Folate Receptor–Targeted Antioxidant Therapy Ameliorates Renal Ischemia–Reperfusion Injury

Sarah F. Knight,* Kousik Kundu,†‡ Giji Joseph,* Sergey Dikalov,* Daiana Weiss,* Niren Murthy,†‡ and W. Robert Taylor*†‡§

*Division of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia; †The Wallace H. Coulter Department of Biomedical Engineering, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia; ‡Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia; and §Atlanta VA Medical Center, Atlanta, Georgia

ABSTRACT
Antioxidant therapy can protect against ischemic injury, but the inability to selectively target the kidney would require extremely high doses to achieve effective local concentrations of drug. Here, we developed a directed therapeutic that specifically targets an antioxidant to renal proximal tubule cells via the folate receptor. Because a local increase in superoxide contributes to renal ischemic injury, we created the folate-antioxidant conjugate 4-hydroxy-Tempo (tempol)-folate to target folate receptors, which are highly expressed in the proximal tubule. Dihydroethidium high-performance liquid chromatography demonstrated that conjugated tempol retained its efficacy to scavenge superoxide in proximal tubule cells. In a mouse model of renal ischemia-reperfusion injury, tempol-folate reduced renal superoxide levels more effectively than tempol alone. Furthermore, electron spin resonance revealed the successful targeting of the tempol-folate conjugate to the kidney and other tissues expressing folate receptors. Administration of tempol-folate protected the renal function of mice after ischemia-reperfusion injury and inhibited infiltration of macrophages. In conclusion, kidney-specific targeting of an antioxidant has therapeutic potential to prevent renal ischemic injury. Conjugation of other pharmaceuticals to folate may also facilitate the development of treatments for other kidney diseases.


Acute ischemic renal injury is a devastating clinical problem that significantly affects the US healthcare system, including 50% of intensive care patients, and is currently without effective treatment.1–3 Renal ischemia-reperfusion injury commonly occurs as a result of hemorrhage or hypotension followed by the reintroduction of oxygenated blood into hypoxic tissue, leading to a cascade of injurious events that can progress to ARF.2,3 Upon reperfusion of ischemic tissue, there is a decrease in mitochondrial ATP production and an increase in purine degradation, resulting in elevated xanthine oxidase levels.4,5 This sequence of events gives rise to extremely reactive free radicals, inflammation, and oxidation of lipids, proteins, and DNA, causing apoptosis and tubular cell death.6–11 As a result, vasoconstriction, vascular injury, tubular blockage, and reduced glomerular permeability occur, which can contribute to injury particularly in the proximal tubule, causing renal dysfunction.4,5,12

Antioxidant therapy has the potential to protect against ischemia-reperfusion injury. Previous studies have shown that, in high doses, the membrane permeable SOD mimetic 4-hydroxy-Tempo (tempol) and mito-TEMPO are beneficial in vitro when administered 12 hours before ischemia and in vivo models of renal ischemia-reperfusion injury when administered immediately before reperfusion.13,14 However, there is evidence that antioxidant therapy such as vitamin E administration can also have
adverse, off-target effects, such as inhibiting the beneficial effects of simvastatin in patients with coronary disease, and has been associated with an increase in all-cause mortality.\textsuperscript{15–18} Delivery challenges such as the inability to selectively target the kidney necessitate the administration of excessively high antioxidant doses, thus risking unwanted effects.\textsuperscript{13,19,20} This lack of effective, targeted antioxidant therapy has limited the treatment of renal ischemic injury and ARF, and this study addresses this unmet clinical need.

A key feature of the kidney, pertinent to the design of this study, is the high density of folate receptors expressed in sites such as the proximal tubule that are severely affected by ischemic injury. Despite the proportionally high blood flow to the kidney, specific delivery of a therapeutic compound to the kidney has been limited.\textsuperscript{21–24} We designed a targeting strategy to deliver the SOD mimetic tempol to specific sites by making use of the selective expression of the folate receptor in the renal proximal tubules. Folic acid is an essential vitamin with a high affinity for the folate receptor, which maintains folate homeostasis.\textsuperscript{25,26} The selectively expressed folate receptor allows for passage of folate into the cell by encapsulation into clathrin-coated pits.\textsuperscript{27} Folate is absorbed by the kidney, predominantly in the proximal tubule, which fortuitously is a site particularly at risk during ischemia.\textsuperscript{28} The binding of folate to the folate receptor occurs at a relatively high affinity with half maximal binding as high as 12 nM in human proximal tubule cells, making it ideal for pharmacological targeting.\textsuperscript{25,26,29}

In this study, we synthesized a novel folate-antioxidant conjugate to selectively target the kidney, to enhance localized superoxide scavenging, and to prevent the development of ARF while avoiding the associated side effects of systemic antioxidant therapy.\textsuperscript{16–18,30,31} We hypothesize that the tempol-folate conjugate selectively targets the renal proximal tubule and protects from ischemic injury by way of scavenging reactive oxygen species, therefore preventing the cascade of events resulting in tubular dysfunction and ARF (Figure 1A).

RESULTS

Tempol-Folate Scavenges Superoxide as Efficiently as Tempol

Tempol-folate was synthesized by coupling 4-amino tempol and folic acid via an amide bond, using ethylene carbodiimide coupling (EDC) (Figure 1B). To test the efficacy of the tempol-folate conjugate to scavenge superoxide, cultured human proximal tubule cells (HK-2) were stimulated with 0.1 \( \mu \text{g} \)/ml LPS endotoxin to stimulate superoxide production. Using dihydroethidium high-performance liquid chromatography (DHE-HPLC) we found that treatment with 0.1 mM and 0.01 mM tempol and tempol-folate conjugate effectively and equally inhibited elevated superoxide levels in HK-2 cells, therefore confirming that conjugation of tempol with folate did not alter the antioxidant efficacy of tempol (Figure 1C).

Tempol-Folate Uptake Is Enhanced in Cultured Renal Proximal Tubule Cells

The presence of folate receptor–\( \alpha \) expression in the proximal tubule was demonstrated previously by Birn et al.\textsuperscript{25} Tempol-folate is designed to be membrane impermeable and therefore have low accumulation in nontarget organs. However, we hypothesized that it would accumulate in the kidney due to the high expression of the folate receptor and would subsequently be transported across the basolateral membrane into the kidney.\textsuperscript{27,32,33} The prevalence and specificity of the folate receptor in the proximal tubule confirms that it is an excellent target for therapeutic delivery to the kidney.

HK-2 cells have previously been shown to express folate receptor–\( \alpha \).\textsuperscript{34} To confirm the ability of the tempol-folate conjugate to enter the proximal tubule cell, we measured the concentration of tempol and tempol-folate in cultured HK-2 cells, media, and mouse tissue after administration of 1 \( \mu \text{M} \) of each compound. The unpaired electron present on tempol and tempol-folate gives a characteristic electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra, thus allowing measurement and quantification of free tempol or tempol-folate in plasma and tissue (Supplemental Figure 1, A and B).\textsuperscript{35} We recorded a linear relationship between ESR peak intensity and tempol and tempol-folate concentration (Supplemental Figure 1C). We observed a significantly higher concentration of tempol-folate in the cellular fraction of HK-2 cells compared with free tempol (Figure 2A), indicating enhanced uptake of tempol-folate into HK-2 cells, supporting our hypothesis that folate conjugation increases uptake of tempol-folate into proximal tubule cells. However, the concentration of tempol-folate in the media was not different than tempol concentration (Figure 2A). Tempol-folate levels in the cells were significantly reduced when administered with equimolar free folate but not different in the media, indicating competition for the folate receptor prevented tempol-folate from entering the cell (Figure 2A). Note that concentrations of tempol and tempol-folate in the cellular fraction were not at equilibrium with the media because the cells were washed and diluted in Krebs HEPES buffer (KHB) to measure tempol and tempol-folate concentration by ESR.

Tempol-Folate Targets Tissues with High Folate Receptor Expression

Further supporting our hypothesis, in mice receiving 500 \( \mu \text{g} \)/kg per h tempol or tempol-folate by intravenous infusion, we observed a marked tissue accumulation of tempol-folate that differed dramatically from tempol, resulting in enhanced distribution to the kidney and intestine. Both the kidney and intestine exhibit high levels of folate receptor expression (Figure 2B).\textsuperscript{36,37} In contrast, skeletal muscle has low folate receptor expression and we observed no difference between tempol and tempol-folate concentration in the muscle.\textsuperscript{38} These data strongly indicate that in cells expressing high concentrations
of folate receptor, such as the kidney, uptake of tempol-folate exceeded that of free tempol, demonstrating effective targeting of the tempol-folate conjugate.

To gain further insight into the pharmacokinetics of tempol and tempol-folate, we measured the concentrations of both tempol and tempol-folate by ESR in mouse plasma and kidney tissue, after a 48-hour intravenous infusion at 500 μg/kg per h (Figure 2, C and D). In vivo we observed a marked washout of both tempol and tempol-folate from the plasma to approximately 40% of baseline 30 minutes postinfusion (Figure 2C). Plasma tempol and tempol-folate levels fell similarly throughout 2 hours after discontinuation of the infusion and both tempol and tempol-folate were undetectable 4 hours postinfusion. In contrast, as a result of the targeted accumulation of tempol-folate, kidney levels of tempol-folate during the infusion were significantly higher than tempol alone; however, from 30 minutes postinfusion, renal tempol and tempol-folate levels were not different (Figure 2D). These data indicate that the accumulation of tempol-folate in folate receptor-rich organs such as the kidney allows for concentrated tissue antioxidant levels with continuous infusion.

**Tempol-Folate Scavenges Renal Superoxide More Efficiently Than Tempol and Prevents Apoptosis In Vivo**

Elevations in superoxide can initiate functional and structural changes in the subsequent hours and days after renal ischemia, leading to decreased filtration and progression to ARF.4,5 To explore the ability of tempol-folate to scavenge oxidative metabolites in renal ischemia-reperfusion injury, we measured posts ischemic superoxide levels in mouse kidneys (Figure 3, A and B).4,39,40 Intrarenal intracellular superoxide concentration 2 hours posts ischemia measured by DHE-HPLC showed a significant elevation in the saline group compared with the sham, which was successfully lowered by tempol-folate but not by tempol alone (Figure 3A). Nitrotyrosine staining was also more intense in the saline-treated kidneys compared with the sham group 48 hours posts ischemia, confirming prolonged exposure of the kidney to elevated oxidative stress (Figure 3B). Tempol-folate treatment reduced posts ischemic nitrotyrosine staining compared with tempol-treated mice, further demonstrating that folate conjugation enhances the antioxidant efficacy of tempol in the kidney. Increased positive terminal
Tempol-folate is selectively taken up by cultured HK-2 cells as well as folate receptor-rich mouse tissues and remains detectable in the plasma up to 120 minutes postinfusion. (A) Concentration of tempol and tempol-folate in HK-2 cells resuspended in KHB and media, quantified by ESR after 1-hour incubation with 1 μM tempol, tempol-folate, or tempol-folate with 1 μM folate. *P<0.05 and **P<0.01 comparing tempol with other groups; †P<0.05 comparing tempol-folate with combined tempol-folate and folate treatment (n=3 per group). (B) Relative tissue tempol and tempol-folate concentration quantified by ESR in mice after 48-hour intravenous infusion at 500 μg/kg per h. *P<0.05 between tempol and tempol-folate concentration (n=4–7). (C) Postinfusion tempol and tempol-folate concentration in kidneys from mice receiving intravenous infusion of tempol or tempol-folate for 48 hours before withdrawal of infusion. **P<0.01 comparing tempol and tempol-folate concentration (n=2–11 per group). Data represent mean ± SEM.

**DISCUSSION**

The consequences of renal ischemia-reperfusion injury and subsequent ARF are associated with high morbidity and mortality.40,41 There is evidence that renal tubular damage and dysfunction associated with ischemic injury develop as a result of a net increase in renal oxidative metabolite concentration.5,14,42 Elevations in oxidants can initiate functional and structural changes in the renal proximal tubule, a site particularly at risk during ischemic injury that also expresses high concentrations of folate receptor for the reabsorption of filtered folate.5,26 These factors led us to design a targeted antioxidant therapeutic directed at specifically protecting the proximal tubule from postischemic oxidative damage and subsequently preventing renal dysfunction.

Folate is tolerant of structural substitution allowing for the potential conjugation with a wide range of compounds, thus providing an ideal delivery vehicle to selectively target the kidney. Previously, in cancer therapy, the folate receptor has been used successfully to deliver chemotherapeutic agents to tumors.41,42 However, this is the first time that the folate receptor has been used to specifically target kidney cells.33 We demonstrate that conjugating tempol with folate enabled us to selectively target the kidney allowing for a lower effective antioxidant dose, therefore potentially reducing possible side effects.16–18,30,31 We measured kidney superoxide levels using the current gold standard DHE-HPLC and nitrotyrosine staining as a marker of prolonged oxidative stress. We found that superoxide levels were comparably reduced in vitro by tempol and tempol-folate, confirming that folate conjugation did not impair the ability of tempol to scavenge superoxide. In contrast,
we recorded significantly reduced renal superoxide levels in vivo with tempol-folate treatment compared with tempol treatment, indicating that targeted delivery by folate conjugation enhances the inhibition of superoxide in the kidney through efficient delivery.\textsuperscript{59}

We used tempol as our antioxidant of choice because of its small size, solubility, low toxicity, and membrane permeability. However, other antioxidants with similar properties may be equally effective in protecting against renal ischemia-reperfusion injury. In previous studies in SOD1-deficient mice and rats administered tempol, a reduction in superoxide levels provided some protection from renal ischemia-reperfusion injury.\textsuperscript{10,13,20,43} In these studies, however, concentrations as high as 30 mg/kg per h of tempol were required to observe a beneficial effect on renal function.\textsuperscript{13} The high concentrations of antioxidants required to prevent renal injury could increase the likelihood of side effects, and subsequently limit their clinical use. These off-target effects may have also contributed to the failure of antioxidant therapy in recent clinical trials.\textsuperscript{17,43,44} It is with this in mind that we propose that a folate receptor targeted antioxidant therapy has great potential as a clinical therapy for renal ischemic injury.

We provide evidence of successful delivery and concentration of tempol-folate within the kidney. However, the precise movement of the tempol-folate conjugate within the postischemic kidney requires further investigation. We currently propose that the conjugate is taken up into the cell by the standard folate transport system by binding to the folate receptor followed by subsequent encapsulation into clathrin coated pits.\textsuperscript{32,33} The amide bond joining folate and tempol is stable during moderate changes in pH, increasing the likelihood of tempol remaining bound to folate in vivo.\textsuperscript{45} Tempol-folate is designed to be membrane impermeable and thus has low accumulation in nontarget organs; however, we propose that it accumulates in the kidney due to the high expression of the folate receptor and can then be actively transported across the basolateral membrane into the kidney.\textsuperscript{27,32,33} ESR was used to measure tempol concentration by detecting the resonance of the unpaired electron and therefore only provides information about the levels of unreacted tempol or tempol-folate in cells, plasma or tissue.\textsuperscript{35} Using this technique, the comparison between concentrations is equal and a fair estimate as to the active concentration of each compound in the biologic sample. Renal tempol-folate levels declined rapidly 30 minutes after removal of the intravenous infusion therefore administration of the compound would be necessary during or immediately after ischemia to protect the kidney from ischemic injury.

Renal function was significantly protected by tempol-folate as a result of enhanced scavenging of superoxide but no such protection was observed with free tempol treatment. We observed amelioration of markers of renal injury such as plasma creatinine and plasma BUN. We propose that this amelioration of renal function was as a result of the reduction in oxidative stress afforded by tempol-folate by way of reduced cell apoptosis and tubular injury. Elevations in free radical production have been shown to induce apoptosis and inflammatory cell infiltration.\textsuperscript{5,7} We observed marked renal macrophage infiltration 48 hours after ischemia that we propose as a result of the elevated levels of reactive oxygen species and cell apoptosis.\textsuperscript{7} These infiltrated macrophages, most likely contributed to the reduced renal function by way of cytokine release and tubular obstruction.\textsuperscript{46,47} Treatment with the tempol-folate conjugate prevented this increase in reactive species, therefore reducing the stimulus for inflammatory cell infiltration, which was evident by a reduced macrophage number and preservation of renal tubular function.
Figure 4. Renal inflammatory cell infiltration and proximal tubule injury was prevented by tempol-folate treatment. (A) Representative images of macrophage infiltration into the kidney measured 48 hours after ischemia in the four treatment groups. Arrows indicate red positively stained macrophages. Magnification, ×40; scale bar, 50 μm. Nuclei are stained blue. (B) Quantification of macrophage number in kidney sections, mean number per panel (n=10). ***P<0.001 between sham- and saline-treated groups. *P<0.05 between sham and tempol-folate-treated groups. **P<0.01 between saline- and tempol-folate-treated groups. (C) BUN was measured 48 hours after 30 minutes bilateral renal ischemia-reperfusion. ***P<0.001 comparing values for plasma BUN in sham-treated mice compared with saline- and tempol-folate-treated mice. †P<0.05 between plasma BUN in saline- and folate- compared with tempol-folate-treated mice (n=7–14). (D) Plasma creatinine levels measured 48 hours after 30-minute bilateral renal ischemia-reperfusion. ***P<0.001 comparing values of plasma creatinine tempol and folate-treated mice with sham mice. †P<0.05 between saline- and folate- compared with tempol-folate-treated mice (n=7–14). Data represent mean ± SEM.

In summary, this study provides compelling evidence that treatment with a tempol-folate conjugate effectively targets the kidney, prevents oxidative metabolite accumulation, and ameliorates postsischemic acute renal injury. For the first time, we demonstrate successful targeted drug delivery to the kidney utilizing the folate receptor and propose that this targeting strategy may provide an ideal vehicle for the delivery of therapeutics in many forms of kidney disease. This strategy has the advantage of avoiding off-target effects and lowering the total dose required for renal protection. In addition, folate conjugation and folate receptor targeting could open the door to treatments aimed specifically at other organs expressing high concentrations of folate receptors such as the intestines.

**CONCISE METHODS**

**Synthesis of Tempol-Folate Conjugate**

Tempol-folate conjugate was synthesized following the method described by Crich et al.55

**HK-2 Cell Culture**

HK-2 cells were purchased from ATCC (Manassas, VA) and cultured on 100-mm plates in keratinocyte serum-free media containing 25 mg bovine pituitary extract and 2.5 μg recombinant EGF (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). For the comparison of superoxide inhibition ability of tempol- and tempol-folate–treated HK-2 cells were used at 80% confluence. HK-2 cells were treated with 0.1 μg/ml LPS endotoxin, (Sigma, St Louis, MO) and were incubated at 37°C for 4 hours. Next 0.01 mM and 0.1 mM tempol or tempol-folate was added to the cells and incubated for 1 hour at 37°C.

**Tempol and Tempol-Folate Concentration Analysis by ESR**

For tempol and tempol-folate uptake studies, HK-2 cells were incubated with 1 μM tempol, tempol-folate, or tempol-folate with 1 μM folate in PBS for 20 minutes at 37°C with agitation. Cell supernatant was collected, and the cells were washed twice in KHB and then resuspended in 100 μl KHB before analysis by ESR as described previously.53 In tissue analysis, tissue was homogenized in KHB and 100 μl of homogenate was used for analysis. Briefly, the concentration of nitroxide was determined from a calibration curve for intensity of the ESR signal of tempol at various known concentrations. Samples were scanned in 100-μl capillary tubes using EMX EPR spectrometer (Bruker Biospin Corp, Billerica, MA). Three characteristic peaks were observed in the tempol and tempol-folate–treated samples. The intensity of the first peak from peak to trough was measured and quantified by comparison with peak intensities obtained from standard solutions of tempol and tempol-folate. A linear relationship between peak intensity and concentration was observed. Concentrations were normalized to protein concentrations quantified by Bradford assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA).

**Measurement of Superoxide by DHE-HPLC**

HK-2 cells cultured on 100-mm plates until 80% confluence were treated with 0.1 and 0.01 mM tempol or tempol-folate for 30 minutes before overnight incubation with 0.1 μg/ml LPS. Minimal cell death was observed with this treatment. Cells were then washed with KHB and incubated with 10 μM dihydroethidium in 1% DMSO in KHB for 20 minutes at 37°C. Cell supernatant was discarded, and the cells were washed twice with KHB and then scraped from the dish with 100 μl KHB and transferred to methanol to extract the superoxide specific product hydroxyethidium. Kidneys were harvested and cortical slices were taken and incubated in 10 mM dihydroethidium in 1% DMSO for 30 minutes. Cells or tissue were homogenized, filtered, and then separated into ethidium, hydroxyethidium, and dihydroethidium using HPLC (Beckman, Brea, CA) with a C-18 reverse-phase column (Nucleosil, 250, 4.5 mm; Sigma, St. Louis, MO).52 Superoxide...
concentrations were calculated with reference to standard samples and normalized to protein concentrations quantified by Bradford assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA).

In Vivo Tempol and Tempol-Folate Administration
Tempol and tempol-folate were weighed and dissolved in saline. The solutions were loaded into 7-day osmotic mini-pumps attached to jugular catheters delivering 15 μM/h (Alzet, Cupertino, CA). Mini-pumps with catheters were incubated in saline at 37°C for 24 hours before implantation to reach a steady infusion rate. Mini-pumps were implanted before the renal ischemia and tempol or tempol-folate infusion into the jugular vein commenced immediately before ischemia and continued throughout the 48-hour reperfusion period.

Animals and Experimental Protocol
All animal experiments were carried out in accordance with Emory University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee guidelines. Male, 11-week-old, C57bl/6 mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, ME). Mice were anesthetized using isoflurane with oxygen (0.5 L/h). The neck and back area were shaved and an incision was made to expose the right jugular vein. The jugular vein was cannulated with a jugular catheter attached to a 7-day mini-osmotic pump (Alzet, Cupertino, CA). The mini-osmotic pump delivered a dosage of 500 μg/kg per h tempol or tempol-folate per day. The pump was inserted under the skin at the nape of the neck and the skin was closed with sutures. Immediately after the implantation of the jugular catheter two flank incisions were made, the renal arteries were exposed, and nontraumatic micro-serrafines (Fine Science Tools, Foster City, CA) were placed on both renal arteries for 30 minutes. The serrafines were removed allowing the kidneys to be reperfused before suturing the incisions closed. After the completion of the surgery, mice received 1 μg buprenorphine in 100 μl saline subcutaneously and were allowed to recover for 2 hours for superoxide measurements or were allowed to recover from the anesthesia before being placed into metabolic cages for 24 hours then dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. For superoxide measurements, mice were euthanized and urine, plasma, and tissue samples were harvested for analysis of renal function. For superoxide measurements, slides were harvested 2 hours after ischemia-reperfusion.

Immunofluorescence
Kidneys were removed from the mice and incubated in 10% formalin for 24 hours then dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. Five-micrometer kidney sections were deparaffinized and rehydrated. For nitrotyrosine staining, 5-μm kidney sections were incubated with rabbit anti-mouse nitrotyrosine antibody (Millipore, MA) at 4°C overnight followed by goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody for 1 hour at room temperature. Slides were washed and then incubated with streptavidin conjugated quantum dot with 655 nM emission for 10 minutes. Slides were mounted using Vectashield mounting media with DAPI (Vector Labs). Images were taken using a Zeiss Axioskop 2 microscope at 40 magnification.

In Vitro Assay of Apoptosis
Apoptotic nuclei were detected using an in situ cell death detection kit or TUNEL stain according to the manufacturer’s protocol (Roche Applied Science, Indianapolis, IN). Briefly, 10-μm paraffin-embedded kidney sections were rehydrated and permeabilized in the microwave in 0.1% sodium citrate for 1 minute. Slides were rinsed in PBS then incubated with terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase enzyme and tetramethylrhodamine-dUTP in buffer for 60 minutes at 37°C in the dark. Slides were then rinsed mounted with coverslips using Vectashield mounting media containing DAPI (Vector Labs). Images were photographed using Zeiss Axioskop 2 microscope at 40 magnification. The percentages of TUNEL-positive cells were counted manually by a blinded reviewer.

Statistical Analyses
All statistical analyses were carried out using GraphPad Prism software (La Jolla, CA) using means and SEMs. One-way ANOVA with Bonferroni and Dunn or Tukey’s post-test were used to compare treatment groups. P values <0.05 were considered significant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Plasma creatinine and BUN levels were measured by Dr. James Ritchie, Department of Pathology, Emory University.

This work was supported by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, as a Program of Excellence in Nanotechnology Award (N01 HV-08234) to W.R.T.

DISCLOSURES
The tempol-folate conjugate described in this study is contained in patent application number WO2011/037913 assigned to Emory University.

REFERENCES
BASIC RESEARCH www.jASN.org