Hypertensive nephropathy treatment by heart-protecting musk pill: a study of anti-inflammatory therapy for target organ damage of hypertension

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Abstract: This study was designed to investigate the protective effect of the heart-protecting musk pill (HMP) on inflammatory injury of kidney from spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR). Male SHRs aged 4 weeks were divided into SHR model group, HMP low-dosage group (13.5 mg/kg), and HMP high-dosage group (40 mg/kg). Age-matched Wistar–Kyoto rats were used as normal control. All rats were killed at 12 weeks of age. Tail-cuff method and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay were used to determine rat systolic blood pressure and angiotensin II (Ang II) contents, respectively. Renal inflammatory damage was evaluated by the following parameters: protein expressions of inflammatory cytokines, carbonyl protein contents, nitrite concentration, infiltration of monocytes/macrophages in interstitium and glomeruli, kidney pathological changes, and excretion rate of urinary protein. HMP did not prevent the development of hypertension in SHR. However, this Chinese medicinal compound decreased renal Ang II content. Consistent with the change of renal Ang II, all the parameters of renal inflammatory injury were significantly decreased by HMP. This study indicates that HMP is a potent suppressor of renal inflammatory damage in SHR, which may serve as a basis for the advanced preventive and therapeutic investigation of HMP in hypertensive nephropathy.

Keywords: spontaneously hypertensive rat, inflammation, musk pill, nephropathy

Introduction

The kidney can be both a target of and a contributor to hypertension. Spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHRs) have been widely used as a primary hypertension animal model, and multiple renal structural and functional alterations mark the feature of hypertensive nephropathy. It has been revealed that a complex pathological network involving angiotensin II (Ang II), monocytes/macrophages, inflammatory cytokines, and oxidative stress is an important participant in triggering renal injury of SHR.1–3 Thus, we hypothesize that anti-inflammatory therapeutic strategy may manage hypertensive target organ damage, and previous studies of our research center has indicated anti-inflammation mechanism may serve as a base for the protective effects of atorvastatin in hypertensive nephropathy.4

Heart-protecting musk pill (HMP) is a traditional Chinese medicinal compound, which has been effectively used for treating coronary heart disease (CHD) with angina pectoris.5 Recently, there has been a new wave of interest in the HMP due to its protecting effect on multiple organ injuries. HMP improves renal function and blood pressure when combined with other hypotensive agents in hypertensive patients.6 Post-treatment with HMP decreases myocardial fibrosis in SHR without interfering with systolic blood pressure (SBP).7 Furthermore, HMP reduces arterial inflammation markers of
C-reactive protein (CRP), fibrinogen, and D-dimer levels in coronary syndrome subjects. Little is known, however, about the mechanisms underlying these multiple organ protective effects of HMP.

The present study was designed to explore the effect of HMP on renal inflammatory parameters, pathological morphology and functional changes in SHR. With this study, we expect to clarify the protective mechanisms and potential clinical benefits of HMP on hypertensive nephropathy.

Materials and methods

Experimental animals

The animal procedures were in accordance with the Animal Use and Care Guidelines of the Experimental Animal Center of Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Male SHR (aged 4 weeks) and Wistar–Kyoto (WKY) rats (aged 4 weeks) were purchased from Shanghai Experimental Animal Center of Chinese Academy of Sciences. All the rats were housed in a temperature-controlled room regulated on a 12-hour light/dark cycle with free access to food and water.

Materials

HMP were purchased from Shanghai Hutchison Pharmaceuticals (Shanghai, China). An instrument for noninvasive blood pressure determination was purchased from Shanghai Alcott Biotech (Shanghai, China). Commercially available Ang II, monocyte chemotactic protein (MCP)-1, and microalbuminuria (MA), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits were obtained from BioDev Tech (Beijing, China). JD801 analysis system for pathological image was purchased from Jiangsu Jieda Biotech (Jiangsu, China). Primary antibodies of β1 protein expression was analyzed on a 12-hour light/dark cycle with free access to food and water.

Experimental groups and treatment

SHR were divided into three experimental groups: SHR model group (n = 9), HMP low dosage group (13.5 mg/kg, n = 9), and HMP high dosage group (40 mg/kg, n = 9). HMP powder was dissolved in purified water (HMP low dosage, 1.35 mg/mL; HMP high dosage, 4.0 mg/mL), and daily administrated through intragastric gavage (10 mL/kg). Drinking water (10 mL/kg) was used for the SHR model group. The treatments were carried out through week 4 to week 12 of the age of SHR. In the whole experimental process WKY rats (n = 9) were used as the age-matched control of SHR, and drinking water (10 mL/kg) was used for sham treatment.

Sample preparation

Pentobarbitalum natricum (40 mg/kg) was used for the anesthesia of rats. Twenty-four hour urine samples were collected on the day before rats were killed by cervical dislocation. Urine samples were lower-speed centrifuged, and supernatants were separated and stored at −20°C until assayed for urinary concentrations of total protein, MA, and β2-MG.

Blood samples were obtained at 12 weeks of age through cardiac puncture and collected in centrifuge tubes that contained 50 μL EDTA (0.30 mol/L), 25 μL dimercaprol (0.32 mol/L) and 50 μL 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate (0.34 mol/L). Plasma was separated and stored at −20°C for further assays.

Kidneys were immediately removed after sacrifice of the rats. One kidney was fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for histological analysis, and another kidney was frozen in liquid nitrogen for protein assays and preparation of renal tissue homogenates.

SBP measurement

SBP was measured weekly by using tail-cuff method. The cuff was inflated until the pulse waveform disappeared; values at the disappearance of the waveform was recorded as the systolic pressure.

Plasma and kidney Ang II determination

Ang II concentration was detected using ELISA kit according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Examination of renal inflammatory injury

ICAM-1, iNOS, and TGF-β1 protein expression was analyzed by Western-blot. For total protein extraction, about 200 mg kidney tissues were homogenized in cell lysis buffer (pH 7.4) containing proteinase inhibitors and centrifuged for 15 minutes at 4°C. Concentration of total protein was determined by Lowry assay. A total of 50 μg protein was separated in sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), protein was transferred to nitrocellulose
membrane, and then incubated with primary antibodies (1:200) overnight and second antibodies conjugated with horseradish peroxidase for 1 hour. The determination was performed with enhanced chemiluminescence by exposure to X-Omat BT Films (Kodak, Rochester, NY).

Kidney protein level of MCP-1 was determined using commercially available ELISA kit. Carbonyl protein formation was determined by 2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) method.9 The results were calculated using the extinction coefficient of 22,000 for aliphatic hydrazone and demonstrated by nmol/mg protein.

Griess reaction was used for the detection of renal tissue nitrite (NO₂⁻) concentration. Test solutions (100 μL) were added to 96-well flat-bottomed plates containing 100 μL/well of Griess reagent (1% sulfanilamide, 0.1% naphthylethylenediamine dihydrochloride, and 5% phosphoric acid). After 10 minutes at room temperature the absorbance of each well was measured at 540 nm, and the NO₂⁻ concentration was determined from a sodium nitrite standard curve.

Infiltration of monocytes/macrophages was examined by immunochemistry using CD68 antibody. Images of immunohistochemistry were counterstained with hematoxylin and eosin (HE). Fifteen consecutive microscopic fields were examined for each kidney section, and CD68-positive cells (brown) were counted in interstitium and glomeruli.

With the use of HE and periodic acid silver metheramine (PASM) stained kidney sections, pathological morphologic changes were evaluated by using a semi-quantitative histological score (score 0–3; normal to severe) for glomerulosclerosis, interstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy, and arteriolar hyalinosis (maximal score = 12) as described previously.10

Renal function was evaluated by urinary excretion rates of total protein, β₂-MG, and MA. Urinary concentration of total protein was measured by Coomasie Brilliant Blue method. ELISA and radioimmunoassay (RIA) kits were used for the determination of MA and β₂-MG levels, respectively.

### Statistical analysis
The experimental data were expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD). Results were analyzed by Student’s t-test, and a P value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

### Results

#### SBP
SHR showed a progressive increase in SBP during the whole experimental period, whereas WKY rats maintained their SBP unchanged (P > 0.05). HMP treatment failed to prevent the development of hypertension in SHR (P > 0.05) (Table 1).

#### Plasma and kidney Ang II
Plasma Ang II concentrations were similar between WKY rats and SHR at 12 weeks of age (P > 0.05). HMP low dosage treatment showed a tendency to decrease plasma Ang II levels in SHR group. However, these changes were not statistically significant (P > 0.05). HMP high dosage prevented this increase in plasma Ang II (P < 0.01). In contrast, kidney tissue levels of Ang II were significantly increased in SHR at 12 weeks of age compared with age-matched WKY rats (P < 0.05). After 8 weeks of treatment, kidney Ang II levels were markedly decreased by HMP (P < 0.05) (Table 1).

#### Renal protein expressions of iNOS, ICAM-1, and TGF-β₁
Renal protein expressions of iNOS, ICAM-1, and TGF-β₁ were significantly increased in SHR at 12 weeks of age compared with age-matched WKY rats (P < 0.05 or P < 0.01). HMP treatment prevented the increased protein expressions of iNOS, ICAM-1, and TGF-β₁ in SHR kidney (P < 0.05 or P < 0.01) (Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C).

#### Renal protein levels of MCP-1
Renal protein levels of MCP-1 were significantly increased in SHR at 12 weeks of age (37.40 ± 7.48 pg/mg renal tissue) compared

### Table 1: Effect of HMP on SBP and Ang II levels of SHR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>SBP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>Ang II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 weeks of age</td>
<td>12 weeks of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WKY rats</td>
<td>132.3 ± 7.45</td>
<td>138.5 ± 10.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>131.8 ± 5.90</td>
<td>193.3 ± 5.72a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMP low dosage</td>
<td>135.3 ± 8.90</td>
<td>194.0 ± 9.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>HMP high dosage</td>
<td>134.0 ± 8.04</td>
<td>196.8 ± 9.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Values are expressed in mean ± standard deviation (n = 9). Statistical significant test for comparison was done by one-way ANOVA. *P < 0.01, versus WKY rats (SHR only); †P < 0.05, versus WKY rats (SHR only); ‡P < 0.05, versus SHR; ‡P < 0.01, versus SHR.

Abbreviations: Ang II, angiotensin II; HMP, heart-protecting musk pill; SBP, systolic blood pressure; SHR, spontaneously hypertensive rats; WKY, Wistar Kyoto.
Figure 1 Effect of HMP on protein expressions of inflammatory cytokines in SHR kidney. Total protein was extracted from kidney for Western-blot assay to determine iNos, ICAM-1, and TGF-β1 protein expression. Optical density of bands corresponding to Western-blot were read by gel imaging analysis system, and optical density of each band was expressed as the percentage relative to the corresponding β-actin band (%). Renal tissue homogenates and ELISA kits were used for the examination of MCP-1 protein level. Data of MCP-1 protein level were calculated from the standard curve plotted according to the manufacturer’s instructions. 

Notes: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 versus WKY rats (shr only); ***P < 0.05, ****P < 0.01 versus SHR, n ≥ 3 (Western-blot) or n = 9 (ELISA).

Abbreviations: ELISA, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay; HMP, heart-protecting musk pill; ICAM, intercellular adhesion molecule; iNOS, inducible nitric oxide synthase; MCP, monocyte chemotactic protein; SHR, spontaneously hypertensive rat; TGF, transforming growth factor; WKY, Wistar Kyoto.
with age-matched WKY rats (24.05 ± 6.28 pg/mg renal tissue) 
(P < 0.05). HMP decreased renal protein levels of MCP-1 in SHR 
significantly after 8 weeks of treatment (29.73 ± 7.32 pg/mg renal 
tissue for HMP low dosage group; 25.77 ± 4.96 pg/mg renal tissue 
for HMP high dosage group) (P < 0.05) (Figure 1D).

Renal carbonyl protein and NO₂⁻ contents

Compared with WKY rats, renal carbonyl protein and 
NO₂⁻ contents in SHR changed in parallel with protein 
expressions of inflammatory cytokines. HMP decreased 
contents of carbonyl protein and NO₂⁻ after 8 weeks of treatment 
(P < 0.05 or P < 0.01) (Figure 2 and Table 2).

Infiltration of monocytes/macrophages

Numbers of monocytes/macrophages in interstitium and 
glomeruli were significantly increased in SHR at 12 weeks 
of age compared with age-matched WKY rats (P < 0.05 or 
P < 0.01, respectively). HMP inhibited the renal cortical 
infiltration of monocytes/macrophages in SHR (P < 0.05 
or P < 0.01) (Figure 2 and Table 2).

Renal pathological parameters

Pathological scores of glomeruli, tubule-interstitium, and 
renal vascular lesions were significantly increased in SHR 
at 12 weeks of age compared with age-matched WKY rats 
(P < 0.05 or P < 0.01). After 8 weeks of treatment, HMP 
significantly decreased the pathological scores of glom-
eruli, tubule-interstitium, and renal vascular lesions in SHR 
(P < 0.05 or P < 0.01) (Figure 3; Table 3).

Urinary excretions of total protein, MA, 
and β₂-MG

Urinary excretions of total protein, MA, and β₂-MG were 
significantly increased in SHR at 12 weeks of age compared 
with age-matched WKY rats (P < 0.01). After 8 weeks of HMP 
treatment, urinary excretions of total protein, MA, and β₂-MG were 
markedly decreased (P < 0.05 or P < 0.01) (Table 4).

Discussion

The pathological changes due to chronic inflammation are 
evident in hypertensive renal disease. Interstitial fibrosis, 
proteinuria, and decreased creatinine clearance rate manifest 
severe renal disorders of SHR. Our previous studies indicated 
the up-regulated inflammatory cytokines expression 
was present in SHR kidney, and the protective effects of 
atorvastatin in hypertensive nephropathy might be related to 
its anti-inflammation mechanism. 2–4 A role of inflammatory 
reaction in hypertensive nephropathy is further suggested 
by the study of nuclear transcription factor-κB (NF-κB) 
inhibitor, which prevented the development of hypertension 
and renal injury.11 To add more evidence, chronic treatment 
with p38 MAPK inhibitor delayed the onset of renal dysfunc-
tion characterized by increased total protein and albumin 
excretion of SHR.12 In the present study, we have evaluated 
the effect of HMP on inflammation-related kidney damage 
in SHR to appeal our proposed concept that inflammation 
serves as primary target of therapeutic strategy in end-organ 
damage of hypertension. Our choosing of HMP is due to the 
following considerations: 1) HMP is not an anti-hypertensive 
drug, 2) HMP exerts cardio-vascular effect through anti-
inflammatory mechanisms, and 3) HMP is the top-selling 
name. In contrast, hydrochlorothiazide (HRH) treatment failed to prevent the 
increase of renal injury in SHR, even though HRH effectively 
blocked the development of hypertension.14 These studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Carbonyl protein (nmol/mg protein)</th>
<th>NO₂⁻ (μmol/g)</th>
<th>Monocytes/macrophages Glo (count/glo)</th>
<th>Interstitium (count/mm²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WKY rats</td>
<td>2.81 ± 0.99</td>
<td>0.44 ± 0.08</td>
<td>23.1 ± 4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>5.15 ± 1.70</td>
<td>0.63 ± 0.85¹</td>
<td>24.5 ± 6.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMP low dosage</td>
<td>2.43 ± 1.29</td>
<td>0.45 ± 0.06</td>
<td>13.4 ± 5.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMP high dosage</td>
<td>1.25 ± 0.96³</td>
<td>0.45 ± 0.08</td>
<td>10.8 ± 3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Values are expressed in mean ± standard deviation (n = 6). Statistical significant test for comparison was done by one-way ANOVA.

*P < 0.01, versus WKY rats (SHR only); **P < 0.05, versus WKY rats (SHR only); ***P < 0.05 versus SHR; ****P < 0.01 versus SHR.

Abbreviations: Glo, glomeruli; HMP, heart-protecting musk pill; SHR, spontaneously hypertensive rats; NO₂⁻, nitrite; WKY, Wistar Kyoto.
suggested that, under certain conditions, BP elevation and renal injury might stand for two independent pathological procedures. In this study we observed that HMP treatment failed to prevent the development of hypertension in SHR. On the other side, our data here are especially aimed to define the optimal treatment of hypertensive nephropathy through an anti-inflammation pathway.

Previous studies indicated a complex causative network involving Ang II and inflammatory cytokines in triggering renal damage in hypertension such as increasing mesangial cell proliferation, contracting afferent and efferent glomerular arteriole, and decreasing glomerular filtration rate. Also, it has been reported that Ang II stimulated the synthesis of type I and type IV collagen and fibronectin, thus increasing the extracellular matrix (ECM) deposition. On the other side, olmesartan, an Ang II type-1 (AT1) receptor blocker, decreased proteinuria, renal immune cells infiltration and morphology alterations in SHR by inhibition of kidney levels of Ang II. In this study, we observed the similar result that HMP inhibited levels of Ang II which implied a key role of Ang II in regulation of chronic inflammation in hypertension.

Inflammatory cytokines have been crucially involved in the pathogenesis of hypertensive renal damage. Our current study focused on the effect of HMP on iNOS, ICAM-1, TGF-β, and MCP-1 protein expressions in SHR kidney. The production of pathological higher concentration of nitric oxide (NO) by iNOS has been considered as a pro-inflammatory mediator and implicated in several cardiovascular diseases. Inflammatory cytokines, including interleukin (IL)-1β, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, interferon (IFN)-γ, and bacterial lipopolysaccharide can induce the expression of iNOS in monocytes/macrophages, neutrophil granulocytes, and many other cell types. The overproduced NO will react with superoxide anion to form peroxynitrite (ONOO⁻), which can react with tyrosine residue to form nitrotyrosin

Figure 2 Effect of HMP on monocytes/macrophages stained positively with CD68 antibody in SHR interstitial (A–D) and glomerular (E–H). Immunochemistry staining, original magnification ×400. A and E refer to WKY rats; B and F refer to SHR; C and G refer to HMP low dosage group; D and H refer to HMP high dosage group.

Abbreviations: HMP, heart-protecting musk pill; SHR, spontaneously hypertensive rat; WKY, Wistar Kyoto.
and cause tissue injury, including renal damage. In the current study, renal tissue NO$_2^-$ concentration evaluated as the consequence of over expressed iNOS was inhibited by HMP treatment. Upregulation of ICAM-1 in tubular epithelial cells observed in kidney diseases with inflammation actively participated in the progress of fibrosis in glomeruli and tubule interstitium. This study indicated that the ICAM-1 expression was significantly inhibited by HMP and suggested an action mechanism of HMP in preserving renal function and reducing interstitial fibrosis. TGF-β$_1$ plays a key role in promoting the overproduction of ECM and thus participates in renal structural and functional alterations. MCP-1 exhibits a chemotactic activity toward monocytes/macrophages and induces the production of inflammatory cytokines including TNF-α and IFN-γ, which have been shown to mediate pathological adhesion, migration, and phagocytosis of inflammatory cells. In addition, macrophages stimulate renal interstitial fibrosis via the production

![Figure 3](image-url)

**Figure 3** Effect of HMP on renal pathological parameters with the use of HE (A–D) and PASM (E–H) stained kidney sections in SHR. A and E refer to WKY rats; B and F refer to SHR; C and G refer to HMP low dosage group; D and H refer to HMP high dosage group.

**Abbreviations:** HE, hematoxylin-erosin; HMP, heart-protecting musk pill; PASM, periodic acid silver metheramine; SHR, spontaneously hypertensive rat; WKY, Wistar Kyoto.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Glomeruli</th>
<th>Tubule-interstitium</th>
<th>Vascular</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WKY rats</td>
<td>1.08 ± 0.49</td>
<td>1.58 ± 0.66</td>
<td>1.08 ± 0.38</td>
<td>3.57 ± 1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>5.17 ± 1.66*</td>
<td>5.25 ± 1.83*</td>
<td>3.60 ± 1.05*</td>
<td>13.9 ± 4.30*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMP low dosage</td>
<td>2.42 ± 1.24*</td>
<td>3.17 ± 1.03*</td>
<td>1.92 ± 1.07*</td>
<td>7.50 ± 1.87*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMP high dosage</td>
<td>1.83 ± 0.82*</td>
<td>2.58 ± 1.11*</td>
<td>1.83 ± 0.82*</td>
<td>6.25 ± 1.63*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** Values are expressed in mean ± standard deviation (n = 6). Statistical significant test for comparison was done by one-way ANOVA. *P* < 0.01, versus WKY rats (SHR only); **P** < 0.05, versus WKY rats (SHR only); *P* < 0.05, versus SHR; **P** < 0.01, versus SHR.

**Abbreviations:** HMP, heart-protecting musk pill; SHR, spontaneously hypertensive rats; WKY, Wistar Kyoto.
of matrix protein from renal interstitium and intercapillary cells. Thus, an agent that reduces monocytes/macrophages infiltration may be beneficial to hypertension-related renal fibrosis. In the present study, HMP decreased renal iNOS, ICAM-1, TGF-β, and MCP-1 protein expressions, as well as interstitial and glomerular infiltration of monocytes/macrophages, which implied the protective role of HMP in hypertensive nephropathy.

Inflammation is closely related to oxidative stress. The overproduction of reactive oxygen species (ROS) participate cellular and tissue damage through oxidative modification of protein, lipids, carbohydrates, and DNA. ROS can initiate local inflammation and tissue fibrosis by the activation of NF-κB and TGF-β signaling pathways, respectively. In this study, protein carbonyl content was evaluated as the parameter of oxidative stress. Our data showed that HMP decreased carbonyl protein levels in SHR kidney, which suggested an antioxidative mechanism might underlie the preventive and therapeutic effect of HMP on hypertensive renal injury.

Previous studies have detected renal pathological changes in SHR at 14 weeks of age, including: 1) accumulation of mesangial matrix and thickening and focal sclerosis of capillary basement membrane; 2) cloudy swelling and irregular basement membrane thickening of renal tubules; and 3) interstitial inflammatory cell infiltration, accumulation of ECM and fibrosis. In this study we got a similar result that the pathological scores of glomeruli, tubule interstitium, and renal vascular lesions were significantly increased in SHR at the age of 12 weeks. The reducing effect of HMP on pathological scores of SHR kidney strongly demonstrated the efficacy of anti-inflammation therapy on hypertensive renal injury.

Hypertensive nephropathy marks with increased excretion of urinary protein, which is mostly attributed to increased permeability of glomerular filtration membrane, damage of electrostatic barrier, and renal tubular reabsorption. Urinary excretions of albumin and β₂-MG are sensitive to early functional damage of glomerular filtration and renal tubular reabsorption, respectively. Albumin is a macromolecule carrying negative electric charges. Therefore, a small amount of albumin will penetrate through the glomerular electrostatic barrier under normal conditions. The urinary albumin concentration will be obviously increased even if there is a mild injury of electrostatic barrier. β₂-MG can penetrate through the glomerular electrostatic barrier, and 99.9% of β₂-MG will be reabsorbed by the proximal renal tubule. When the function of renal tubular reabsorption is damaged, urinary β₂-MG concentration will be increased. The improvement of renal function (measured by urinary excretions of total protein, MA, and β₂-MG) by HMP further prove our concept of anti-inflammatory therapy for hypertensive target organ damage.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that HMP inhibited inflammatory status of the hypertensive kidney which was associated with a marked improvement of kidney function in SHR. It is worth noting that the protective effect of HMP on hypertensive renal diseases is not related to the change of blood pressure. We propose the anti-inflammatory mechanism may serve the base for the therapeutic investigation of HMP in hypertensive nephropathy.

**Disclosure**

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