Effects of prednisolone on adriamycin-induced nephropathy in rats

Takumi Yamazawa, Cheng Jun Ma, Kikuyo Nakaoka, Masakazu Imaizumi, Kousuke Morizumi, Seiichi Katayama, Naoyuki Hironaka, Katsuhide Nishi

Pharm. Dept., LSI Medience Corp.

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is characterized by progressive and chronic kidney dysfunction. Although CKD can be categorized into various types based on pathogenesis, adriamycin (ADR)-induced nephrotic syndrome is considered to be a classical rat model of CKD. By administration of ADR, glomerular filtration barrier damage and subsequent massive proteinuria are induced. In this study, we tried to prepare an ADR-induced nephropathy model in rats (Experiment 1) and to validate the usefulness of the model by administration of prednisolone (Experiment 2). In experiment 1, ADR was administered intravenously to Crlj:WI rats at 3, 5 or 10 mg/kg. Only the 3 mg/kg group, 2 mg/kg of ADR was additionally administered 15 days after the first ADR administration. 24hr-urine and blood were collected once weekly for 6 weeks for urinalysis and blood chemistry-analysis. Results indicated that ADR at 5 mg/kg was found to be suitable for induction of the nephropathy model rats. Therefore, in experiment 2, ADR was administered at 5 mg/kg, and prednisolone was administered orally at 1 or 5 mg/kg once a day for 35 days. Prednisolone was observed to be effective on dysfunction of the kidney by urinalysis and blood chemistry-analysis, indicating that ADR-induced nephropathy model is useful in evaluation of developing therapeutic drugs under the present experimental condition.