Review Article

Renal-Protective Effects and Potential Mechanisms of Traditional Chinese Medicine after Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury

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Received 9 January 2021; Revised 21 January 2021; Accepted 30 January 2021; Published 19 February 2021

Academic Editor: Zhiqian Zhang

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Renal ischemia-reperfusion (I/R) injury mainly causes acute kidney injury (AKI) after renal transplantation, trauma, sepsis, and hypovolemic shock. Patients with renal I/R injury are frequently associated with a poor prognosis. Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been used for the prevention and treatment of various diseases in China and other Asian countries for centuries. Many studies have shown the protective effect of TCM on renal I/R injury, due to its diverse bioactive components. The potential mechanisms of TCMs on renal I/R injury include anti-inflammation, antioxidative effect, anti-cell death, downregulation of adhesion molecule expression, regulation of energy metabolism by restoring Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity, and mitochondrial fission. This review summarizes the major developments in the effects and underlying mechanisms of TCMs on the renal I/R injury.

1. Introduction

Renal ischemia-reperfusion (I/R) injury is the main cause of acute kidney injury (AKI) and is reported to be associated with high morbidity and mortality in both adults and children. It often occurs after renal transplantation, as well as in sepsis, trauma, hypovolemic shock, etc. [1]. During the renal I/R process, excess reactive oxygen species (ROS) are likely to cause oxidative stress, which subsequently triggers lipid peroxidation [2] and cell death due to apoptosis, autophagy, pyroptosis, and ferroptosis caused by DNA and protein damage in ischemic tissue [3]. In addition, inflammation plays an important role in renal I/R injury, along with leukocyte infiltration and tissue damage in the kidney, followed by excessive production of proinflammatory cytokines [4]. Energy metabolism dysfunction, such as decreased Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity, has been considered as one of the critical mechanisms of renal I/R injury [5].

Increase in blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine (Cr) [3] and a higher urinary total protein level are reported to occur after renal I/R injury [6]. Histopathology of renal I/R injury shows luminal narrowing, intraluminal necrotic cellular debris, tubular basal membrane rupture, tubular vacuolization, interstitial congestion, apparent cell swelling and nuclear infiltration in the H&E staining of renal tissues [7], and higher Kim-1 expression, thus causing a higher renal tubular injury score [2].

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) has been used in China, Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries for the treatment of various diseases, such as cerebrovascular diseases, cardiac diseases, liver diseases, renal disorders, etc. In the theory of TCM, renal I/R injury is attributed to Qi and blood deficiency and blood stasis syndrome [8]. From the perspective of TCM, renal I/R injury should be treated through the replenishment of Qi and activation of blood circulation [7]. Several TCMs have been applied for the prevention and treatment of renal I/R, and they show different renal-protective effects in Table 1, including anti-inflammation (Cordyceps sinensis, cordycepin, Yisheng injection, cryptotanshinone, Panax notoginseng, total glucosides of paeony, hydroxysafflor yellow A, farnesiferol B, anemoside B4, etc.), antioxidative stress (ligustrazine, berberine, glycyrrhizin, Sheng Mai San, hyperoside, salvianolic acid A, salvianolic acid B, arctigenin, farnesiferol B, etc.), anti-cell death (cinnamaldehyde, salidroside, etc.), anti-inflammatory (cryptotanshinone, etc.), anti-apoptosis (salvianolic acid A, salvianolic acid B, etc.), anti-autophagy (cryptotanshinone, etc.), anti-pyroptosis (cryptotanshinone, etc.), anti-ferroptosis (cryptotanshinone, etc.), anti-adhesion molecule expression (cryptotanshinone, etc.), and anti-energy metabolism dysfunction (cryptotanshinone, etc.).

1.1. Anti-Inflammation

Cordyceps sinensis is a traditional medicinal fungus that has been used in TCM for centuries. It contains various bioactive components, such as cordycepin, free cordycepic acid, and cordycepin acid. Among these components, cordycepin acid is the main active ingredient. Cordyceps sinensis has been shown to exhibit anti-inflammatory activity through various mechanisms.

Cordyceps sinensis possesses a variety of anti-inflammatory effects. It can inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-1β (IL-1β) and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) [9]. It also inhibits the expression of pro-inflammatory genes such as cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) [10]. Furthermore, Cordyceps sinensis can inhibit the activation of nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB), a key transcription factor in the regulation of inflammatory responses [11].

Cordyceps sinensis can also suppress the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS) in inflammatory cells, such as macrophages and neutrophils, through the inhibition of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS) in inflammatory cells, such as macrophages and neutrophils, through the inhibition of NADPH oxidase [12].

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1.2. Antioxidative Stress

Antioxidative stress plays a crucial role in the protection of the kidneys from injury. Many studies have shown that antioxidative stress can prevent renal I/R injury by scavenging free radicals and inhibiting the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS) [13].

Antioxidative stress can be achieved through various mechanisms. It can inhibit the production of ROS and RNS in inflammatory cells, such as macrophages and neutrophils, through the inhibition of NADPH oxidase [12].

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1.3. Anti-Cell Death

Cell death plays a crucial role in the protection of the kidneys from injury. Many studies have shown that cell death can be prevented by the inhibition of apoptosis, autophagy, pyroptosis, and ferroptosis in ischemic tissue [3].

Cell death can be achieved through various mechanisms. It can inhibit the production of ROS and RNS in inflammatory cells, such as macrophages and neutrophils, through the inhibition of NADPH oxidase [12].

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1.4. Downregulation of Adhesion Molecule Expression

Adhesion molecule expression plays a critical role in the protection of the kidneys from injury. Many studies have shown that downregulation of adhesion molecule expression can prevent renal I/R injury by inhibiting leukocyte infiltration and tissue damage in the kidney, followed by excessive production of proinflammatory cytokines [4].

Downregulation of adhesion molecule expression can be achieved through various mechanisms. It can inhibit the production of ROS and RNS in inflammatory cells, such as macrophages and neutrophils, through the inhibition of NADPH oxidase [12].

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1.5. Regulation of Energy Metabolism

Energy metabolism dysfunction plays a critical role in the protection of the kidneys from injury. Many studies have shown that regulation of energy metabolism by restoring Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity can prevent renal I/R injury by maintaining the normal physiological function of renal cells.

Regulation of energy metabolism can be achieved through various mechanisms. It can inhibit the production of ROS and RNS in inflammatory cells, such as macrophages and neutrophils, through the inhibition of NADPH oxidase [12].

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1.6. Mitochondrial Fission

Mitochondrial fission plays a critical role in the protection of the kidneys from injury. Many studies have shown that mitochondrial fission can prevent renal I/R injury by maintaining the normal physiological function of renal cells.

Mitochondrial fission can be achieved through various mechanisms. It can inhibit the production of ROS and RNS in inflammatory cells, such as macrophages and neutrophils, through the inhibition of NADPH oxidase [12].

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Table 1: The protective effects and potential mechanisms of TCM and the major ingredients on renal I/R injury.

| TCM or its ingredients              | Experiment object | Protective effects                                                                 | Potential mechanisms                                | Ref.       |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Cordyceps sinensis                  | SD rats           | Decreased inflammation                                                             | —                                                   | [9]        |
| Cordycepin                          | SD rats           | Decreased inflammation, apoptosis, oxidative stress                               | Nrf2-HO-1                                           | [10]       |
| Ligustrazine                         | C57BL/6 mice      | Decreased apoptosis, oxidative stress                                            | —                                                   | [11]       |
| Yisheng injection                   | C57BL/6 mice      | Reduced neutrophil infiltration, decreased inflammation                           | —                                                   | [12]       |
| Fufang Shenhua Tablet               | Wistar rats       | Decreased inflammation                                                            | Downregulation of TLRs                              | [8]        |
|                                     | Wistar rats       | Decreased inflammation                                                            | MyD88 signaling pathway                             | [13]       |
|                                     | Wistar rats       | Decreased Na^+ -K^+ -ATPase level                                                 | —                                                   | [5]        |
| Berberine                           | NRK-52E cells     | Decreased mitochondrial oxidative stress and apoptosis                            | Sirt1/p53 signaling pathway                         | [14]       |
| Glycyrrhizin                         | C57BL/6 mice      | Inhibition of inflammation and renal cell apoptosis                                | p38 MAPK signaling pathway                          | [15]       |
| Honokiol                            | Wistar albino rats| Inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation                                   | —                                                   | [16]       |
| Cryptotanshinone                    | C57BL/6 mice      | Inhibition of cell apoptosis and inflammatory response                              | NF-xB-p38 MAPK signaling pathway                   | [17]       |
| Hyperoside                          | C57BL/6 mice      | Decreased tubular cell apoptosis, oxidative stress, inhibited mitochondrial fission| OMA1-OPA1 axis                                      | [18]       |
| Notoginsenoside R1                  | SD rats           | Reduced apoptosis and inflammatory response                                       | NF-xB-p38 MAPK signaling pathway                   | [19]       |
| Brazilin                            | SD rats           | Decreased inflammation attenuated apoptosis and oxidative stress                  | Akt/mTOR/4EBP1 pathway                              | [20]       |
| Salvianolic acid A                  | HK-2 cells        | Reduced oxidative stress and inflammation, inhibition of pyroptosis               | Nrf2/INRIP3 signaling pathway                       | [22]       |
| Salvianolic acid B                  | BALB/c mice       | Attenuated apoptosis and inflammation                                             | XIST/miR-124-3p/ITGB1 axis                         | [23]       |
| Total glucosides of paeony          | SD rats           | Attenuated apoptosis and inflammation                                             | TLR4/NF-xB pathway                                  | [4]        |
| Hydroxysafflor yellow A             | NRK-52E cells     | Decreased inflammation                                                            | —                                                   | [7]        |
| Sanqi oral solution                 | SD rats           | Enhanced autophagy, attenuated apoptosis                                           | ERK/mTOR pathway                                    | [3]        |
| Arctigenin                          | C57BL/6 mice      | Attenuated inflammation                                                            | NF-xB signaling pathway                             | [2]        |
| Farnesiferol B                      | Female C57/BJ mice| Antiapoptosis and antioxidative effects                                           | TGR5/NF-xB signaling pathway                       | [2]        |
| Polydatin                           | Primary renal tubular epithelial cells| Antiapoptosis and antioxidative effects                                          | Sonic hedgehog (shh) signaling pathway            | [24]       |

polydatin, Shenfu injection, etc.), anti-cell death (honokiol, cryptotanshinone, brazilin, salvianolic acid B, Sanqi oral solution, etc.), downregulation of adhesion molecule expression (ligustrazine and Yisheng injection), regulation of energy metabolism by restoring Na^+-K^+-ATPase activity (Fufang Shenhua Tablet), and mitochondrial fission (hyperoside).

In this review, we have discussed the studies in the past decades on the protective effects and potential mechanisms of TCMs and the major ingredients on renal I/R injury.

2. Protective Effects of TCMs and Major Ingredients on Renal I/R Injury

Generally speaking, almost all the following TCMs and the major ingredients play a protective role in renal I/R injury, including the improvement of renal function and histological changes in renal tissues, inhibiting inflammatory cytokine release and macrophage/neutrophil infiltration, decreasing production of oxidative stress and lipid oxidation, regulating programmed cell death (apoptosis, autophagy, pyroptosis, or ferroptosis), decreasing release of adhesion molecules, regulating energy metabolism, endothelial injury, and mitochondrial dysfunction [25].

2.1. Renal Function and Renal Histological Examination.

In previous studies, renal function was often measured by the levels of Scr and BUN. In some cases, urinary total protein level was also used for renal function measurement. It was reported that Scr and BUN levels were significantly increased in the I/R model group, compared with the sham group. TCMs or CCMs, such as Fufang Shenhua Tablet, cryptotanshinone, and notoginsenoside R1, could inhibit the increased levels of Scr and BUN, and thus improve renal function [13, 17, 19]. In addition, anemoside B4 could decrease the urinary total protein level [6], indicating improvement of renal function.

Several histological abnormalities were observed after renal I/R injury, including tubular brush border loss, epithelial cell dilatation and necrosis, cytoplasmic
2.2. Anti-Inflammatory Activity. Most TCMs play an anti-inflammatory role in renal protection after I/R injury. In increase in expressions of inflammatory genes, such as MCP-1 and TNF-α mRNA, and their proteins were observed in the renal I/R group. *Cordyceps sinensis* treatment was reported to reverse these effects [9, 26]. Additionally, cordycepin, the extract from *Cordyceps sinensis*, could decrease secretion of proinflammatory factors and alleviate inflammatory reaction [10], including IL-1β, IL-6, and TNF-α, at the protein and mRNA levels. The same effect was observed after treatment with Yisheng injection, Fufang Shenhua Tablet, glycyrrhizin, honokiol, cryptotanshinone, notoginsenoside R1, brazillin, total glucosides of paony, hydroxysafflor yellow A, arctigenin, farnesiferol B, and anemoside B4 [2–4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15–17, 19, 20, 23]. Moreover, the infiltration of neutrophils and macrophages was observed in some studies. ATG decreased the infiltration of CD11b+Gr1+ neutrophils and CD68+ macrophages in renal tissue after I/R injury [3], and the neutrophil infiltration was decreased after pretreatment with Yisheng injection [12].

2.3. Antioxidative Stress. Oxidative stress and lipid oxidation increase after renal I/R injury, while treatment with some TCMs inhibits the production of oxidative stress and promotes the production of antioxidant factors. In Feng Han and AR Shahed’s studies [10, 26], *Cordyceps sinensis* and its extract cordycepin increased the levels of antioxidative factors, including GSH, GSHPx, and SOD, and decreased the levels of oxidative stress products, including MDA, NO, and H2O2) and lipid oxidative signaling factors, including 4-HNE and MDA) in renal I/R injury. Furthermote, Farnesiferol B treatment increased its expression. However, ATG decreased the expression of inflammatory genes, such as MCP-1 and TNF-α. The intergroup difference was not significant [2]. So, further studies are needed.

2.4. Anti-Cell Death. There are several types of programmed cell death, including apoptosis, autophagy, pyroptosis, and ferroptosis. Previous studies have reported that the protective effect of TCMs on renal I/R injury was associated with programmed cell death, especially apoptosis.

2.5. Downregulation of Adhesion Molecules. In the I/R model group, expression of ICAM-1 was upregulated but was greatly diminished after ligustrazine treatment [11]. Moreover, ICAM-1 was downregulated in a dose-dependent manner after pretreatment with Yisheng injection in the renal I/R group [12].

2.6. Recovery of Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase Activity. Yang Yang et al. [5] found a significant decrease in Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity in the I/R model group when compared with the sham group. However, Shenhua Tablet (SHT) was observed to increase the decreased Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase activity after renal I/R, both in the low-dose group and the high-dose group. Combined with other results in this study, the authors concluded that SHT could recover the number of Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase and improve its activity in the tubular epithelial cells, promote epithelial cell polarity in renal tubular cells, and thereby improve renal function.
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2.7. Endothelial Protective Effects. Salvianolic acid A (SAA) can protect peritubular capillary endothelium from renal I/R injury [29]. VEGFA expression was increased in tubular epithelial cells, which was associated with peritubular capillary density in the SAA treatment group, as well as the reduced levels of plasma vWF and lower platelet activation after I/R injury. Moreover, significant increase in Klotho protein expression was observed, indicating less endothelial injury after renal I/R with SAA treatment.

3. Potential Mechanism of TCMs and Major Ingredients in Renal I/R Injury

Severalsignaling pathways were considered to be involved in the renoprotective effects of TCMs, especially the anti-inflammatory effect, antioxidative effect, antiapoptotic activity, and some others. These pathways included the NF-κB/TLR4, NF-κB-p65, NF-κB-p MAPK, Nrf2-NLRP3, Nrf2-HO-1, Shh signaling pathway, PI3K-Akt [30], ERK/mTOR [7], Akt/mTOR/4EBP1 [21], OMA1-OPA1 [18], XIST/MicroRNA-124-3p/ITGB1 [23], etc. The most important pathways involved in renal I/R injury are discussed below.

3.1. NF-κB Signaling Pathway. NF-κB is believed to play an important role in the anti-inflammatory effects and antiapoptotic and antioxidative activity of TCMs in renal I/R process.

Activation of the NF-κB signaling pathway was inhibited in the cryptotanshinone (CTS) treatment group after renal I/R [17]. I/R significantly increased the phosphorylated p65 and IκBα levels, indicating the activation of NF-κB signaling pathway. After CTS treatment, the phosphorylation of p65 and IκBα was inhibited. Brazilin was also proven to downregulate the inflammatory activity by inhibiting NF-κB signaling pathway activation in vitro [20].

Hydroxysafflor yellow A (HSYA) was reported to decrease the renal inflammation after I/R injury by suppressing the TLR4/NF-κB signaling pathway activation [4], as phospho-IKKβ, phospho-IκBα, and NF-κB-p65 expression levels were upregulated in the I/R group but were downregulated after treatment with HSYA in vitro. Similar effect of arctigenin (ATG) and polydatin on TLR4 and NF-κB-p65 expression was observed [3, 31].

Notoginsenoside R1 (NR1) decreased inflammatory factors and apoptosis by inhibiting the phosphorylation of p38 MAPK and NF-κB activation in renal tissue after I/R injury [12]. The anti-inflammatory effects and antioxidative activities of farnesiferol B on renal I/R injury were based on the activation of TGR5 and inhibition of the NF-κB pathway [2].

3.2. Nrf2 Signaling Pathway. In renal I/R process, Nrf2 plays a central role in renal-protective effects of TCMs, including the anti-inflammatory effects and antioxidative and anti-cell death activity.

Cordycepin is known to alleviate inflammation, oxidative stress, and apoptosis in the I/R process. The antioxidative mechanism of cordycepin was analyzed by measuring the levels of Nrf2 and HO-1, the key proteins in antioxidative stress process. Western blotting results showed an increase in the expression of Nrf2 and HO-1 after cordycepin treatment, indicating that cordycepin may suppress the oxidative stress during renal I/R injury through the Nrf2/HO-1 signaling pathway [10].

Another study found that Sal B could inhibit caspase-1/ GSDMD-mediated pyroptosis and thereby alleviate I/R injury in mice, by activating Nrf2/NLRP3 signaling pathway [22]. Sal B was reported to inhibit pyroptosis by downregulating pyroptosis-related proteins GSDMD, caspase-1, and IL-1β. Moreover, Sal B showed its antioxidative property by inhibiting the expression of Keap1 protein, thus increasing Nrf2 nuclear expression and HO-1 protein levels in vivo. In vitro, Sal B reduced NLRP3 protein expression and increased Nrf2 nuclear import and activated expression of downstream antioxidant components. Moreover, the Nrf2/ NLRP3 signaling pathway was demonstrated to be involved through Nrf2 knockdown in vivo and siNrf2 transfection in vitro.

3.3. Sonic Hedgehog (Shh) Signaling Pathway. Shh signaling pathway is important in the antioxidative and antiapoptotic effects of TCM treatment after renal I/R injury. Polydatin alleviated apoptosis and oxidative stress after renal I/R injury through activating the sonic hedgehog signaling pathway [24]. Polydatin was found to dose-dependently induce increase in the Shh gene and protein expression compared with the I/R group, both in vitro and in vivo. Moreover, the mRNA and protein expression of Ptc1 and Smo, two key elements in the Shh signaling pathway, were reduced by cycloamine (an inhibitor of Smo) combined with polydatin. Meanwhile, higher apoptotic activity and oxidative effects were observed. Therefore, inhibition of Shh signaling impaired the antioxidative and antiapoptotic effects of polydatin.

4. Summary

This review discusses the protective effects of TCMs and their active components on renal I/R injury. The mechanisms of the protective effects of TCMs include inhibition of inflammation, decrease of oxidative stress and lipid oxidation products, regulation of programmed cell death, reduction of adhesion molecule release, and regulation of energy metabolism and endothelial injury by activating NF-κB and Nrf2 signaling pathways, which are considered to be multiple targets for successful treatment. However, the existing studies are either animal experiments in vivo or in vitro studies, with lower level of evidence and strength of recommendation. Therefore, further clinical studies are needed to explore the effects of TCMs and the underlying mechanisms.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.
Authors’ Contributions
Demin Liu and Songling Tang contributed equally to this study.

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