 1, Fn1, Smad2, Smad3, Smad4, and Smad7 by immunohistochemical staining, and F4/80 was examined by immunofluorescence staining.

Results: LS-102 significantly inhibited the in vitro secretion of TNF- α and PAI-1 by adipose stem cells in a concentration-dependent manner ($P < 0.05$). In vivo, the body weights in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group were significantly lower than those in the HFD group ($P < 0.05$). Except for that in the HFD group, the volume of perirenal adipocytes in the other groups was small and uniform ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the LAS, HAS, L102 and H102 groups, the HFD group had a larger glomerular cross-sectional area, proliferation of mesangial cells and the mesangial matrix, and increased matrix area/glomerular area ($P < 0.05$). The effect of LS-102 was better than that of astragaloside IV at the same concentration ($P < 0.05$). Compared with those in the HFD group, glucose, HDL-C, LDL-C and urea levels in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$). The expression of F4/80, CD68, LCA, TNF- α , CD11C, and PAI-1 in perirenal adipose tissue in the HFD group was significantly higher than that in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with those in the HFD group, the expression levels of TGF- β 1 and Fn1 in the HAS group, L102 group and H102 group were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the HFD group, the HAS group, L102 group and H102 group had decreased immunopositive rates of Smad2, Smad3 and Smad4 ($P < 0.05$). At the same concentration, the effect of LS-102 was better than that of astragaloside IV ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the expression of Smad7 among the different experimental groups ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Astragaloside IV and LS-102 improved the inflammatory reaction in perirenal adipose tissue and renal pathological changes in obesity-related nephropathy model mice and inhibited the TGF- β 1/Smad signaling cascade. At the same concentration, the effect of LS-102 was better than that of astragaloside IV. These results suggest that LS-102 has a better protective effect against obesity-related nephropathy. LS-102 may be a new type of traditional Chinese medicine for the clinical treatment of obesity and its related metabolic diseases.

Keywords: LS-102, obesity-related nephropathy, inflammation, macrophages, PAI-1, TGF- β 1, Smads

Introduction

Obesity is a worldwide problem that affects human health. With improvements in the standard of living and changes in lifestyle and eating habits, the harm caused by obesity is becoming increasingly prominent. Obesity can affect the function of many systems and cause pathological changes in organs and tissues, among which obesity-related diabetic nephropathy is common. A series of cytokines produced by adipocytes can affect the kidney, and the important endocrine function of this organ may be related to obesity-related diabetic nephropathy. Obesity and inflammation have often been associated. It is believed that the accumulation of adipose tissue macrophages (ATMs) is the main cause of chronic inflammation-related obesity and metabolic syndrome.¹ ATMs show at least two immunophenotypes: proinflammatory (M1) and anti-inflammatory (M2). The relative number of M1 and M2 macrophages in adipose tissue seems to be the main factor leading to chronic inflammation associated with obesity and metabolic syndrome.² The perirenal adipose tissue of obesity-related nephropathy model mice showed obvious inflammatory reactions compared with renal tissue. Further study showed that the perirenal ATMs of obesity-related nephropathy mice were significantly polarized, mainly in the M1 proinflammatory direction. Although our obesity-related nephropathy mouse model does not reach the pathological degree of the obesity-related early diabetic nephropathy model, recent literature has reported that ectopic renal lipid accumulation is related to kidney disease, especially the development of diabetic nephropathy.³ Thus, we know that obesity-related nephropathy is very likely to develop into diabetic nephropathy with the progression of the disease, and there is a significant correlation between the two diseases. Therefore, our model and follow-up research have certain practical importance for obesity-related early diabetic nephropathy.

Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) is an important that controls fibrinolytic activity centers and can be synthesized and secreted by adipose tissue. Therefore, PAI-1 is often closely related to obesity and its associated diseases, such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and insulin resistance.⁴ Recently, PAI-1 was shown to be increased in the renal tissues of humans and animals with diabetic nephropathy and is associated with an increase in interstitial macrophage recruitment.⁵ In contrast, PAI-1 gene knockout or the use of PAI-1 inhibitors can reduce the pathological changes in diabetic nephropathy.^{6,7} PAI-1 is generally not expressed in normal kidneys. However, PAI-1 is overexpressed in diabetic nephropathy. These results show that PAI-1 is produced in adipose tissue and plays an important role in the progression of diabetic nephropathy. We also studied the relationship between the inflammatory response and PAI-1 in obesity-related nephropathy. We found that PAI-1 gene knockout or the use of PAI-1 inhibitors not only reduced the pathological changes in obesity-related nephropathy but also reduced inflammation in perirenal adipose tissue by significantly reducing the number of macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue induced by a high-fat diet (HFD) and changing the direction of macrophage polarization.⁸ Deletion or pharmacological inhibition of PAI-1 shows a significant protective effect against obesity-related nephropathy. PAI-1 is effectively induced by the TGF- β 1/Smad pathway through a Smad binding element (SBE) on the PA-1 promoter.^{9,10} Therefore, we further hypothesized that drugs that inhibit the TGF- β 1/Smad signaling cascade may improve obesity-related nephropathy by regulating PAI-1 expression.

In the treatment of diabetes, *Astragalus membranaceus*, a traditional Chinese medicine with few side effects and mild pharmacological effects, is often used due to the different side effects of Western medicines. *Astragalus membranaceus* is a bioactive natural flavonoid that has been used medicinally for more than two thousand years. Some studies have shown that astragaloside can regulate liver glucose enzymes in type 2 diabetic rats induced by a HFD. The results showed that different doses of astragaloside not only reduced blood glucose and TGs (TGs) in rats but also inhibited lipolysis in 3T3-L1 adipocytes induced by the inflammatory factor tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α),

reduced free fatty acids and increased insulin sensitivity. Thus, astragaloside plays a role in reducing blood sugar and blood lipids. Radix Astragali, a traditional Chinese medicine, has a variety of pharmacological properties, such as anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, cardioprotective and antidiabetic properties. However, the solubility and bioavailability after oral administration of astragaloside IV are very low, which greatly limits its clinical application. We recently obtained a new water-soluble derivative of astragaloside IV-astragaloside formic acid (LS-102). LS-102 was rapidly absorbed, attaining a maximum concentration of 248.7 ± 22.0 ng/mL at 1.0 ± 0.5 h after oral administration. The relative bioavailability of LS-102 was twice that of astragaloside IV. LS-102 had a Papp (mean) of $15.72\text{--}25.50 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/s, which was almost 500-fold higher than that of astragaloside IV. An acute toxicity study showed no abnormal changes or mortality in mice treated with LS-102, even at a single high dose of 5000 mg/kg body weight.¹¹ This result shows that LS-102 has higher absorptivity and bioavailability than astragaloside, mainly because it has higher water solubility. Furthermore, its safety is extremely high. Astragaloside IV has a wide range of therapeutic effects on diabetes and its complications, and its pharmacological action has multitarget and multisystem characteristics; therefore, astragaloside IV may become the main traditional Chinese medicine for the treatment of diabetes and its complications in the future. LS-102 makes the use of the Chinese medicine astragaloside more effective. Previous studies only discussed the regulatory effect of astragaloside IV on the kidney in diabetic nephropathy and did not study the relationship between astragaloside IV and perirenal fat inflammation in diabetic nephropathy. In this study, we used in vitro and in vivo experiments to observe inflammatory changes in perirenal adipose tissue and renal pathomorphology and the effects on obesity-related nephropathy after LS-102 treatment and then examined the molecular mechanism of its pharmacological effects.

Materials and Methods

Sample Preparation

Both astragaloside IV and LS-102 are from State Key Laboratories for Quality Research in Chinese Medicines, Macau University of Science and Technology. Astragaloside IV (>98.0%) was isolated from Radix Astragali, and LS-102 (>98.0%) was synthesized from astragaloside IV in laboratory. They were the first to describe a one-step direct reaction of TEMPO-mediated oxidation to efficiently obtain a new water-soluble derivative of astragaloside IV (astragalosidic acid, LS-102).¹²

Animals

Male C57BL/6J healthy SPF mice aged 8–10 weeks were used in this study. C57BL/6J mice were purchased from Beijing Huafukang Biotechnology Co., Ltd. All protocols for the use of experimental animals were reviewed and approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of Southwest Medical University and were performed in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

HFD-Fed Mouse Model

Male C57BL/6J mice aged 8–10 weeks were fed a HFD (45% fat, kcal) (D12451) for 14 weeks. Age-matched male C57BL/6J mice were fed a standard laboratory ND (14% fat, kcal) as a control group. Body weight was measured every 3 days. Blood glucose in samples from the femoral artery was measured by a glucometer. A biochemical analyzer was used to analyze the levels of blood cholesterol and TGs. Three mice were randomly selected, and were anesthetized by peritoneal injection of pentobarbital sodium. Then the mice's kidney and perirenal adipose tissue were isolated. Immunohistochemistry was used to examine macrophages and inflammatory cells in perirenal adipose tissue. We also used RT-PCR to examine the polarization of macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue. The perirenal adipose tissue were harvested and kept in liquid nitrogen for RT-PCR analysis. Total RNA was extracted from the perirenal adipose tissue and reverse transcribed to cDNA according to the manufacturer's protocol. Then, real-time PCR was proceeded with SYBR™ Select Master Mix. GAPDH was employed as the internal standard in our study. The ratio of CD11C, IL-6, IL-10 and CD206 was normalized with GAPDH. We examined all the results to confirm whether the model was successful.

Isolation, Culture and Treatment of Cells

Adipose tissue was subcutaneously extracted from ND C57BL/6J mice and HFD C57BL/6J mice and was transferred to petri dishes (labeled ND-ASCs and HFD-ASCs, respectively) and weighed. MSC isolation medium (1 mL/g) was added to the ND-ASC and HFD-ASC petri dishes. The adipose tissue was cut and placed into a centrifuge tube, and MSC separation medium (2.5 mL/g) was added to the centrifuge tube. Collagenase solution (0.5 mL/g) was added, digested, and centrifuged, and the supernatant was discarded. MSC separation medium (1 mL) was added to resuspend the cells. Then, 9 mL of MSC separation medium was added, mixed, and centrifuged for 10 minutes, and this process was repeated once. The cells were resuspended in 1 mL of MSC growth medium. Finally, ND-ASCs and HFD-ASCs were inoculated in culture medium. The cells were cultured in an incubator containing 5% CO₂ at 37°C, and the medium was replaced every three days. The cells were subcultured twice per week, and 0.05% trypsin was used to digest the cells and carry out the subculture procedure.

Cell Proliferation Measurement

The CCK-8 method was used to examine the effects of different concentrations of LS-102 (10 µg/mL, 20 µg/mL, 30 µg/mL, 40 µg/mL) for different times (6 hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours) on the proliferation of ND-ASCs and HFD-ASCs. CCK-8 reagents were bought from Beyotime Biotechnology (Jiangsu, China).

Measurement of Total Cell Protein Concentration

According to the instructions, the levels of TNF-α and PAI-1 secreted by ND-ASCs in the blank control group and the DMSO control group were measured by ELISA (CUSABIO, USA). The corresponding ND-ASCs were washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), lysis solution was added, and the cells were centrifuged. The total protein concentration of ND-ASCs in the experimental group and the control group was measured by the BCA method. Then, this procedure was repeated on P2 HFD-ASCs.

Measurement of TNF-α and PAI-I Secretion

The culture supernatants of the ND-ASC experimental groups, the solvent control DMSO group and the blank control group were collected and measured by ELISA (CUSABIO, USA). Then, each experimental group of HFD-ASCs, the solvent control DMSO group and the blank control group were examined in the same way.

Administration of Astragaloside IV and LS-102

After being fed a HFD for 14 weeks, mice of similar weights were randomly divided into five groups. There were 24 mice. The HFD, LAS and HAS groups had 4 mice in each group, and the L102 and H102 groups had 6 mice in each group. The HFD group of mice was fed a HFD (45% fat, kcal) for 4 weeks. The mice in the LAS group were treated with a low concentration of astragaloside IV (10 mg/kg) by intragastric administration and were fed a HFD (45% fat, kcal) for 4 weeks. The mice in the HAS group were treated with a high concentration of astragaloside IV (40 mg/kg) by intragastric administration and continued to be fed a HFD (45% fat, kcal) for 4 weeks. The mice in the L102 group were treated with a low concentration of LS-102 (10 mg/kg) by intragastric administration and continued to be fed a HFD (45% fat, kcal) for 4 weeks. The mice in the H102 group were treated with a high concentration of LS-102 (40 mg/kg) by intragastric administration and were fed a HFD (45% fat, kcal) for 4 weeks.

Weight Measurement

Body weight was measured once per week, and changes in body weight were recorded. Body weight was measured at 9:00 a.m. each time.

Blood Analysis

Under fasting conditions, whole blood was collected from the femoral artery of mice, transferred to a centrifuge tube and centrifuged at a low speed for 10 minutes (1500 ×g). A glucometer (Accu-Check; Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim) was used to measure blood glucose levels. The serum levels of high-density lipoprotein (HDL), low-density lipoprotein

(LDL), TG and total cholesterol (TC) were analyzed by an AU680 biochemical analyzer (Beckman Coulter, Indianapolis, IN). The levels of serum creatinine (Crea) and blood urea were analyzed by SRL, Inc. (Tokyo, Japan).

Histological Assessment

Perirenal adipose tissue and kidney tissue were fixed with a 4% neutral formaldehyde buffer, dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. Four-micrometer-thick sections were stained with HE, PAS and Masson trichrome. An optical microscope was used to take pictures of tissues that were stained with HE, PAS and Masson's trichrome. To measure the size of adipocytes, adipocytes in a nonrepetitive visual field were randomly selected from each section and measured by software (Image-ProPlus 6.0). The length and width of the adipocytes were measured. Different slices were selected for quantitative measurement in each group, and finally, the average adipocyte area was calculated. PAS- and Masson-stained sections were used to analyze the extracellular matrix in glomeruli and collagen deposition in the renal interstitium. Nonoverlapping visual fields were selected in each section, and different sections in each group of mice were selected for quantitative measurement.

Immunohistochemistry and Immunofluorescence Analysis

For immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence analysis, 5 μ m frozen sections were prepared. The section was fixed in acetone at 4°C for 5 minutes. To block the binding of nonspecific antibodies, 1% BSA in 10 mmol/L LPBS was applied for 20 minutes at room temperature. The tissue sections were incubated with each antibody overnight at 4°C and washed with PBS 3 times for 5 minutes each. The secondary antibody was added and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. White blood cells were labeled with the LCA antibody, which is a common marker of inflammatory cells. Macrophages were labeled with the CD68 antibody. M1 macrophages were labeled with CD11C (Proteintech, Wuhan, China) and TNF- α (Bioworld Technology, USA) antibodies. M2 macrophages were labeled with TGF- β 1 (Bioworld Technology, USA) and Fn1 (Bioworld Technology, USA) antibodies. The expression level of PAI-1 was examined with a PAI-1 antibody (Abcam, 168 Cambridge, UK). The expression levels of Smad2, Smad3, Smad4 and Smad7 were determined by Smad2 (Bioworld Technology, USA), Smad3 (Bioworld Technology, USA), Smad4 (Bioworld Technology, USA), and Smad7 (Proteintech, Wuhan, China) antibodies, respectively. The F4/80 antibody (Proteintech, Wuhan, China) was used to label macrophages. Goat anti-rabbit IgG labeled with Cy3 (Beyotime, Shanghai, China) was used as the secondary antibody and was incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. Images were taken by microscopy (Leica, Germany) and fluorescence microscopy (Leica, Germany). For tissue slices from the mice in each group, three different high-power fields from each of five different sections were analyzed. The total number of nuclei and the number of positive cells in each visual field were calculated. The proportion of positive cells in each sample indicated the number of nuclei of positive cells divided by the total number of nuclei in the sample section.

Statistical Analysis

The data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. Differences between the two groups were compared by group *t*-tests, and differences between multiple groups were compared by single factor analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA). A *p* value <0.05 was considered to represent a statistically significant difference.

Results

Establishment of an Obesity-Related Nephropathy Model in Mice

After HFD feeding for two weeks, body weights increased significantly. The mean body weight measured every other week was significantly higher than that of ND mice. Randomly selected mice were euthanized at 14 weeks. Blood glucose, cholesterol and TG levels in the HFD group were significantly higher than those in the ND group (*P*<0.05). The kidneys in the HFD group were significantly larger than those in the ND group. The thickness of yellowish adipose tissue on the kidney surface led to an uneven kidney surface, and the weight of the kidney and perirenal adipose tissue increased significantly in the HFD group. The expression of F4/80, CD68 and LCA in perirenal adipose tissue in the HFD group was significantly higher than that in the ND group (*P*<0.05). RT-PCR was used to examine the mRNA expression of inflammatory factors (IL-6, CD11C, IL-10, and CD206) in perirenal adipose tissue in the two groups. The

mRNA level of CD11C was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). However, there were no significant differences in the mRNA expression of IL-6, IL-10, CD206 or other genes between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). This finding suggested that the inflammatory factors secreted by M1 macrophages were the main inflammatory factors in perirenal adipose tissue. These results are consistent with our previous studies on obesity-related nephropathy model mice. The obesity-related nephropathy model was established by continuously feeding C57BL/6J mice a HFD, and the indices were consistent with the changes in obesity-related nephropathy (Figure 1). Thus, the model was successful.

Effect of LS-102 on the Proliferation of ASCs (HFD-ASCs, ND-ASCs) in vitro

The proliferation of ASCs was examined by the CCK-8 method. The results showed that different concentrations of LS-102 had no significant effect on HFD-ASCs or ND-ASCs, and there was no significant difference in proliferation in the different LS-102 treatment groups, the control group and the DMSO group ($P > 0.05$). After HFD-ASC treatment, the cell density was highest at 6 hours. Over time, cell proliferation was inhibited to varying degrees, especially in the 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ LS-102 group. Cell proliferation was most significantly inhibited at 12 hours and 24 hours and tended to

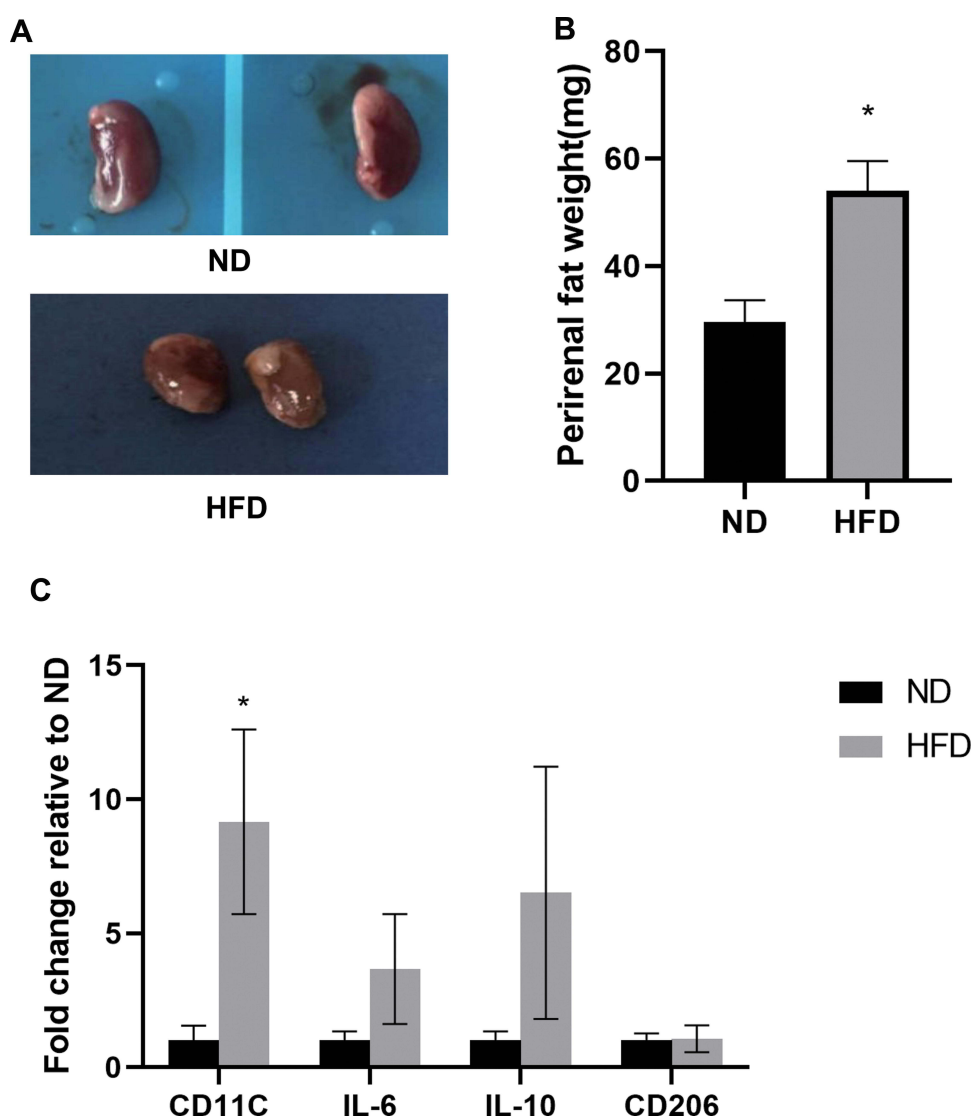


Figure 1 The obesity-related nephropathy model was established by feeding C57BL/6J mice continuously with HFD, and all the indexes were consistent with the changes of obesity-related nephropathy. So the model was established successfully. (A) The kidney of the HFD group was larger than that of the ND group, and the kidney surface was uneven due to the yellowish adipose tissue of different thickness. (B) Weight histogram of bilateral perirenal adipose tissue. (C) The gene profiles of M1 and M2 phenotypes in the two groups were detected by quantitative RT-PCR. All bars show Mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ vs ND.

slow down by 24 hours. Cell proliferation in the other groups decreased to varying degrees from 6 hours to 12 hours but tended to slow down by 12 hours. There was no significant difference between the control group and DMSO group that were treated with LS-102 ($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference in proliferation between ND-ASCs treated with different concentrations of LS-102 and cells in the control and DMSO groups. There were no obvious time- or concentration-dependent effects, indicating that LS-102 may have little effect on the proliferation of ND-ASCs (Figure 2A and B).

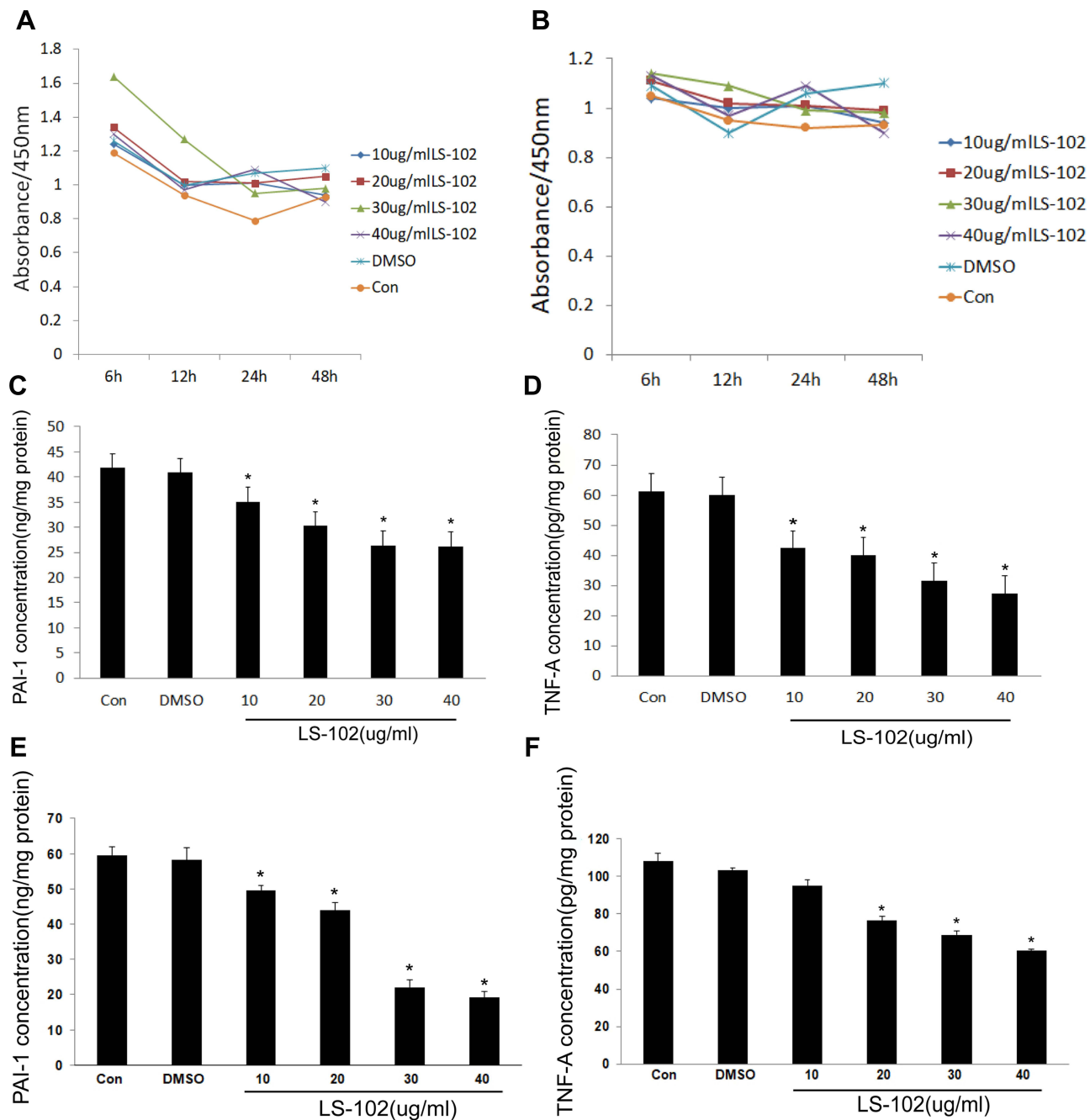


Figure 2 Regulation of adipose stem cells by LS-102. (A and B) Effects of different concentrations of LS-102 on the proliferation of ASCs in different time periods ((A) HFD-ASCs; (B) ND-ASCs). (C–F) Effects of different concentrations of LS-102 on the secretion of PAI-I and TNF-α by adipose stem cells ((C) the secretion of PAI-I by ND-ASCs; (D) the secretion of TNF-α by ND-ASCs; (E) the secretion of PAI-I by HFD-ASCs; (F) the secretion of TNF-α by HFD-ASCs). All bars show Mean ± SEM. * $P<0.05$ vs Con&DMSO.

The Effect of LS-102 on the Secretion of PAI-I and TNF-a by ASCs (HFD-ASCs, ND-ASCs) in vitro

ELISA was used to examine the effects of four different concentrations of LS-102 on the secretion of PAI-I and TNF-a by ND-ASCs and HFD-ASCs. The results showed that different concentrations of LS-102 significantly inhibited the secretion of PAI-I by ND-ASCs and HFD-ASCs compared with cells in the control group and DMSO group, and secretion was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). With increasing LS-102 concentrations, the inhibitory effect on PAI-I secretion was enhanced in a concentration-dependent manner. Similarly, compared with the control and DMSO groups, different concentrations of LS-102 had different inhibitory effects on TNF-a secretion by ND-ASCs and HFD-ASCs. However, unlike that of ND-ASCs, the secretion of TNF-a by HFD-ASCs was significantly inhibited when the concentration of LS-102 was greater than 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. However, there was no significant inhibition in response to 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and there was no significant difference between the control group and the LS-102 group. In ND-ASCs, 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ showed an obvious inhibitory effect, and the inhibition of TNF-a secretion was enhanced with increasing LS-102 concentrations. LS-102 also inhibited the secretion of TNF-a in ND-ASCs and HFD-ASCs fed a ND in a concentration-dependent manner (Figure 2C–F).

Astragaloside IV and LS-102 Regulate Mouse Body Weight

After successful modeling, the body weight of each experimental mouse was similar, and the difference was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). A HFD was administered to each group, and the body weights in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group were significantly lower than those in the HFD group at the 15th week ($P<0.05$). Then, the body weights in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group decreased compared with those in the HFD group each week, indicating that astragaloside IV and LS-102 inhibited body weight gain in obese mice. At the 17th week, weight loss in the H102 group was more significant than that in the L102 group ($P<0.05$) (Table 1). This finding suggested that with increasing drug concentrations, the inhibitory effect on body weight gain in obese mice was stronger. The inhibitory effect of LS-102 on body weight gain in obese mice may be concentration-dependent. The results showed that LS-102 had a higher absorption rate and bioavailability than astragaloside IV, which was not reflected in the change in body weight inhibition in this experiment, and there was no significant difference between astragaloside IV and LS-102 at the same concentration ($P>0.05$) (Figure 3A).

Astragaloside IV and LS-102 Improve Renal Pathological Changes

In this study, we used several specific staining methods to evaluate the morphology of renal pathology in the different experimental groups.

HE staining and PAS staining were performed, and the HFD group, the perirenal fat was thicker and larger, and the adipocytes were larger, uneven in size and irregular in shape. In the other experimental groups, the perirenal fat was thinner and smaller, and the adipocytes were smaller, uniform in size and regular in shape. In the HFD group, glomeruli were enlarged to varying degrees. Some glomeruli showed balloon adhesion. Glomerular capillary endothelial cells proliferated irregularly. Glomerular mesangial cells and mesangial matrix showed slight to moderate proliferation. In addition, the capillary basement

Table 1 Changes of Body Weight in Mice

	After Modeling (g)	The 15th Week (g)	The 16th Week (g)	The 17th Week (g)	The 18th Week (g)
HFD (n=4)	28.25±0.57	29.00±1.63	29.36±0.27	29.78±0.31	30.18±0.25
LAS (n=4)	28.25±0.57	28.05±0.66	25.95±1.13	26.20±1.27	25.65±0.78
HAS (n=4)	28.25±0.57	27.65±1.05	25.55±1.65	24.85±1.16	23.65±2.42
L102 (n=6)	28.28±0.40	27.67±0.35	27.23±0.15	26.68±0.30	25.57±1.32
H102 (n=6)	28.25±0.54	27.83±0.72	26.63±0.93	25.73±0.78	22.50±1.84

Notes: Values are mean \pm SEM. $p<0.05$ vs HFD by group t-test as indicated in methods.

membrane thickened slightly. The kidneys in the other four experimental groups were normal under a microscope. Quantitative analysis showed that the volume of perirenal adipocytes in the HFD group was larger than that in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group ($P<0.05$). Except for those in the HFD group, perirenal adipocytes in the other groups were smaller and more uniform in size. The volume of perirenal adipocytes in the LS-102 group at the same concentration was smaller than that in the astragaloside IV group ($P<0.05$). In the HFD group, glomeruli were enlarged, mesangial cells and mesangial matrix had proliferated, and the matrix area/glomerular area increased, which was significantly higher than that in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group ($P<0.05$). There were significant differences in renal parenchymal pathological features between the astragaloside IV group and LS-102 group at the same concentration ($P<0.05$). Glomeruli in the LS-102 group were smaller and more uniform, and mesangial cells and mesangial matrix hyperplasia were more improved. These results are consistent with LS-102 having a higher absorption rate and bioavailability than astragaloside (Figure 3B–E).

Masson staining was performed to observe the formation and deposition of collagen fibers in glomeruli and renal interstitium; the positive signal was blue, which reflected the degree of renal interstitial fibrosis. Collagen deposition was examined by Masson staining, and the results showed that collagen deposition in glomeruli and the interstitium increased significantly in the HFD group, and there was partial collagen deposition in glomeruli and the interstitium in the LAS group. However, in the HAS group, L102 group and H102 group, collagen deposition induced by a HFD was partially prevented, resulting in a significant decrease in collagen deposition. Collagen deposition in the H102 group was significantly lower than that in the L102 group ($P<0.05$). Compared with the same concentration of astragaloside IV, LS-102 prevented collagen deposition more effectively and decreased collagen significantly, especially in the high concentration group ($P<0.05$) (Figure 3B and F).

Astragaloside IV and LS-102 Improve Metabolic Disturbances and Renal Function

At the end of the 18th week, blood samples were taken from the femoral artery. During blood collection, it was observed that the blood in the HFD group was viscous and difficult to collect. The blood in the other groups was normal, and the blood collection process was smooth.

Each group showed different characteristics of blood and renal function (Figure 4). The levels of blood glucose, HDL-C, LDL-C and urea in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group were significantly lower than those in the HFD group ($P<0.05$). This finding suggested that different concentrations of astragaloside IV and LS-102 may improve renal metabolism and renal function. TC levels in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group decreased significantly ($P<0.05$). The level of TGs decreased significantly in the L102 group and H102 group ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant change in the LAS group and HAS group compared with the HFD group ($P>0.05$). Compared with those in the HFD group, Crea levels in the HAS group, L102 group and H102 group decreased significantly ($P<0.05$). The concentration-dependent effect of LS-102 on improving renal metabolism and renal function was not significant between the L102 group and H102 group ($P>0.05$) (Table 2).

Astragaloside IV and LS-102 Attenuate Perirenal Adipose Inflammation Induced by a HFD

A large number of studies have shown that a HFD or high-fat intake can lead to the accumulation of a large number of macrophages in adipose tissue, thus inducing inflammation. In our previous studies, we also confirmed that the number of macrophages in the perirenal adipose tissue of obesity-related nephropathy mice was significantly greater than that in ND mice and induced inflammation in perirenal adipose tissue. F4/80 and CD68 mainly label macrophages, while LCA is a broad-spectrum marker of leukocytes. We found that the expression of F4/80, CD68 and LCA in perirenal adipose tissue in the HFD group was significantly higher than that in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group. The expression of F4/80, CD68 and LCA in perirenal adipose tissue in the H102 group was significantly lower than that in the L102 group ($P<0.05$). In groups with the same concentration of astragaloside IV group and LS-102, the expression of F4/80, CD68 and LCA in the LS-102 group was lower than that in the astragaloside IV group ($P<0.05$) (Figure 5A–B).

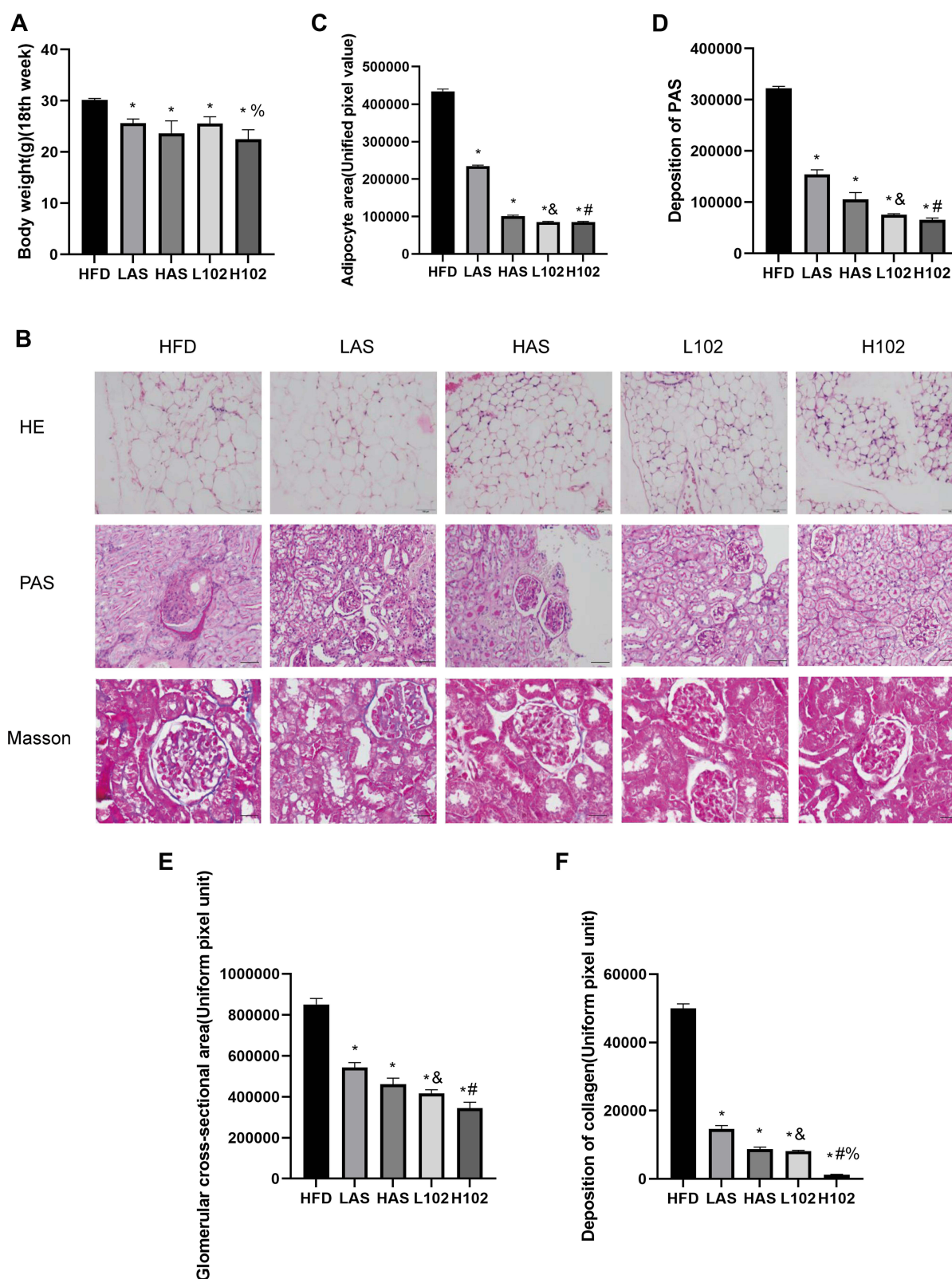


Figure 3 Astragaloside IV and LS-102 can reduce the body weight and kidney abnormality of obese mice. **(A)** Weight bar chart of mice in each group at the 18th week. **(B)** Morphological characteristics of perirenal adipose tissue in each group of experimental mice (HE); extracellular matrix deposition in each group of experimental mice (PAS); collagen fiber deposition in each group of experimental mice (Masson). **(C)** Quantitative analysis of perirenal fat area in each group of experimental mice. **(D)** Quantitative analysis of extracellular matrix deposition in each group of experimental mice. **(E)** Quantitative analysis of glomerular cross-sectional area in each group of mice. **(F)** Quantitative analysis of collagen fiber deposition in each group of experimental mice. All data are measured by Image-ProPlus6.0 software, using uniform pixel values. All bars show Mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ vs HFD; * $P < 0.05$ vs LAS; * $P < 0.05$ vs HAS; * $P < 0.05$ vs L102.

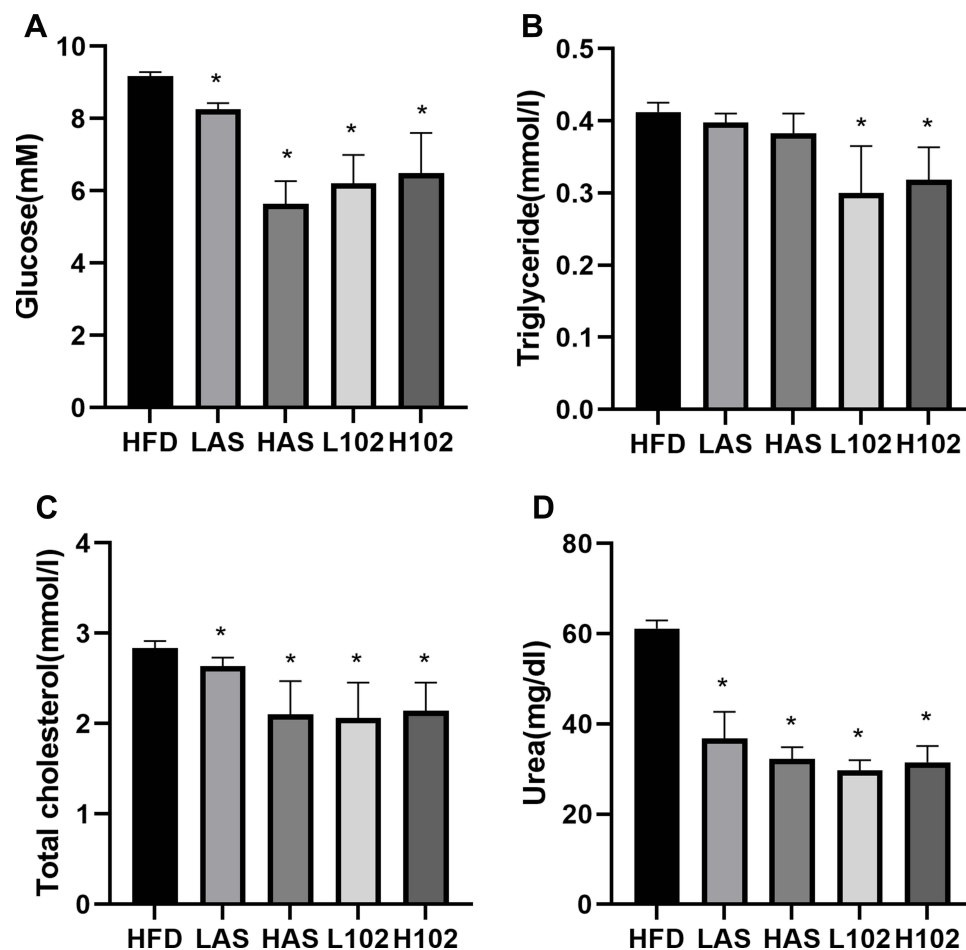


Figure 4 The characteristics of blood and renal function in each group of experimental mice. ((A) Glucose; (B) triglycerides; (C) total cholesterol; (D) urea). All bars show Mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ vs HFD.

Astragaloside IV and LS-102 Alter the Polarization of Perirenal Adipose Macrophages

We quantitatively evaluated the phenotypic markers of M1 and M2 macrophages by immunohistochemistry. The results showed that the levels of proinflammatory M1 macrophage markers (TNF- α , CD11C) in the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group were significantly lower than those in the HFD group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with those in the astragaloside IV group, the markers of proinflammatory M1 macrophages in the LS-102 group at the same concentration decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). The expression levels of proinflammatory M1 macrophage markers in the H102 group were lower than those in the L102 group ($P < 0.05$). The expression of anti-inflammatory M2 macrophage markers (TGF- β 1

Table 2 Plasma Lipid and Kidney Function Characteristics

	HFD	LAS	HAS	L102	H102
TC, mmol/l	2.84 \pm 0.79	2.64 \pm 0.09	2.10 \pm 0.37	2.07 \pm 0.39	2.15 \pm 0.31
TG, mmol/l	0.41 \pm 0.13	0.39 \pm 0.13	0.38 \pm 0.27	0.30 \pm 0.06	0.32 \pm 0.45
LDL-C, mmol/l	0.75 \pm 0.19	0.61 \pm 0.31	0.42 \pm 0.12	0.30 \pm 0.10	0.36 \pm 0.12
HDL-C, mmol/l	1.22 \pm 0.22	0.99 \pm 0.50	0.59 \pm 0.26	0.53 \pm 0.15	0.76 \pm 0.16
Glu, mM	9.18 \pm 0.11	8.26 \pm 0.17	5.64 \pm 0.63	6.21 \pm 0.79	6.49 \pm 1.12
Crea, mg/dl	0.53 \pm 0.96	0.38 \pm 0.96	0.23 \pm 0.15	0.32 \pm 0.16	0.33 \pm 1.37
Urea, mg/dl	61.15 \pm 1.79	36.75 \pm 5.91	32.23 \pm 2.63	29.70 \pm 2.24	31.48 \pm 3.61

Notes: Values are mean \pm SEM. $p < 0.05$ vs HFD by group t -test as indicated in methods.

Abbreviations: TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HFD, high fat diet.

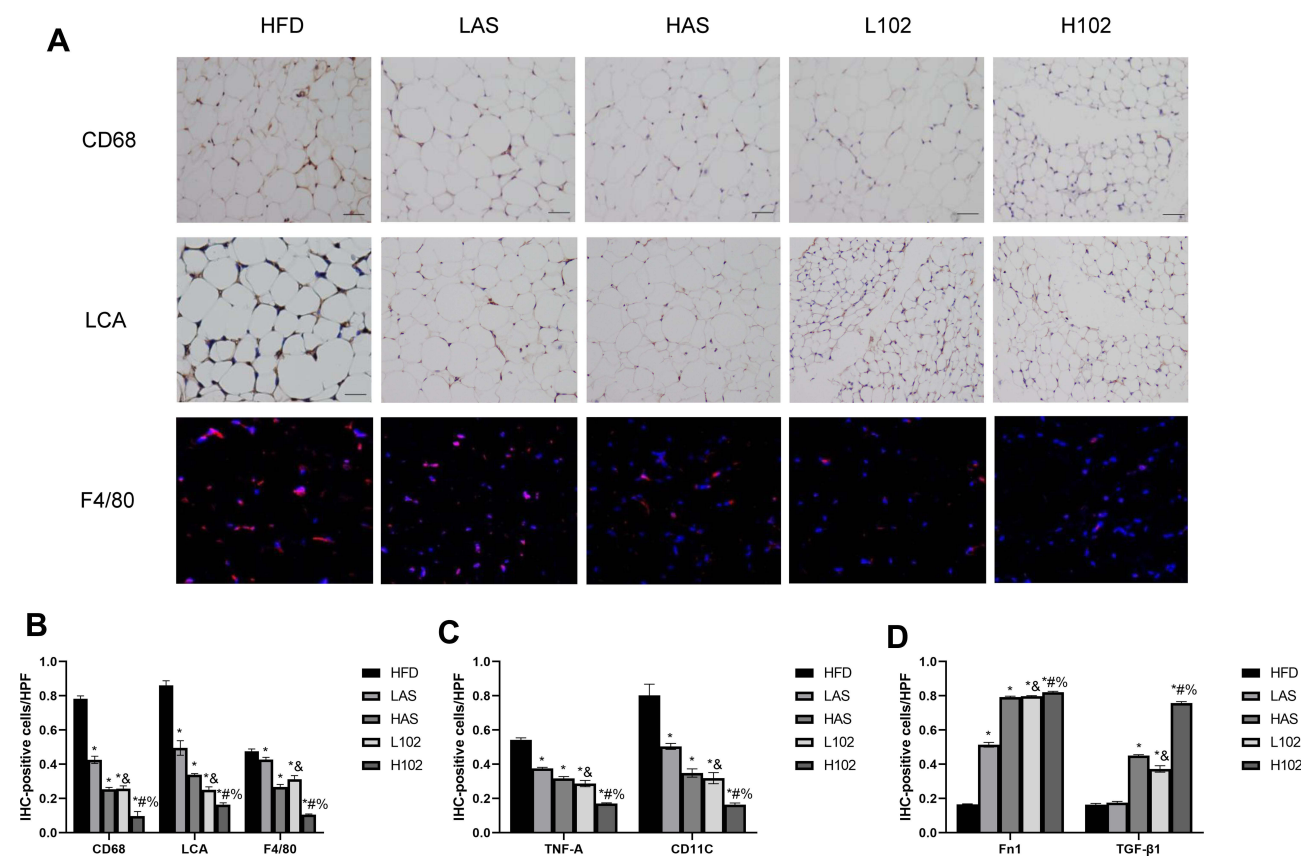


Figure 5 Astragaloside IV and LS-102 can reduce perirenal fat inflammation induced by HFD and change the polarization of macrophages. **(A)** Positive expression of CD68, LCA and F4/80 in perirenal adipose tissue of experimental mice in each group. **(B)** Quantitative study on infiltration of inflammatory cells and macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue. **(C and D)** Histogram of phenotypic markers of M1 **(C)** macrophages and M2 **(D)** macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue. All bars show Mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ vs HFD; # $P < 0.05$ vs LAS; % $P < 0.05$ vs HAS; % $P < 0.05$ vs L102.

and Fn1) in the HAS group, L102 group and H102 group was significantly higher than that in the HFD group ($P < 0.05$). The expression of Fn1 in the LAS group was higher than that in the HFD group ($P < 0.05$). At the same concentration, the expression of anti-inflammatory M2 macrophage markers increased more significantly in the LS-102 group than in the astragaloside IV group ($P < 0.05$). The expression level of anti-inflammatory M2 macrophage markers in the H102 group was higher than that in the L102 group ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 5C and D).

Astragaloside IV and LS-102 Reduce the Expression of PAI-1 in Perirenal Fat

Compared with that in the HFD group, the expression of PAI-1 in the perirenal adipose tissue of the LAS group, HAS group, L102 group and H102 group decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). Compared with that in the astragaloside IV group, the expression of PAI-1 in LS-102 group at the same concentration decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). The expression of PAI-1 in the H102 group decreased more significantly than that in the L102 group ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 6).

Astragaloside IV and LS-102 Inhibit the TGF-β1/Smad Signaling Cascade

To investigate the effects of astragaloside IV and LS-102 on TGF-β1/Smad signal transduction in perirenal fat in obesity-related nephropathy, immunohistochemical staining was performed. Compared with the HFD group, the HAS group, the L102 group and H102 group had decreased immunopositive rates of Smad2, Smad3 and Smad4 ($P < 0.05$). However, the differences in Smad2, Smad3 and Smad4 immunopositivity in the LAS group were not significant ($P > 0.05$). Compared with that in the astragaloside IV group, the immunopositivity of Smad2 and Smad3 decreased significantly in the LS-102 group at the same concentration. Compared with the HAS group, the H102 group exhibited decreased Smad4 immunopositivity

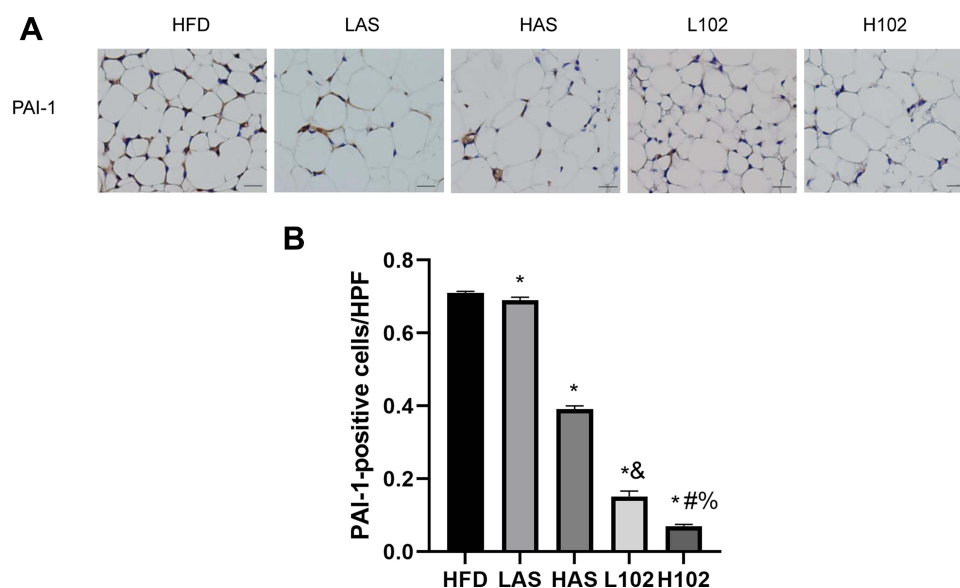


Figure 6 Astragaloside IV and LS-102 can reduce the positive expression of PAI-1 in perirenal fat. **(A)** Positive expression of PAI-1 in perirenal fat of mice in each group. **(B)** Quantitative analysis of PAI-1 positive expression in perirenal fat of mice in each group. All bars show Mean ± SEM. * $P < 0.05$ vs HFD; * $P < 0.05$ vs LAS; # $P < 0.05$ vs HAS; % $P < 0.05$ vs L102.

($P < 0.05$). The expression of Smad2, Smad3 and Smad4 in the H102 group was lower than that in the L102 group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the expression of Smad7 among the different experimental groups ($P > 0.05$) (Figure 7).

Discussion

Obesity is closely related to the incidence of a variety of diseases and can not only significantly increase common risk factors for a variety of diseases but also increase the prevalence of less common risk factors. Fat deposition is caused by obesity, and adipocytes in adipose tissue secrete a variety of cellular factors, inflammatory factors and bioactive mediators, including IL-6, TNF- α and PAI-1, through endocrine and paracrine pathways. These factors affect not only body weight but also insulin resistance, diabetes, blood lipid levels, blood coagulation, and fibrinolysis processes.¹³ Adipose tissue inflammation is clearly observed in diet-induced human and sawtooth obesity models and is considered to be a key link between obesity and type 2 diabetes with insulin resistance.¹⁴ Obesity is typically associated with subacute or chronic inflammation in adipose tissue. Although the effect of this inflammation is mild, it can also damage various internal organs, including the kidneys. In obesity, there are many kinds of inflammatory cells in adipose tissue, but the highest proportion is made up of ATMs. ATMs are the main inflammatory cells involved in adipose tissue inflammation induced by obesity. Xu et al¹⁵ first examined the increase in macrophages in the white adipose tissue of obese mice induced by a HFD. In our previous study, we found that macrophages in the perirenal adipose tissue of obesity-related nephropathy mice were significantly polarized, mainly toward the M1 phenotype, and promoted inflammation.

TNF- α and PAI-1 are two important inflammatory factors secreted by adipocytes in diabetes mellitus and their complications. TNF- α is a physiological factors that is a strong agonist of PAI-1 expression, playing an important role in the regulation of PAI-1 in many diseases. The increased level of PAI-1 is associated with obesity, and a large amount of evidence also shows that TNF- α is an important regulator of PAI-1 expression in adipose tissue. In addition, TNF- α may lead to an increase in plasma PAI-1 in obese patients.¹⁶ When some researchers examined the relationship between obesity and cardiovascular disease, it was suggested that there was a close direct relationship between TNF- α and PAI-1. There was a significant positive correlation between PAI-1 mRNA expression and serum TNF- α expression levels.¹⁷

For many years, medicinal plants have often been the main source of clinical therapeutic drugs. *Astragalus membranaceus* is a bioactive natural plant. Plant extracts that are rich in flavonoids have significant anti-inflammatory activity.¹⁸ These extracts relieve inflammation in mouse models of mastitis and lung injury induced by

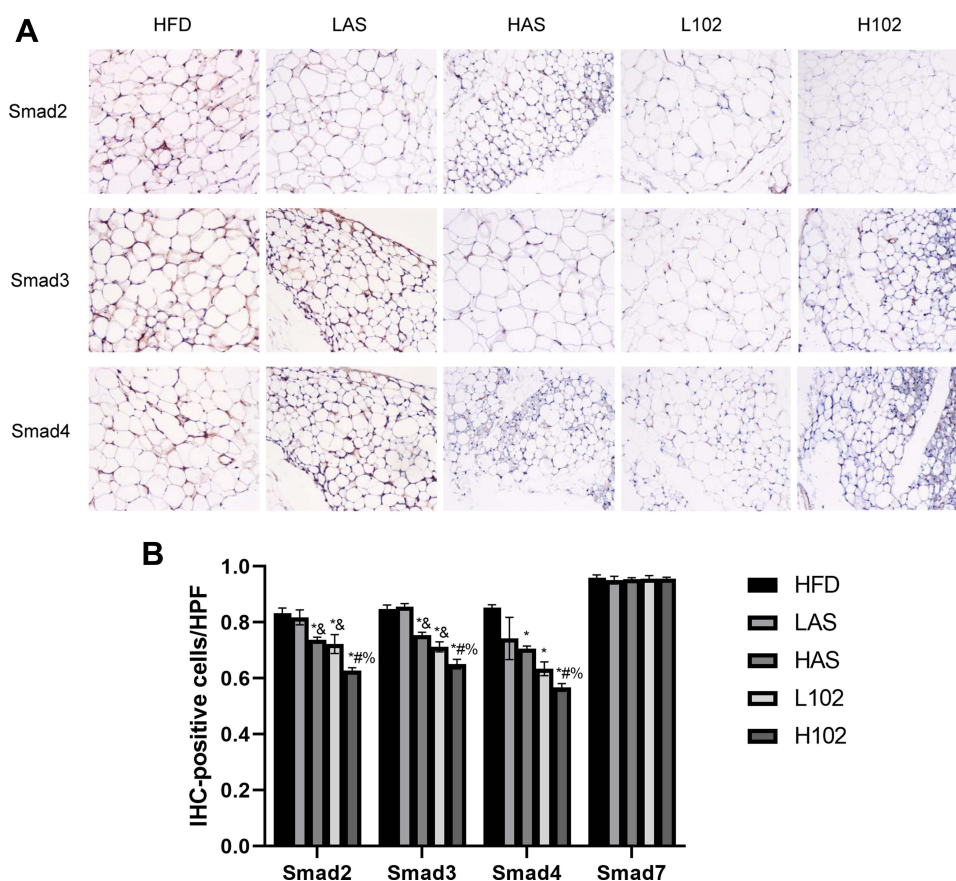


Figure 7 Astragaloside IV and LS-102 can reduce the positive expression of Smads in perirenal fat. **(A)** Positive expression of Smad2, Smad3 and Smad4 in perirenal fat of mice in each group. **(B)** Quantitative analysis of Smads positive expression in perirenal fat of mice in each group. All bars show Mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ vs HFD; # $P < 0.05$ vs LAS; % $P < 0.05$ vs HAS; *# $P < 0.05$ vs L102.

lipopolysaccharide (LPS) by reducing myeloperoxidase activity and the expression of IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α . Astragaloside IV is the most important bioactive component in *Radix Astragali*, and its level is often used as an indicator to evaluate the quality of *Radix Astragali*.

However, astragaloside IV has very low solubility in vivo and poor bioavailability after oral administration, which greatly limits its clinical application. In fact, previous studies have reported that the high molecular weight and low lipophilicity of astragaloside IV may limit its passive transport in the intestinal tract, which directly leads to low permeability and low bioavailability (absolute bioavailability in rats: only 2.2%).^{19,20} Recently, we obtained a new water-soluble derivative of astragaloside-astragaloside formic acid (LS-102), which has higher absorptivity and bioavailability than the parent compound, mainly because of its increased water solubility. Furthermore, the safety of LS-102 was extremely high, and there was no death or toxicity in the experimental animals. LS-102 is an ideal and promising astragaloside derivative oral drug candidate. An increasing number of studies have focused on *Astragalus membranaceus* and its active components as potential treatments for diabetes and its complications. The results suggest that astragaloside IV plays an important role in the control of early- and mid-stage diabetes and late diabetic nephropathy. In this study, we used different concentrations of LS-102 to interfere with ASCs in vitro and observe its effect on ASC proliferation and secretion of TNF- α and PAI-1 in the presence of a HFD and a ND. We intragastrically administered low-concentration (10 mg/kg) and high-concentration (40 mg/kg) astragaloside IV and LS-102 to HFD-induced obesity-related nephropathy mice to conduct drug control trials. The drug concentration was determined according to the results of the in vitro experiments.

According to our results, they showed that the secretion of TNF- α and PAI-1 by HFD-ASCs was significantly increased compared with that of ND-ASCs. In response to different concentrations of LS-102, the secretion of TNF- α and

PAI-1 decreased significantly in a concentration-dependent manner. It has been suggested that obesity caused by a HFD leads to chronic inflammation of adipose tissue, and adipocytes secrete increased levels of inflammatory factors (TNF- α and PAI-1). However, whether the increase in PAI-1 was due to direct secretion by inflamed adipose tissue or was indirectly caused by the increase in TNF- α stimulating the production of PAI-1, as reported in most studies, needs to be confirmed by further research. LS-102 can significantly inhibit the secretion of TNF- α and PAI-1 by ASCs *in vitro*, thus reducing the degree of adipose tissue inflammation, which provides a new and important option for the treatment of obesity and its related diseases. On the other hand, we used CCK-8 assays to examine the effects of different concentrations of LS-102 on the proliferation of ASCs *in vitro*. The results showed that the proliferation of HFD-ASCs and ND-ASCs were not affected by different concentrations of LS-102, and there was no time- or concentration-dependent effect, which was contrary to most research results.^{21,22} Most previous studies have shown that astragaloside IV can promote cell proliferation. A possible reason for this effect is the different cell types. Different stem cells have different reactions and sensitivities to drugs. ASCs have the potential for multidirectional differentiation, and different differentiation directions establish different properties in cells. This effect may lead to the outcome that although most cell types are stimulated by astragaloside IV to proliferate, ASCs are inhibited. Second, HFD-ASCs were suppressed. As mentioned earlier, compared with ND-ASCs, HFD-ASCs secrete large amounts of PAI-1 and TNF- α . High concentrations of PAI-1 and TNF- α can inhibit cell proliferation.^{23,24} Treatment with LS-102 to reduce the secretion of PAI-1 and TNF- α only partially counteracted this inhibitory effect. Finally, cell proliferation was inhibited to varying degrees, which may explain why LS-102 slightly inhibited the proliferation of HFD-ASCs but not ND-ASCs.

In vivo, the mouse model showed renal morphological changes related to a HFD. These pathomorphological structural changes were accompanied by a significant increase in perirenal fat weight and varying degrees of renal dysfunction in the HFD group. The thickness of perirenal fat is an independent predictor of renal insufficiency in human type 2 diabetes mellitus.²⁵ Using this model, We concluded that both astragaloside IV and LS-102 could improve perirenal adipose tissue inflammation and renal pathological changes in mice with obesity-related nephropathy, and the effect of LS-102 was better than that of the same concentration of astragaloside IV.

This study demonstrated for the first time that LS-102 effectively acted on macrophages and perirenal adipocytes to regulate the inflammatory response and pathological changes in obesity-related nephropathy. In recent years, macrophages, as important immune cells, have become a new research hotspot in the prevention and treatment of obesity. Obesity not only increases the number of macrophages but also affects the polarization of macrophages in adipose tissue. M1 macrophages mainly play a role in inflammation and immunity after infection with bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms. M2 macrophages play an important role in anti-inflammatory reactions, tissue repair and remodeling, lipid metabolism and allergic reactions. Some studies suggest that during the process of obesity induced by a HFD, the relative number of M1 and M2 macrophages in adipose tissue seems to be the main factor leading to chronic inflammation associated with obesity and metabolic syndrome.

In the early modeling process, mice fed a HFD were compared with mice fed a ND, and the perirenal fat became thicker and larger. The infiltration of macrophages and the expression of M1 macrophage markers in perirenal adipose tissue were significantly increased. However, after treatment with astragaloside IV and LS-102, the perirenal adipose tissue of mice became thinner. The infiltration of macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue was significantly decreased, and the increase in M1 macrophage markers was inhibited. M2 macrophage markers increased. The infiltration of macrophages is related to the recruitment and *in situ* proliferation and accumulation. Macrophage chemotactic factors play a key role in macrophage recruitment, and the most common chemotactic factor is MCP-1. Most studies have shown that the expression of MCP-1 in obese adipose tissue is significantly higher than that in the control group. Local hypoxia has an important effect on the accumulation of macrophages. The rapid expansion of adipose tissue in the development of obesity leads to insufficient local blood flow. Blood circulation cannot support tissue oxygen consumption and causes local hypoxia in adipose tissue. Eventually, ATMs accumulate. A large number of studies have reported that astragaloside IV decreases the expression of MCP-1 in a variety of cells. Astragaloside IV treatment could significantly inhibit the increase in serum levels of MCP-1 induced by LPS.²⁶ After drug treatment, the perirenal fat of mice became thinner, adipocytes were smaller and uniform, and the shape was more regular, which alleviated the effects of local hypoxia.

Therefore, we hypothesize that LS-102, as a derivative of astragaloside, can also reduce the infiltration of macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue by reducing the expression of MCP-1 in adipocytes and alleviating local hypoxia.

Studies have shown that the M1 polarization of macrophages in obesity is mainly related to the initiation of JNK, NF- κ B, TLR-4 and other signaling pathways. The JNK signaling pathway is an important pathway in obesity-related metabolic responses. Knockout of the JNK gene can significantly reduce the number of macrophages in adipose tissue and significantly inhibit the polarization of ATMs to the M1 phenotype.²⁷ Both the NF- κ B and TLR-4 signaling pathways have been shown mediate the polarization of M1 macrophages. A large number of studies have examined the relationship between astragaloside IV and these pathways. This evidence suggests that astragaloside IV can improve hyperglycemia and inhibit NOD2-related NF- κ B signal transduction. Astragaloside IV interacts with the MAPK signaling pathway to reduce inflammation in diabetic nephropathy rats.²⁸ Astragaloside IV can inhibit apoptosis and inflammation induced by high glucose in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) by inhibiting the JNK signaling pathway.²⁹ In other cells, such as human bronchial epithelial cells³⁰ and endometrial cells,³¹ astragaloside IV can inhibit inflammation by inhibiting the NF- κ B and MAPK signaling pathways. Therefore, we can infer that astragaloside IV inhibits M1 macrophage polarization mainly by inhibiting the JNK and NF- κ B signaling pathways. Similarly, LS-102 may also inhibit M1 polarization in macrophages by inhibiting signaling pathways such as JNK and NF- κ B. According to our results, the expression of TGF- β 1 and Fn1 increased significantly after treatment with astragaloside IV and LS-102. Activation of PPAR- γ signaling, adiponectin, IL-4 and unsaturated fatty acids can significantly increase the expression of related genes in mouse M2 macrophages. However, there is currently no research on the relationship between astragaloside IV and these factors.

In this study, the expression of PAI-1 in perirenal adipose tissue decreased significantly after treatment with astragaloside IV and LS-102. This outcome may be related to the inhibitory effect of astragaloside IV on the TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway in adipocytes. Astragaloside IV has been shown to inhibit the TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway in renal tubular epithelial cells³² and HSCs (one of the key cells in hepatic fibrosis). Smads are not only signal transducers but are also transcriptional effectors that determine the fate of TGF- β -specific transcription factors. Some studies have shown that astragaloside IV has a robust activating effect on Smad7 expression.³³ Smad7, which is a negative factor, can downregulate the signal transduction of TGF- β 1/Smads, which leads to a decrease in PAI-1 expression. Therefore, we hypothesize that LS-102 can also decrease the expression of PAI-1 by inhibiting the TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway in perirenal adipocytes. In our previous study, we showed that PAI-1 had an obvious inflammatory effect on perirenal adipose tissue in obesity-related nephropathy, which was mainly characterized by a significant increase in the number of macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue. Macrophage markers were examined and showed that the M1 proinflammatory macrophages were predominant. However, PAI-1 gene knockout or PAI-1-039 inhibitor treatment significantly reduced the number of macrophages that infiltrated perirenal adipose tissue, accompanied by an increase in M2 anti-inflammatory macrophages, thus reducing inflammation in perirenal adipose tissue. It has been shown that the deletion or inhibition of PAI-1 can significantly improve obesity-related nephropathy. The decrease in perirenal adipocyte macrophage infiltration, decrease in M1 proinflammatory macrophages and increase in M2 anti-inflammatory macrophages may be related to the decreased expression of PAI-1. However, more evidence is needed to explain the molecular and cellular mechanisms by which PAI-1 regulates renal structural and functional changes caused by perirenal adipose tissue inflammation during metabolic disorders. According to our experimental results, TGF- β 1, Smad2, Smad3 and Smad4 were downregulated in the perirenal fat of obese mice treated with astragaloside IV and LS-102, and the H102 group had the most significant downregulation of expression. The expression of Smad7 in all experimental groups showed no significant difference and was high, which may be related to the strong nonspecific staining of the antibodies. These results indicated that LS-102 had a certain inhibitory effect on the TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway in perirenal fat in obese mice, and the effect was superior to that of astragaloside IV.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our study suggests that LS-102 can significantly inhibit the secretion of TNF- α and PAI-1 by ASCs. In an obesity-related nephropathy mouse model, the weight of perirenal fat and the volume of adipocytes decreased, and renal

structure and corresponding functions were significantly improved after treatment with LS-102. By significantly reducing the number of macrophages in perirenal adipose tissue induced by a HFD, changing macrophage polarization and inhibiting the TGF- β /Smad signaling cascade, perirenal adipose tissue inflammation was ultimately reduced, showing a better protective effect against obesity-related nephropathy. The therapeutic effect of LS-102 on obesity-related nephropathy was better than that of the astragaloside IV prototype. These findings suggest that LS-102 may be a new Chinese medicine preparation for the clinical treatment of obesity and its related diseases.

Data Sharing Statement

All authors have confirmed that all data and materials support their published claims.

Ethics Approval

All plans for the use of experimental animals were reviewed and approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of Southwest Medical University in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, have agreed on the journal to which the article will be submitted, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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