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Abstract

Ethnopharmacological relevance:

Schisandra chinensis (Turcz.) Baill (*S. chinensis*) is a frequently used traditional Chinese medicine, and modern pharmacological research has proven that *S. chinensis* has antioxidant, anti-hepatotox, anti-inflammatory, and anti-nephrotoxic effects. Cisplatin is widely used as antineoplastic drug at presenteffects, but the clinical application of cisplatin is limitedowing to nephrotoxicity.

Aim of the study:

To demonstrate the renoprotective activity of the extract of the stems of *Schisandra chinensis* (SCE) in model mice established by cisplatin triggering acute kidney injury (AKI). The possible nephroprotection exhibited by SCE was firstly evaluated.

Materials and methods:

Mice in SCE groups were pre-treated with SCE for 10 consecutive days, and on 7th day one hour after final administration, following intraperitoneal injection with 20 mg/kg cisplatin was treated to cisplatin