

Protective effect of *Astragalus* polysaccharide on diabetic nephropathy: A systematic review and meta-analysis reveals the efficacy and potential mechanisms

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Received August 23, 2024; Accepted February 3, 2025

DOI: 10.3892/br.2025.1963

Abstract. *Astragali radix* is widely used to treat diabetes and *Astragalus* polysaccharides (APS) is a primary bioactive compound. Previous evidence has demonstrated that APS, when administered, is an effective monomer in the treatment of diabetic nephropathy (DN). In the present systematic review and meta-analysis, the effects and potential underlying mechanisms of APS in the treatment of DN were evaluated. PubMed, Embase, EBSCO, Web of Science and OVID databases were employed to obtain the published studies included in the present meta-analysis up to April 2024. Each article's quality was assessed using the Jadad score assessment scale. The odds ratios of risk factors were pooled using a random-effects meta-analysis model. Heterogeneity was assessed using the Cochrane Q statistics and I-Square (I^2) tests, and publication bias was detected using the funnel plot and/or Egger's test. If necessary, the authors of the identified papers were contacted for more information. The primary outcomes were analyzed, including the parameters of creatinine, kidney-to-urine protein, blood urea nitrogen, urine protein and fasting blood glucose. Additionally, APS was found to reduce known risk factors, including kidney weight and total cholesterol levels. Furthermore, it was revealed that the therapeutic effects of APS in DN may be associated with antifibrotic, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative stress processes. The findings of the present study have validated the anti-DN effects of APS, and

the safety of its use; however, further rigorously designed and well-performed preclinical trials are required in order to fully evaluate the anti-DN effects and safety of APS, and to verify these findings prior to its possible clinical application.

Introduction

Worldwide, diabetes represents a major public health challenge: Its prevalence among the population was 10.5% in 2021, and this is projected to be 12.2% in 2045 (1). The mortality and morbidity rates of diabetes are associated with various chronic complications, of which diabetic nephropathy (DN) is typical. This is one of the main microvascular complications that lead to end-stage renal disease (2,3). DN is also termed diabetic kidney disease and it similarly poses one of the leading public health challenges globally. DN is characterized by an increase in urine albumin excretion (microalbuminuria) and/or a decreased glomerular filtration rate in clinical practice (4,5). DN may lead to progressive renal failure if not diagnosed and treated in a timely manner, and its progression may lead to irreversible kidney damage, a decreased quality of life and premature death (6,7). At present, the conventional DN treatment medications are angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs) and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) (8). However, patients who are treated with ARBs or ACEIs may be at high risk of diabetic ketoacidosis and irreversible kidney damage due to the side effects of these medications and their long-term use, which limits the clinical usefulness of these drugs (9,10). At present, no specific medications or treatment options are available that are effective in slowing the progression of DN to kidney failure; however, natural components remain an important resource and research 'hotspot' in the field of developing novel drugs, as they are able to continuously provide new chemical scaffolds, and are of great benefit for the treatment of different diseases (11). Therefore, the search for safe and more effective natural components as therapeutic options is urgently required.

According to the Chinese Pharmacopoeia (2020 edition), *Astragalus* is well recognized as a traditional herb, and is a leguminous plant known as 'Huangqi' in China (12). It has been shown that *Astragalus* exerts a variety of biological

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Key words: *Astragalus* polysaccharides, diabetic nephropathy, antifibrotic, anti-oxidative stress, anti-inflammatory, meta-analysis

effects, including immune regulation, also acting as an anti-inflammatory antioxidant and an antitumor agent, and it has been widely used in the treatment of diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, nervous system diseases, cancer and several other diseases, according to previous studies (13-16). *Astragalus* polysaccharides (APS; molecular formula, $C_{10}H_7ClN_2O_2S$) (Fig. 1) are important natural active compounds extracted from *Astragalus*, and this natural component has been mainly used in studies in the preclinical stages (17). Numerous studies have shown that APS possesses a range of biological activities, including regulating kidney injury, blood glucose and blood lipid levels, in addition to functioning as an anticancer and anti-aging agent, among which the treatment of DN via modulating kidney injury is the most important (18-21). The aforementioned preclinical findings were performed by different research groups, however, which may lead to inconsistencies in their conclusions. Hence, systematic reviews and meta-analyses should logically be performed to integrate the findings, and to minimize any bias (22). Through integrating the previously obtained experimental data, the possibility of applying preclinical findings to clinical settings is increased, and the need for animal studies is thereby reduced (with the attendant reduction in the numbers of animals needing to be sacrificed) (23,24). To the best of the authors' knowledge, however, a high-level, evidence-based study of the therapeutic effects of APS on DN, together with an exploration of the underlying potential mechanisms, has not been summarized to date. Therefore, in the present study, it was aimed to undertake a systematic review and meta-analysis to elucidate both the pharmacological effects of APS on models of DN, and the potential underlying biological mechanisms, through analyzing the original observational data.

Materials and methods

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) were applied for the conception and performance of this meta-analysis (25).

Search strategy and study selection. Objective studies were identified through searching for papers published between January 2007 and March 2024 in the following databases: Web of Science (www.webofscience.com), PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>), Embase (www.embase.com) and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (oversea.cnki.net/index/), without implementing any language restrictions. Broader terms of mesh and free-text terms were applied to identify target drugs and diseases: '*Astragalus* polysaccharide', 'Diabetic nephropathies', 'Diabetic Glomerulosclerosis' and 'Diabetic Kidney Disease'. If necessary, the authors of the identified studies were contacted to obtain more information.

Eligibility criteria. According to the patient/population, intervention, comparison and outcomes principle, the following inclusion criteria were applied: i) Regarding the participants, DN model animals were selected; ii) concerning the intervention, the animals were treated with APS; iii) comparisons were made between the treated animals and the control groups, including untreated controls; and iv) regarding the outcomes,

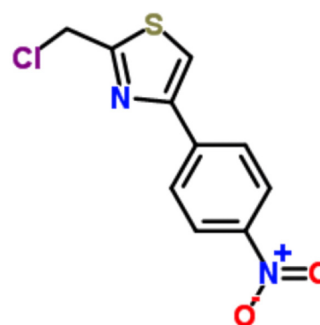


Figure 1. The chemical structure of *Astragalus* polysaccharides.

the primary outcome indicators included creatinine (CR), kidney to body weight ratio (KI), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), urine protein (Upro) and fasting blood glucose (FBG).

The exclusion criteria comprised the following: i) Duplicate data or studies; ii) if the article was merely a case report, clinical trial, opinion, abstract, review or an *in vitro* trial; iii) no control group or treatment group was provided, or the study was performed either without APS, or APS was combined with other drugs; iv) no sample size or specific statistical analysis method was shown; and v) the study did not meet the aforementioned inclusion criteria, but the full text was not available (Fig. 2).

Extraction of data and quality control. All selected documents were imported into Endnote X9, and duplicates were removed. According to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, two researchers performed the literature searches independently. Both the title and the abstract were checked to remove irrelevant literature, and the remaining studies were then carefully examined by reading the full text. The following relevant information from the selected studies was extracted: i) The first author name and the publication date; ii) the basic information, including species, group, body weight (BW) and sample size; iii) the modeling methods and success criteria; iv) the APS intervention route, APS dose and treatment duration; and v) the outcome measures and statistical differences between the different groups. An Excel database was created, and the data were extracted from the target articles manually. The authors of the relevant articles were contacted for their original data when the results were presented graphically only; if no response was received from the authors concerned, then WebPlotDigitizer 4.5 software (<https://automeris.io/WebPlotDigitizer>) was used to quantify the graphic data. The last data point among the multiple time points was subsequently extracted for meta-analysis. If multiple doses of APS were applied in the treatment groups, the highest group was selected for analysis. The formula ' $SD = SEM \times n^{1/2}$ ' was employed to convert the data into SD where the data in the text were shown as SEM (26). The SYRCLE risk of bias tool for animal studies was applied to examine the risk of bias in the included studies by two assessors independently (27). The assessments of measurement bias, selection bias, reporting bias, implementation bias and other sources of bias were included. Any disagreements were resolved with the corresponding author during the quality evaluation.

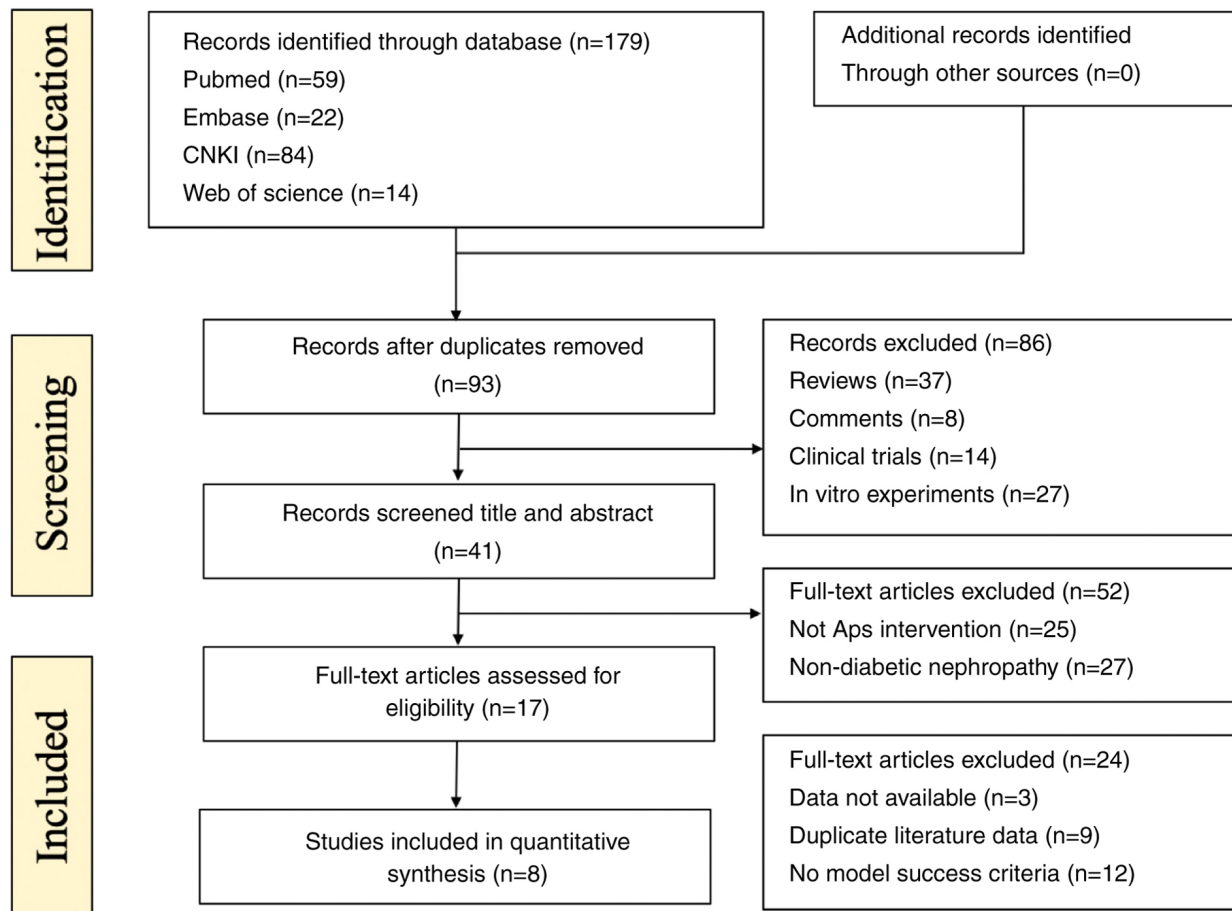


Figure 2. Flowchart of selection for studies inclusion. CNKI, China National Knowledge Infrastructure.

Statistical analysis. The statistical software package STATA (15.1 edition; StataCorp LP) was applied for the statistical analyses. It was ensured that the results included were continuous variables; therefore, the total effect size was expressed in terms of standardized mean differences (SMDs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference. The statistical heterogeneity was assessed using I-Square (I^2) analysis. If $I^2 > 50\%$ was considered to indicate statistically significant heterogeneity, the random effects model was used, whereas the fixed effects model was used in all other cases (28). To explore the underlying causes of heterogeneity, subgroup and sensitivity analyses were performed, including the indicators of FBG, Cr, BUN and Upro. To perform the subgroup analysis, subgroups were designated according to the following: i) the species (mice or rats); ii) the treatment duration (≤ 8 weeks or > 8 weeks); and iii) the APS dose (< 400 mg/kg/day or ≥ 400 mg/kg/day). Egger's linear regression analysis and Begg's rank correlation analysis were applied to evaluate the publication bias of FBG, Cr, BUN and Upro. If publication biases were to be identified, then trim-and-fill methods were applied. In order to better present the effects of intervention duration and the APS dose on the results, time-dose response relationship plots of FBG, Cr, BUN and Upro were created. All groups with results $P < 0.05$ were included in the time-dose analysis for the multiple groups that participated in the same study.

Results

Study selection. Conducting a search of the four major databases (Web of Science, PubMed, Embase and CNKI), the existence of 179 potential target articles was disclosed, including 59 from PubMed, 14 from Web of Science, 22 from Embase and 84 from CNKI. After consolidating the 179 articles and removing the duplicates, 93 records were retained. After performing two more screenings according to the pre-set criteria, a final total of 8 articles met the eligibility requirements, and were finally selected in the current meta-analysis. The selection process of the articles is shown in Fig. 2.

Features of the selected studies. A total of 8 studies were included, and the DN models were based on either male rats or mice. In total, 226 animals were used, including 82 in the model group and 144 in the treatment group. A total of 6 studies used Sprague Dawley rats (184/226; 81.4%), 1 study used Wistar rats (30/226; 13.3%), and 1 study used db/db mice (12/226, 5.3%). The animal weight was mentioned in five of the studies, and age was mentioned in six of the studies. Different doses of streptozotocin (STZ) were applied during the construction of the DN model in 7 studies, among which three of those studies used STZ combined with a high sugar, high fat diet, with high fat feed to replicate the conditions of diabetes. Spontaneous diabetic model (SDM) mice were used in 1 study. All studies considered FBG > 11.1 mmol/l (range:

Table I. Information of *Astragalus* polysaccharides in each study.

First author, year	Supplier	Purity (%)	(Refs.)
Chen <i>et al.</i> , 2008	Macklin Inc. Ltd.	>98	(18)
Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2023	Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.	>90	(30)
Meng <i>et al.</i> , 2020	Lanzhou Wotelaishi Biological Co. Ltd.	>98	(19)
Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2007	Company of Bencao	>95	(20)
Peng <i>et al.</i> , 2020	SenxingBio	>70	(33)
Guo <i>et al.</i> , 2023	Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.	>90	(21)
Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2024	MilliporeSigma	>99.8	(32)
Mao <i>et al.</i> , 2010	Wosenbio	>70	(29)

11.1~16.7 mmol/l) as the criterion to evaluate the success of the models, with the exception of the study that used SDM model mice. The minimum and the maximum duration of administration of APS were 6 and 12 weeks, respectively, whereas the minimum and the maximum doses of APS were 25 mg/kg/day and 1,000 mg/kg/day, respectively. Regarding the primary outcome measures, 6 studies recorded FBG levels, 7 studies recorded BUN levels, 5 studies recorded Cr levels, and 6 studies recorded Upro levels. A total of 3 studies focused on inflammatory indicators, including IL-6, IL-1 β and TNF- α . Certain studies mentioned markers of oxidative stress, such as malondialdehyde (MDA) and superoxide dismutase (SOD). The detailed information concerning APS is shown in Table I, and the features of the present study are shown in Table II.

Quality of the included studies. As shown in Fig. 3, the quality of the articles was evaluated strictly according to the aforementioned criteria. The Jadad score results ranged from 5-7 points. One study (29) received 5 points, 2 studies (18,20) received 6 points, and 5 studies (19,21,30-32) received 7 points each (Table III). In all the included studies, animals were grouped using a randomized method. All studies demonstrated baseline characteristics between the APS groups and the DN group. The experimental setting was identical, and none of the studies described whether the distribution of different groups was adequately masked. In addition, whether or not the grouping and setting of animals conformed to the principle of randomization was also considered in the present study. Furthermore, all 8 articles were randomized and described results with complete data, and no selective reporting bias was observed. No other sources of bias were identified in the present meta-analysis (Fig. 3).

Primary outcomes

Effect of APS intervention on FBG. All 8 articles presented the FBG data. In all cases, the APS intervention group led to a significant improvement in the FBG level [n=156; SMD: -4.029 (95% CI: -4.929 to -3.13), $P<0.05$; heterogeneity: $I^2=58.5\%$, $P<0.05$; Fig. 4].

Effect of APS intervention on Cr. All 8 articles presented the Cr data, and the results of all these studies revealed that the APS intervention group led to a significant improvement in the Cr level [n=156; SMD: -5.037 (95% CI: -6.353 to -4.26), $P<0.05$; heterogeneity: $I^2=53\%$, $P<0.01$; Fig. 5].

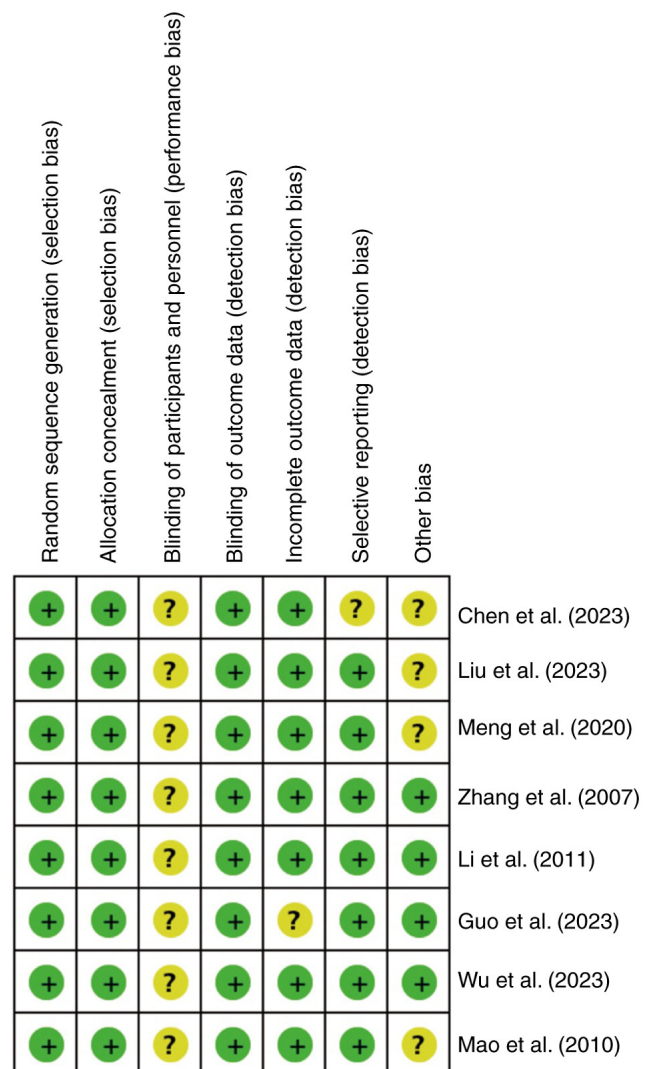


Figure 3. Risk of bias graph.

Effect of APS intervention on BUN. All 8 articles presented the BUN data, and the results of all these studies showed that the APS intervention group led to a significant improvement in the BUN level [n=156, SMD: -3.13 (95% CI: -3.954 to -2.306), $P<0.01$; heterogeneity: $I^2=63.4\%$, $P<0.01$; Fig. 6].

Effect of APS intervention on Upro. All 8 articles presented the Upro data, and the results of all these studies

[illegible]

Table II. Continued.

First author/s, year	Species (sex, n=treatment/model group, weight)	Modeling method/standard	APS (administration, drug dose, duration)	Outcomes	Intergroup difference	(Refs.)
Wu <i>et al</i> , 2024	Sprague-Dawley rats (male, 10/10, 200-220 g)	Intraperitoneal injection of STZ (35 mg/kg), FBG >16.7	By intragastric, 400 g/kg/d, 8 weeks	1. BUN 2. Cr 3. TC 4. TG 5. PI3K 6. AKT 7. Upro 8. FBG 9. IL-1 β	P<0.05 P<0.05 P<0.05 P<0.05 P<0.05 P<0.05 P<0.05 P<0.05 P<0.05	(32)
Mao <i>et al</i> , 2010	Wistar rats (male, 20/10, 200 \pm 20 g)	Intraperitoneal injection of STZ (55 mg/kg), FBG >16.7	By intragastric, 200/400 g/kg/d, 6 weeks	1. BUN 2. FBG 3. BW 4. Cr 5. KI 6. Upro	P<0.01 P<0.01 P<0.01 P<0.01 P<0.01 P<0.01	(29)

BUN, blood urea nitrogen; Upro, urine protein; IL-, interleukin; FBG, fasting blood glucose; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride; KI, kidney to body weight ratio; TLR, Toll-like receptor; TGF, transforming growth factor; NF- κ b, nuclear factor kappa-B; BW, body weight; Cr, creatinine; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; SOD, superoxide dismutase; MDA, malondialdehyde; STZ, streptozotocin; GTT, glucose tolerance test; GHb, glycosylated hemoglobin b.

Table III. Jadad Score of the Effects of *Astragalus* polysaccharides on diabetic nephropathy regarding the enrolled studies.

Study ID	Randomized grouping	Allocation concealment	Baseline characteristics	Identical setting	Total score
Chen <i>et al</i> , 2023	2	1	1	1	6
Liu <i>et al</i> , 2023	2	1	2	2	7
Meng <i>et al</i> , 2020	2	2	2	1	7
Zhang <i>et al</i> , 2007	2	1	2	1	6
Peng <i>et al</i> , 2020	2	2	2	1	7
Guo <i>et al</i> , 2023	2	2	2	1	7
Wu <i>et al</i> , 2023	2	1	2	2	7
Mao <i>et al</i> , 2010	2	1	1	1	5

demonstrated that the APS intervention group led to a significant improvement in the Upro level [n=156; SMD: -3.241 (95% CI: -4.479 to -2.003), P<0.01; heterogeneity: I²=84.2%, P<0.01; Fig. 7].

Effect of APS intervention on KI. Usually, the kidney-to-body weight ratio remains relatively stable (33). An increase in the level of KI is indicative of edema, congestion or hypertrophy in the kidney tissue, whereas a decrease in KI suggests the presence of degenerative changes, such as renal atrophy (34). Data on KI were provided in all studies. The KI increased in the DN model in the 6 relevant articles, and the results identified that APS treatment led to an improvement in the KI level [n=120; SMD: 3.956 (95% CI: 5.825 to 2.087), P<0.01; heterogeneity: I²=88.3%, P<0.01; Fig. 8A]. The KI was found to decrease in the remaining 2 articles that described a DN model, and the results showed that APS treatment led to

an improvement in the KI level [n=36; SMD: 1.058 (95% CI: 0.445 1.870), P<0.05; heterogeneity: I²=0%, P>0.01; Fig. 8B]. Considered overall, APS treatment led to an improvement in the KI level of the DN groups.

Secondary outcomes

Effect of APS intervention on BW. The indicator of BW was provided in 6 of the articles, which all described a decrease in the BW in the DN model, and the data indicated that APS intervention led to an improvement in the BW level compared with the model group [n=118; SMD: 2.361 (95% CI: 1.545-3.178), P<0.05; heterogeneity: I²=61.4%, P<0.01; Fig. 9].

Effect of APS intervention on total cholesterol (TC). Only 3 articles employed TC as an outcome index. The studies showed a TC increase in the DN model groups, whereas APS

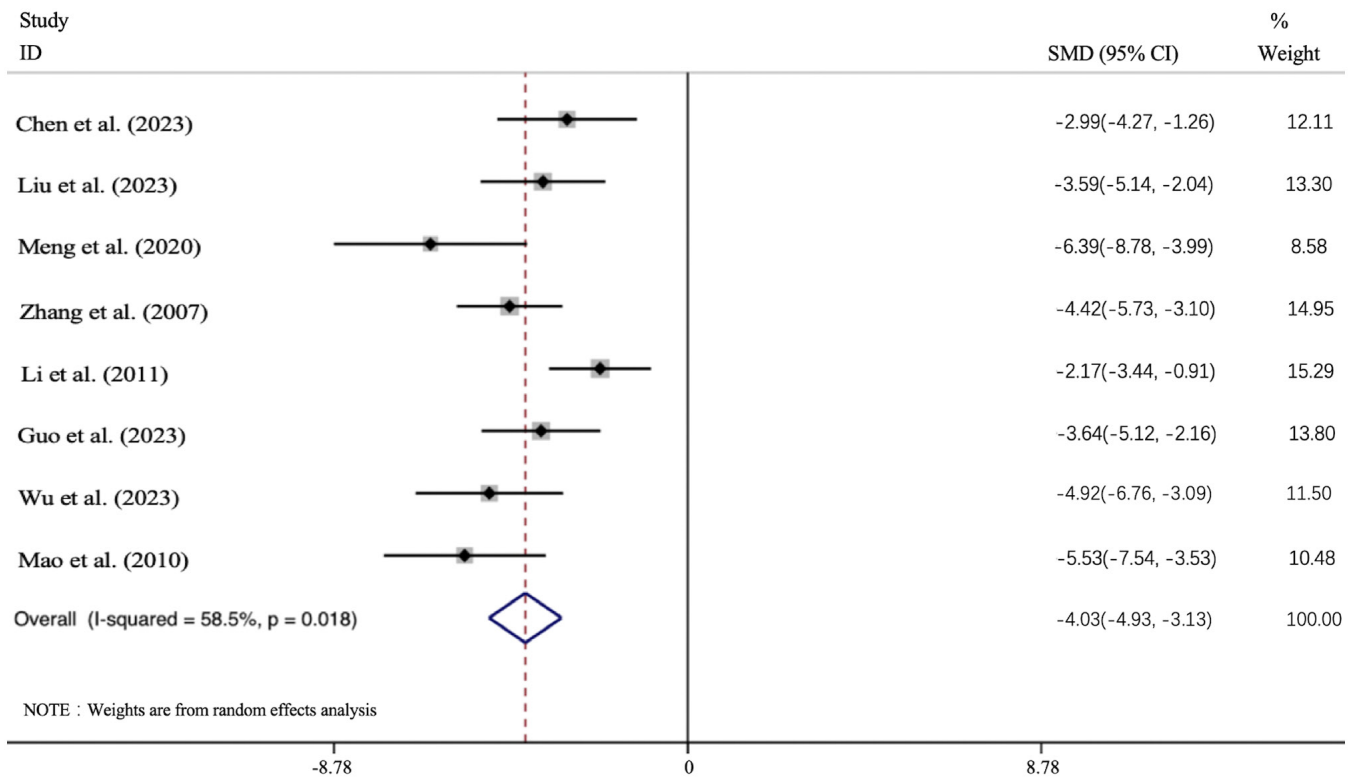


Figure 4. Forest plot: The effect of *Astragalus* polysaccharide on fasting blood glucose level. SMD, standardized mean difference; CI, confidence interval.

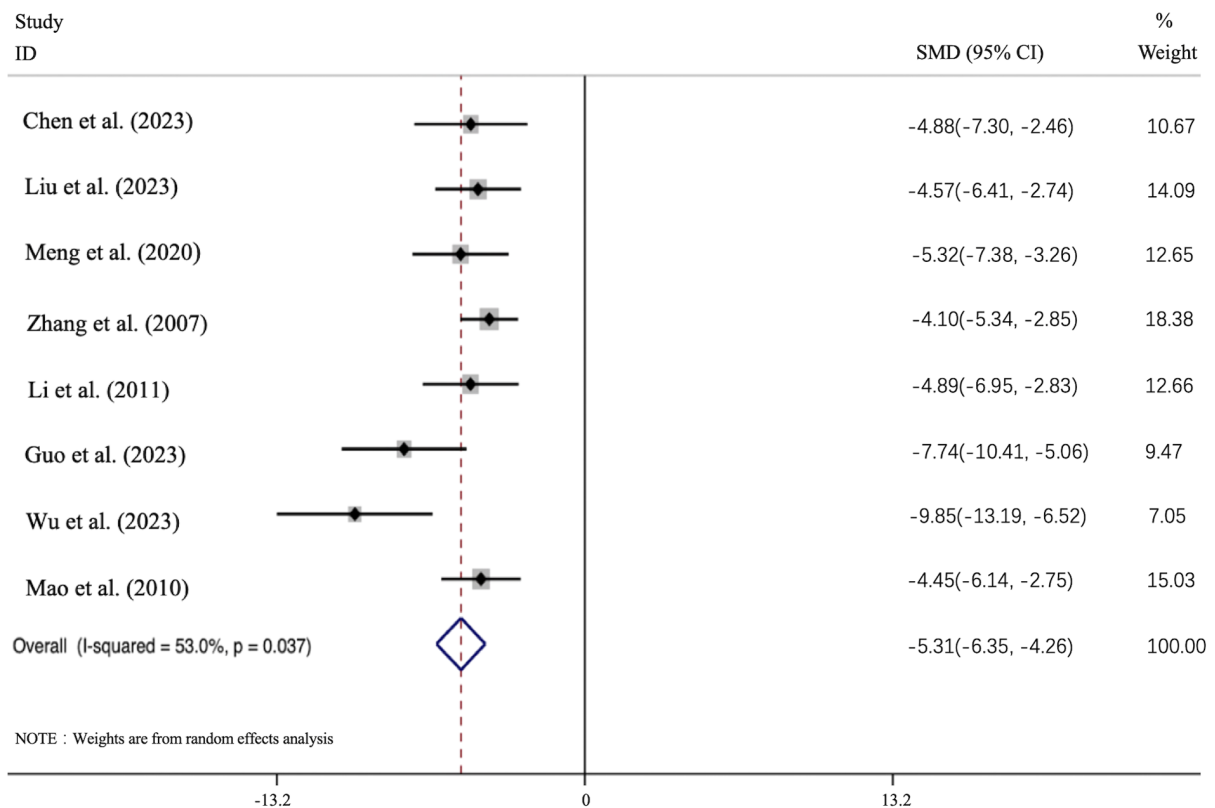
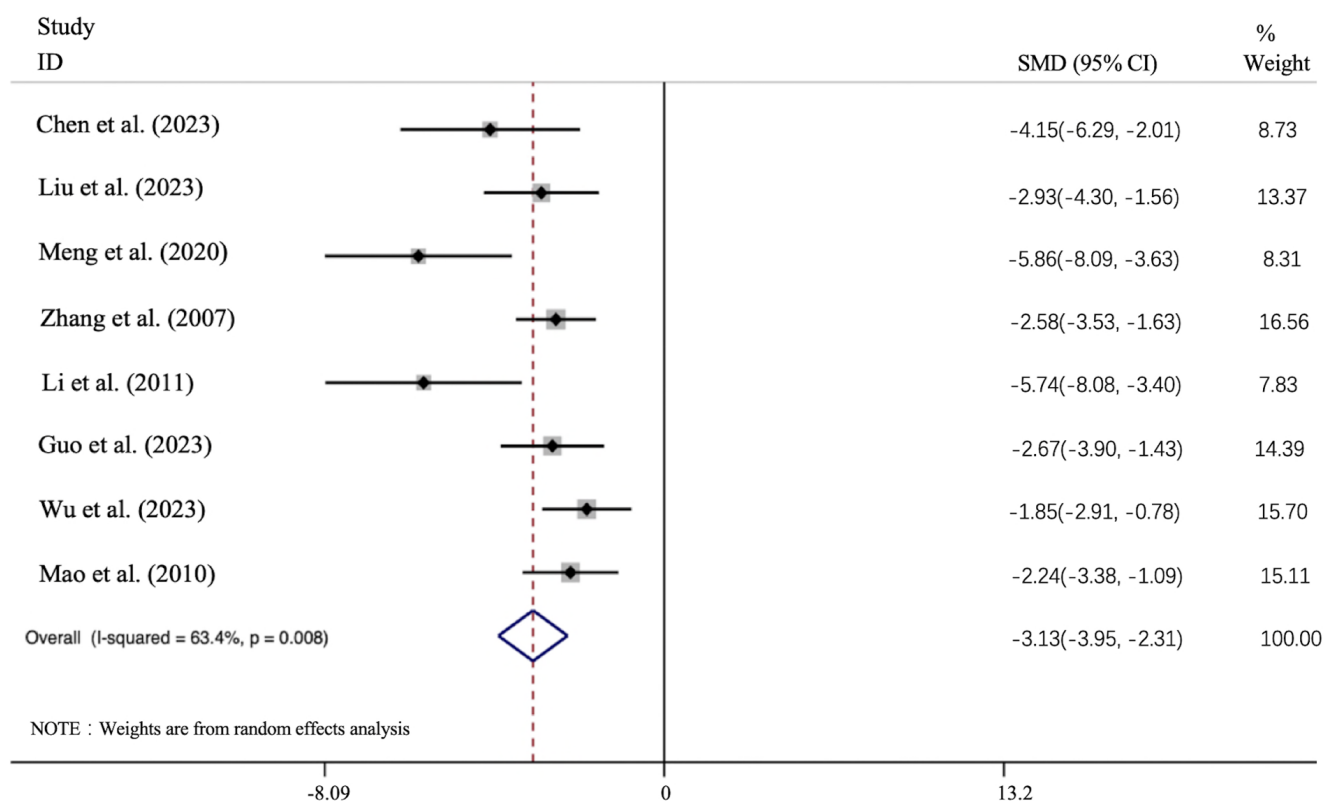
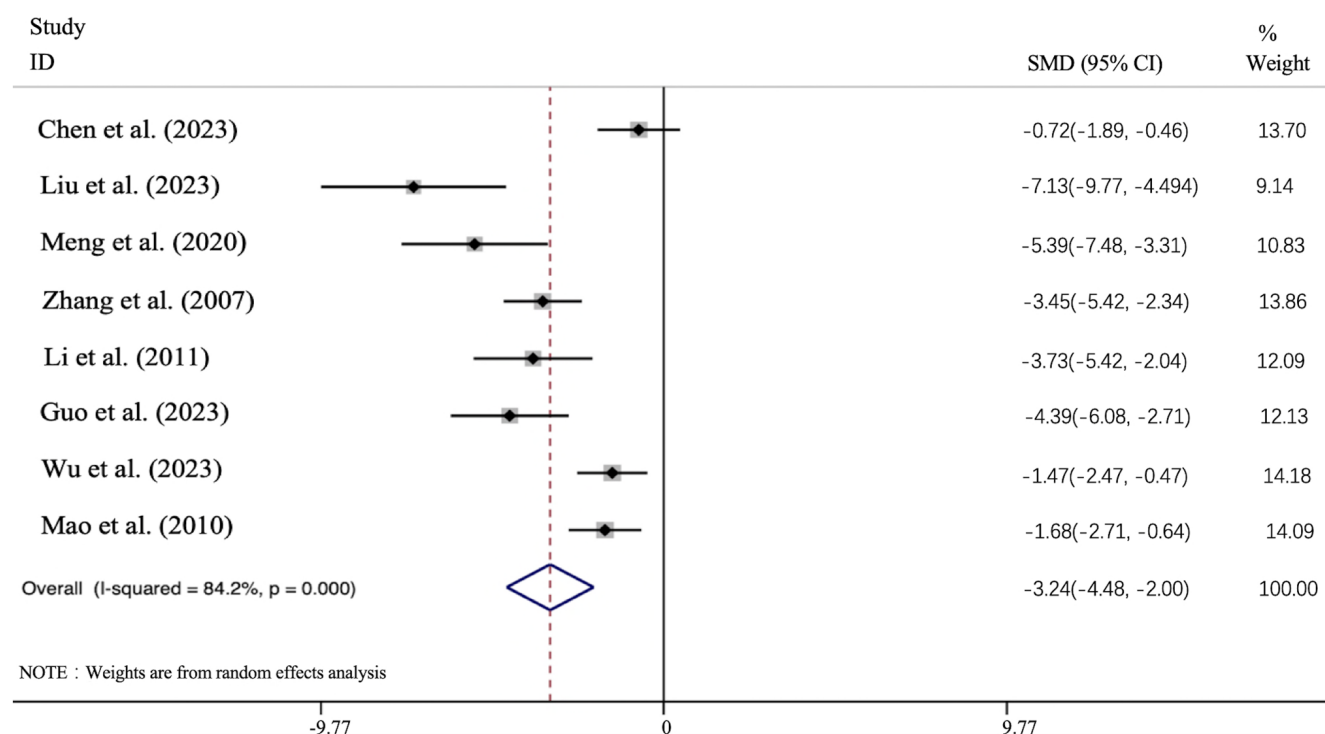


Figure 5. Forest plot: The effect of *Astragalus* polysaccharide on creatinine. SMD, standardized mean difference; CI, confidence interval.

intervention groups could improve the TC level ($P < 0.05$). [n=70; SMD: -4.832 (95% CI: -7.394 to -2.27), $P < 0.01$; heterogeneity: $I^2 = 83.8\%$, $P < 0.01$; Fig. 10].

Sensitivity and subgroup analysis. The sensitivity of FBG, BUN, Cr and Upro was subsequently analyzed. After sequentially excluding each study from the meta-analysis, no

Figure 6. Forest plot: The effect of *Astragalus* polysaccharide on blood urea nitrogen. SMD, standardized mean difference; CI, confidence interval.Figure 7. Forest plot: The effect of *Astragalus* polysaccharide on urine protein. SMD, standardized mean difference; CI, confidence interval.

significant difference was observed between the pre-sensitivity and post-pooled effects of FBG, BUN, Cr and Upro (Fig. 11). Due to the high heterogeneity of each study, FBG, Cr, BUN, Upro and other indicators associated with animal species, the

type of DN modeling method, treatment time and APS dose were evaluated. These analyses revealed that the DN modeling method, animal species and APS dose may have provided the source of heterogeneity in FBG and BUN, whereas the DN

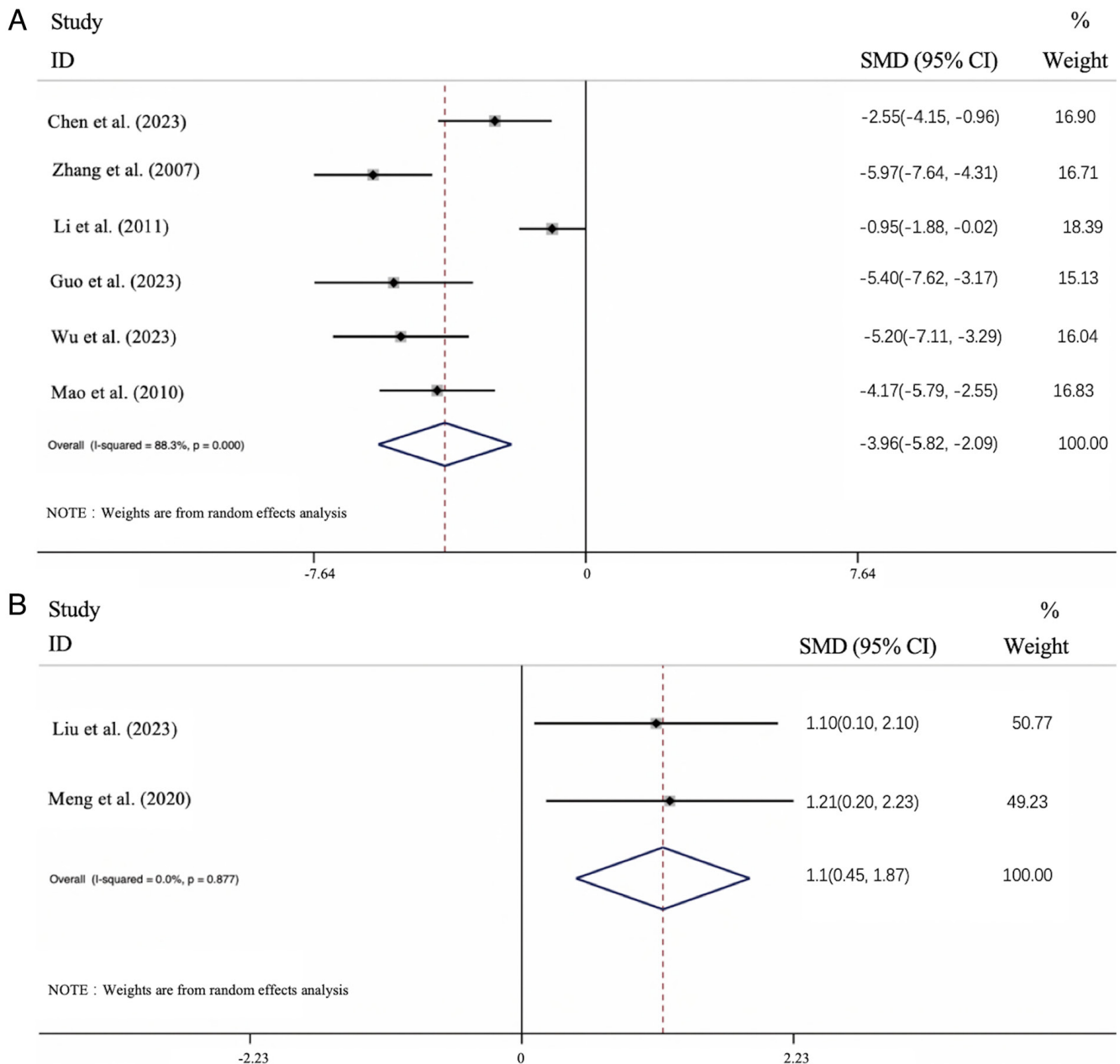


Figure 8. Forest plot: the effect of *Astragalus* polysaccharide on (A) an increase of KI in the DN model, (B) a decrease of KI in the DN model. KI, kidney to body weight ratio; DN, diabetic nephropathy; SMD, standardized mean difference; CI, confidence interval.

modeling method and animal species may have provided the source of heterogeneity in Upro and Cr.

Publication bias. The results obtained showed that the publication bias of FBG, Cr, BUN and Upro was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The findings also revealed that data from the missing studies did not change the size of the overall combined effect size. The publication bias details are shown in Fig. 12.

Discussion

Effectiveness summary of APS treatment for DN. The present systematic review and meta-analysis of 8 preclinical studies revealed that APS plays a beneficial role in DN

treatment, particularly in improving glucose intolerance and alleviating pathological renal damage. Since HbA1c is influenced by multiple factors such as diet, exercise and different antidiabetic medications in patients, including it would impede isolating and accurately assessing APS's independent impact on kidney damage. The selected indicators (renal function: BUN, Cr, Upro, KI; inflammatory: TNF- α , IL 6; endocrine: FBG; risk factors: TG, TC) were chosen due to their mention in all included literature, facilitating subsequent data analysis. The analyzed data showed that APS treatment improves these indicators and reduces the risk factors. Subgroup analysis indicated that study heterogeneity may arise from animal species, DN modeling protocols and APS dose. Moreover, sensitivity analysis suggests that any publication bias of BUN, FBG, Cr and Upro does not affect

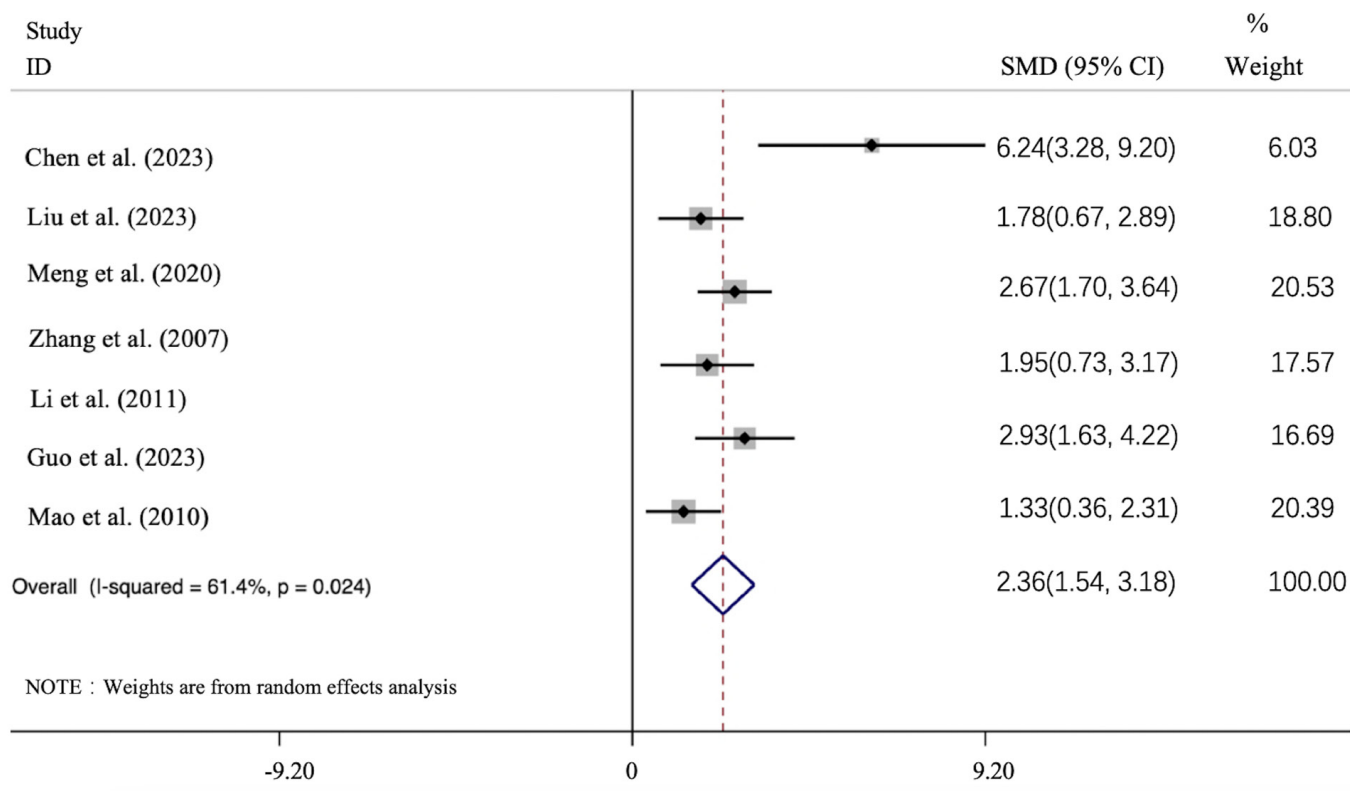


Figure 9. Forest plot: The effect of *Astragalus* polysaccharide on body weight. SMD, standardized mean difference; CI, confidence interval.

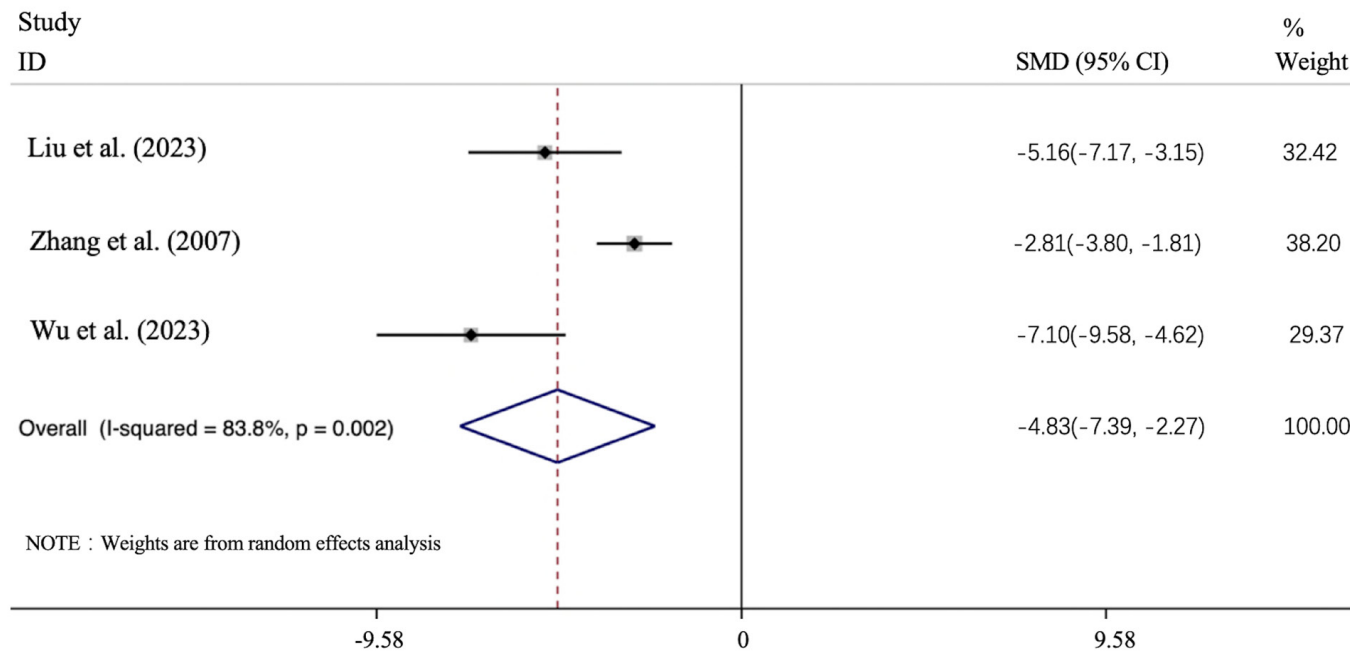


Figure 10. Forest plot: The effect of *Astragalus* polysaccharide on total cholesterol. SMD, standardized mean difference; CI, confidence interval.

result stability. Furthermore, the highest dose group was selected for meta-analysis as it is more likely to manifest the maximal therapeutic effect, clarifying the drug's upper limit of efficacy in treating diabetic kidney damage. Future study will explore other doses, conducting a detailed dose-response analysis for a comprehensive understanding of the optimal dosing strategy.

Summary of the potential mechanisms of APS treatment of DN. The analysis of the included studies demonstrated the potential primary mechanisms of APS treatment on DN (Fig. 13).

Anti-fibrotic and autophagy promotion. Renal interstitial fibrosis is the eventual result of all progressive chronic kidney diseases that lead to end-stage renal disease (35). APS treatment

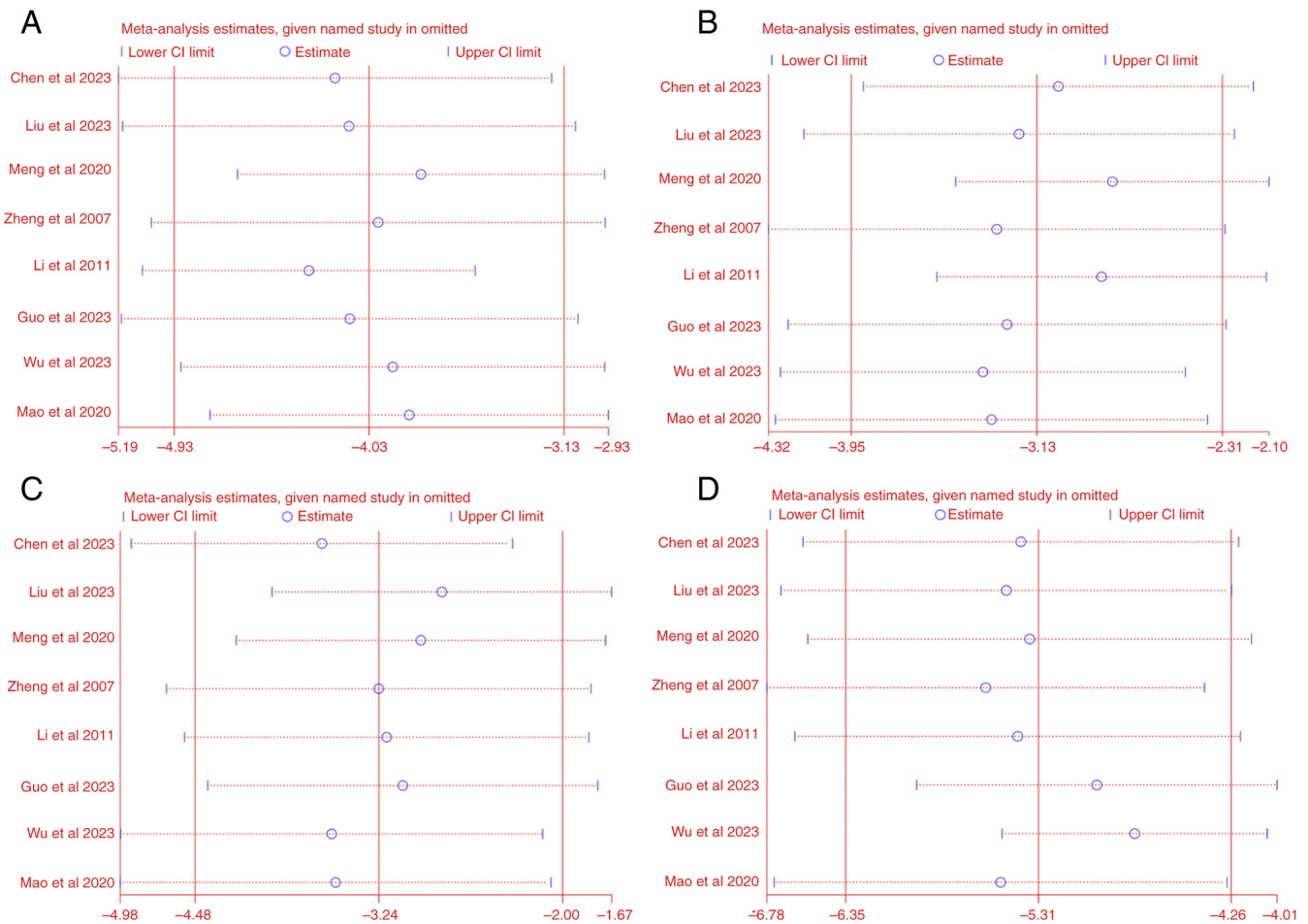


Figure 11. Sensitivity analysis for (A) fasting blood glucose, (B) blood urea nitrogen, (C) urine protein and (D) creatinine. CI, confidence interval.

is known to promote autophagy via reducing the protein levels of p62 and mammalian target of rapamycin, while promoting the microtubule-associated protein light chain 3 I/II ratio. Furthermore, APS has been shown to reduce fibrosis by down-regulating the expression levels of fibronectin, collagen IV and transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) (18). The activation of the advanced glycation end products pathway in advanced diabetes mellitus has been identified to be closely associated with the occurrence of DN (36), and activation of AGE receptor can induce activation of the PI3K-Akt, TGF- β /Smad and NF- κ B signaling pathways, among others (37). APS was also shown to reduce the expression of the inflammatory factors IL-1 β , IL-6 and monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 in DN rats, to inhibit the activity of the Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4)/NF- κ B pathway, and to significantly alleviate kidney injury (21). The PI3K-Akt signaling pathway is involved in multiple cellular processes, including cell proliferation, migration, adhesion and survival (38). APS treatment also has been revealed to decrease the levels of serum inflammatory factors, and to increase the extent of apoptosis of glomerular cells in DN rats, which is associated with inhibition of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway (32). Ski-related protein N functions as a primary nuclear transcriptional suppressor in the TGF- β /Smad pathway (39). APS treatment has also been shown to influence the TGF- β /Smad signaling pathway, leading to the protection of renal function (19). Activation of aldose reductase can

trigger the activation of protein kinase C, mitogen-activated protein kinase, and other signaling pathways, resulting in the overexpression of TGF- β , TNF- α and other cytokines, leading to a variety of pathophysiological chain reactions associated with DN (40).

The relief of inflammation. The chemokines and cytokines that participate in inflammatory processes have been shown to be closely associated with the occurrence and development of DN (41). NF- κ B is a downstream effector of the TLR4 signaling pathway that mediates various inflammatory processes (42). APS has been demonstrated to ameliorate DN renal injury through inhibiting the TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway, and thereby alleviating the inflammatory response. In addition, APS treatment was also found to increase the expression of I κ B mRNA and decrease the level of NF- κ B mRNA in the renal cortex (20).

The relief of oxidative stress. Oxidative stress is one of the most important factors in the occurrence and development of DN (43). AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), as a metabolic regulator and energy sensor, has an important role in the entire pathophysiological process of DN (44). It has been reported that AMPK can affect the expression and phosphorylation process of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1 α , thereby influencing the production of cell energy (45). APS treatment has been revealed to down-regulate the AMPK/SIRT1/FOXO1 signaling pathway in DN

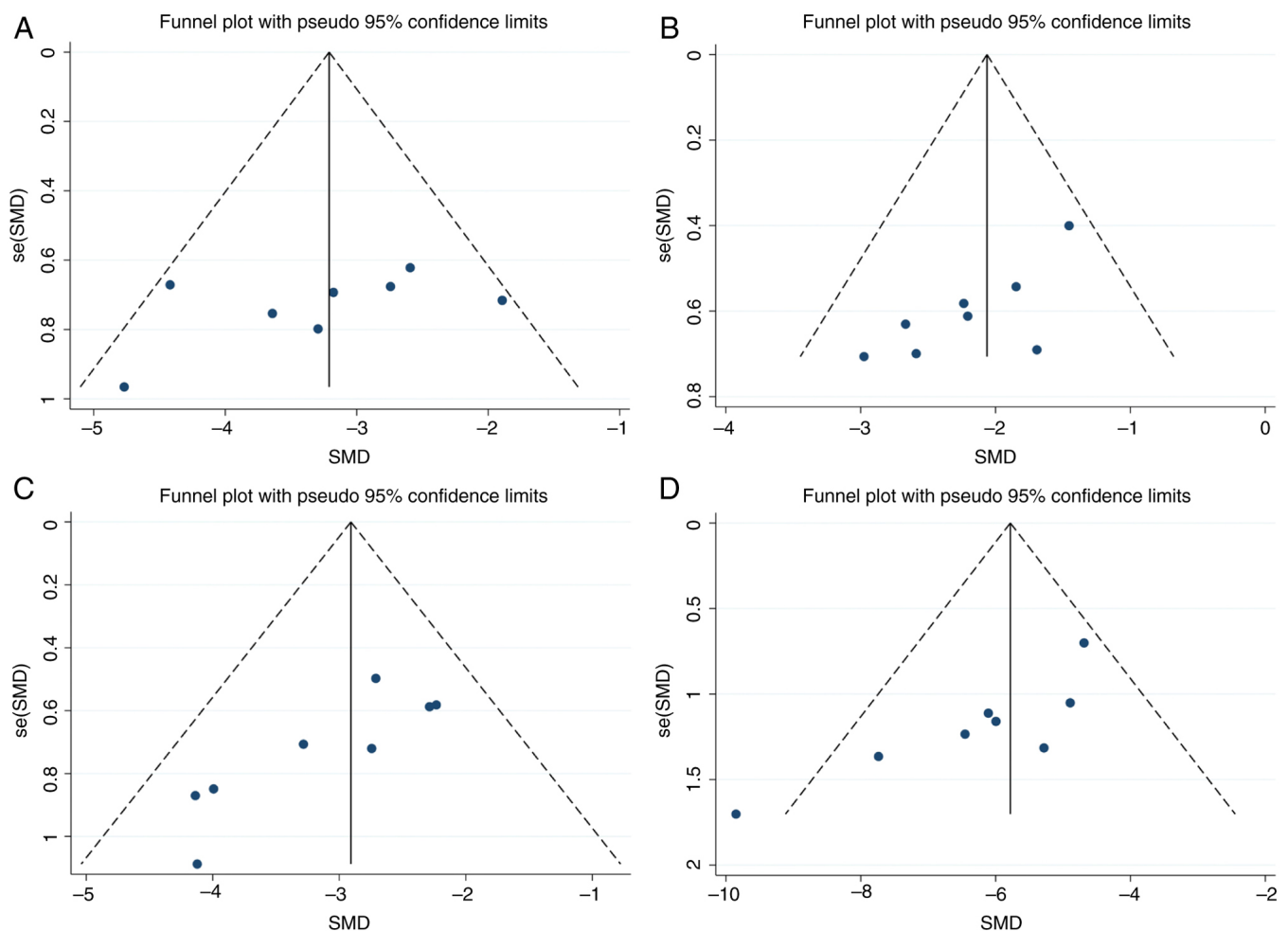


Figure 12. The publication bias analysis for (A) fasting blood glucose, (B) blood urea nitrogen, (C) urine protein and (D) creatinine. SMD, standardized mean difference.

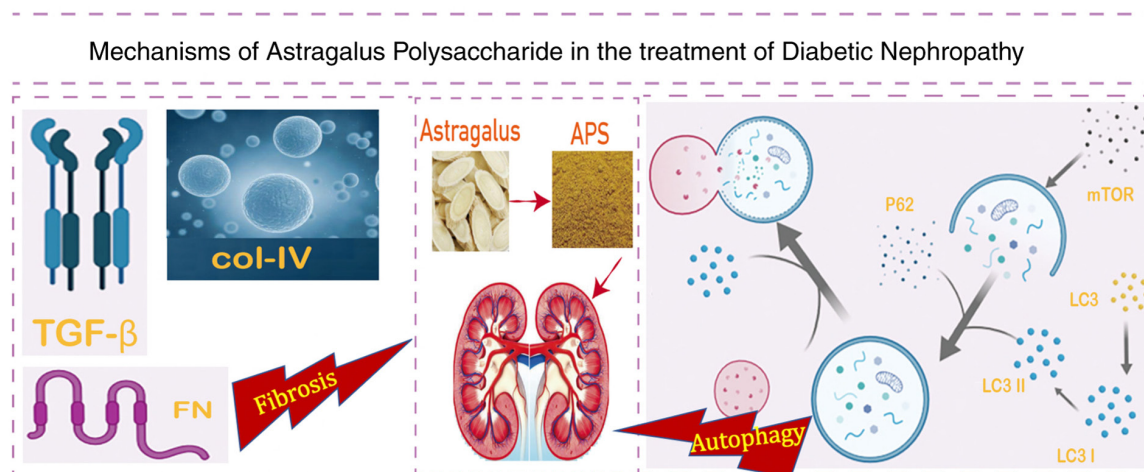


Figure 13. Mechanisms of APS in the treatment of diabetic nephropathy. APS, *Astragalus* polysaccharides.

rats, and to activate autophagy, inhibit oxidative stress and alleviate kidney injury (30).

Limitations and considerations. In general, demonstrating the effects of therapeutic drugs through performing animal experiments is an important requirement in the preclinical research and development of new drugs. However, problems

with preclinical animal studies may arise from a high risk of experimental bias and the low reproducibility of results. These lead to low success rates for the development of safe and effective drugs in clinical trials (46). Along these lines, the systematic evaluation of the present study has the following shortcomings. First, only 8 high-quality studies were identified

and screened, which may inevitably lead to a bias. Secondly, the data extracted from certain of these articles were obtained indirectly through data extraction software, which may have led to measurement bias. Thirdly, the high heterogeneity of the FBG, BUN, Cr, Upro and KI values cannot be ignored in spite of the subgroup analysis. This heterogeneity may have caused the calculated results to differ from the actual values. The current experimental conclusions are mainly based on male animals, and the lack of female mice is a limitation, thus their applicability to females remains uncertain until further studies with female subjects are conducted. While suggesting APS could improve DN potentially via relieving inflammatory responses and attenuating the TLR4/NF- κ B signaling pathway, it is acknowledged that basing the current findings on only male mice is a limitation as sex differences may influence these mechanisms, warranting future studies with female mice for a more comprehensive understanding.

In conclusion, the data obtained to date have suggested that treatment with APS leads to improvements in renal function and proteinuria in DN animal models, and that this has a role in reducing the burden of renal dysfunction secondary to diabetes. According to our data, the protective mechanisms of APS on DN may be associated with improving the inflammatory status, fibrosis degree and oxidative stress status of DN model animals. In order to more accurately evaluate the DN efficacy and safety of APS, however, larger and more long-term studies of higher quality are required to confirm these findings prior to clinical application.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

The present study was supported by the Chongqing Medical Scientific Research project (Joint project of Chongqing Health Commission and Science and Technology Bureau) of China (grant no. 2025ZYYB004)

Availability of data and materials

The data generated in the present study may be requested from the corresponding author.

Authors' contributions

YH curated data and wrote the original draft. YH and SL confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. WJZ, ZCY, QW, SL and MMQ performed literature review, data analyses and manuscript revision. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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